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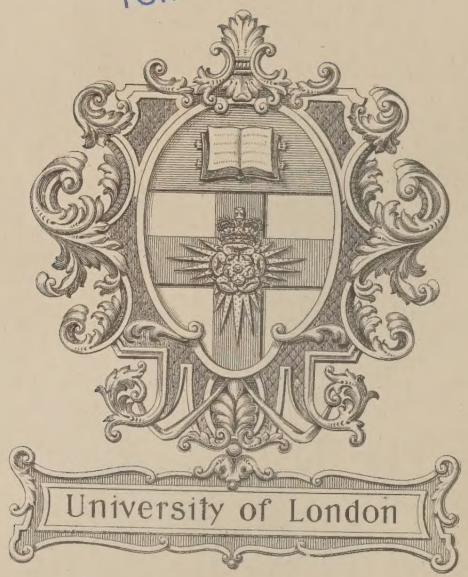

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Marischal College.

# APPENDIX.

## PART I.—KING'S COLLEGE.

### ORDERS AND RETURNS.

Appendix.

King's College.

Order I.—Copies of all the Charters of Erection or Foundation of the University and King's College of Aberdeen, whether granted by the Crown, or by Bishops, by Corporations, or by private Individuals.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

(1.) Prima Erectio Universitatis Studii Generalis Aberdonensis per Alexandrum VI. Pont. R. Dat. Ann. 1494, 4 Id. Febr. . . . . 129

(2.) Mandatum seu Commissio Alexandri VI. Papæ, direct. Episcopo Aberdonensi de publicandâ Erectione Universitatis, &c.—Dat. 1494. 4 Id. Febr. . . . . 130

(3.) Publicatio Erectionis, 25 Febr. 1496 . . . . . ib.

(4.) Carta in Favorem Universitatis, &c. in Civitate Veteri Aberdoniâ, per Jacobum IV. Regem Scotorum.—Dat. 2 Maii 1497 . . . . . 131

(5.) Bulla Alexandri VI. Papæ, super Conservatione Privilegiorum Universitatis.—Dat. 1500, 4 Non. Jul. . . . . 132

(6.) Indultum Alexandri VI. Papæ pro Ecclesiasticis ad Studium Juris Civilis in Universitate Aberdonensi, necnon pro Exemptione Magistrorum ac Studentium ibidem, &c.—Dat. 4 Non. Julii 1500 . . . . . 133

(7.) Publicatio Indulti Præscripti, &c.—28 Oct. 1501 . . . . . 134

(8.) Fundatio Collegii Regii Universitatis Aberdonensis, per Gulielmum Episcopum Aberdonensem.—17 Sept. 1505 . . . . . 135

(9.) Bulla Julii II. Confirmans Fundationem Collegii Beatæ Mariæ in Universitate Aberdonensi.—14 Cal. Maii 1506 . . . . . 139

(10.) Bulla Licentiæ Julii II. Papæ, de Graduando in qualibet Facultate per Cancellarium, &c.— Dat. 5 Non. Maij 1506 . . . . . 140

(11.) Rescriptum Papæ Clementis VII. pro Universitate Aberdonensi.—12 Cal. Feb. 1526 . ib.

(12.) Confirmatio Cartarum, &c. Concess. Universitati, Collegio in Civitati de Auld Aberdene, per Jacobum V. Scotorum Regem.—Dat. 7. Februarij 1527 . . . . 141

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Oath taken by the Members at their Admission into the College . . . 151
(14.) Breve Indulti Apostolici Concess. Aberdonensi Episcopo et suis Successoribus de et super prorogatione sex annorum, aut infra ultra annos limitatos in Fundatione Collegii sex Studentibus in Theologiâ.—11 Oct. 1538 . . . . . ib.
(15.) Letter by Mary Queen of Scots, taking the College of Old Aberdeen and its Members under her special protection, of date 2nd November 1562 . . . . 152
(16.) Extract of an Act of Parliament, ratifying and approving the haill former Privileges of the said College, and Rents thereof, under the hands of Sir George Hay, Clerk Register, 28th June 1617 . . . . . ib.
(17.) Extract of an Act of Parliament, ratifying the Old Foundation, and all former acts of Mortifications and Donations, in Favours of the said College, and confirming the rents thereof, 28th July 1633 . . . . . 153
(18.) Signature for a Charter by K. Charles I., uniting the two Colleges of Aberdeen into the Caroline University, &c.—15th Jan. 1642 . . . . . 155
(19.) Ratification of the Mortification of the Rents of the Bishoprick of Aberdeen to the College.—Dated 17th November 1641 . . . . . 156
(20.) Commission by King Charles, or Gift of the Bishop's House, to the Principal.—Dated 4th Oct. 1641 . . . . . 157
(21.) Carta per Carolum Regem, in Favorem Divinitatis Professoris in Academiâ et Universitate Veteris Aberdoniæ, Terrarum, &c. de Cairntraidlin, &c.—Dat. 12 Martii 1642 . ib.
(22.) An Ordinance for the better Support of the Universities in Scotland, &c.—8th Aug. 1654 . . . . . 159
(23.) Order for Payment of Augmentation to the College Stipends.—Dated 2d September 1654 By the Commissioners of the Customes for Scotland . . . . . 160
(24.) Charter of Mortification in favour of the University of Aberdeen, of Superiorities, Lands, Teinds, &c., formerly belonging to the Bishoprick of Aberdeen, &c.—Dated 18th June 1658 . . . . . ib.
(25.) Act of Parliament, confirming Rights, Mortifications, &c., of College.—Dated 22d Aug. 1670 . . . . . 161
(26.) Extract Act of Privy Council.—Dated 1st Feb. 1672 . . . . . 163
(27.) Rectorial Act establishing a Profession of Hebrew, &c. in the University, &c. of Aberdeen.—Dated 29th Dec. 1674 . . . . . ib.
(28.) Litera Donationis Summæ Ter Centum Librarum Sterlinen, in favorem Universitatis Abredonen. Dat. 29 Aprilis 1695 . . . . . 164
(29.) Grant to Professors of Divinity and Oriental Languages. 1st March 1698 . . ib.
(30.) Grant by Queen Anne in favour of the University and Colleges of Aberdeen . . 165
(31.) Excerpts from Minute-Book of the University and King's College, Aberdeen, relative to Grants of £1700, and an Annual Sum of £700 in favour of College . . . ib.
(32.) Parchment Chartulary, supplemental of Deeds not specified above. [Not printed by the Commission] . . . . . 166

ORDER II.—Copies of all the Rules and Regulations, or Acts of Visitation of the said University,—whether made and prescribed by the Crown, or any Visitors or Commissioners, appointed by the Crown or Parliament; or by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or any Commissioners appointed thereby; or by any Bishops, or Corporations, or by any Body or Individuals claiming Authority to make and prescribe the same.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

Inventory of Papers sent in Answer to this Order, 1 to 18 . . . . ib.
(19.) Act of Visitation, 27th February 1665 . . . . . ib.
(20.) Answers by the Rector and Principal of the King's College of Aberdeen, to the Desires of the Lord Bishop of Aberdeen, their Chancelour, the Earl Marischal, and remanent Visitors of the two Colleges of Aberdeen, met at the said College, the fourth day of May 1675 . . . . . 167
(21.) Royal Visitation, 1 March 1687 . . . . . ib.
(22.) Parliamentary Visitation, 27th September 1690
(23.) Ditto 15th October 1690 } [Not printed by the Commission] . ib.
(24.) Ditto 4th February 1695
(25.) Royal Visitation, 13 June 1718 . . . . . ib.
(26.) Rectorial Visitations in Minute Book, No. 1
(27.) Ditto in Minute Book, No. 2 } [Only Extracts printed by the Commission] . 168
(28.) Ditto in Minute Book, No. 5
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Extracts of Rectorial Visitations of King's College of Aberdeen, made from Minute-books of that College, 1634, 1637, 1638, 1763 . . . . . ib.
Principal.—Complaint against Principal Chalmers . . . . ib.
Report of Messrs. Forbes and Wilson, two of the Rector's Assessors . . . 169
Extract from the Report of Messrs. Gordon and Innes, two of the Rector's Assessors . 170
Mortification Accounts . . . . . ib.
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Representation to the Lord Rector, relative to the State of the Buildings and Ædilis Fund . . . . . 172
State of the Ædilis Fund . . . . . ib.
Library . . . . . ib.

ORDER III.—Copies of all Regulations enacted by the Senatus Academicus of the said University, or any Office-bearer belonging thereto, by which the discipline, government, and course of teaching in the said University are in any way directed or prescribed.

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Regulations for the Management of the Theological Library, submitted to the General Meeting of the Students of Divinity, held 17th February 1819, and afterwards to a General Meeting of Proprietors and others interested, held on the 17th March, called, by public advertisement, in the Aberdeen Journal, three weeks previous thereto, and agreed to by both Meetings, without a dissenting voice . . . 181

ORDER IV.—A Return of the manner in which the Senatus Academicus in the said University is composed, and the constituent Members thereof.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . 182

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*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

Office-Bearers in the University enumerated . . . . . ib.

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*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

Table of Fees in King's College, appointed by authority of the Senatus Academicus, and under the control of the University Authorities . . . . . ib.

ORDER VIII.*—Statement of the whole Expense which must be incurred by every Student in King's College, Aberdeen, passing through the Course of Study preparatory to the Degree of Master of Arts, including Class-Fees, Price of Books, Library-Money, Dues of Graduation, and all other necessary Charges.—Ordered 27 October 1827.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

King's College. Expense of Students going through the Curriculum . . . . 186

ORDER IX.—A full and specific Return of the whole Rentals, Funds, Revenues, and Estate of the said University during the last 50 years, distinguishing the several sources from which the same may be drawn, as well as all occasional payments, during the same period.

ORDER X.—A full and specific Return of the whole Expenditure of the said University, specifying, in detail, the mode in which their Revenue is employed, and the purposes and objects to which the annual Revenue or occasional Receipts have been, for the last 50 years, and are applied; and all the Persons or Office-bearers, receiving regular or occasional salaries, payments, gratuities, or fees therefrom—specifying separately the amount of the public burdens, taxations, or deductions, of whatever sort, borne by the Revenues of the said University.

*Return to Orders IX. and X. by the Senatus Academicus.*

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2. Account of David Hutcheon, Advocate in Aberdeen, his Intromissions with the Funds belonging to King's College of Aberdeen, arising from the Sale of Superiorities, Annuities, and Patronages—From Whitsunday 1824 to do. 1825, being for Crop 1824 . 194
3. Edilis Accounts of David Hutcheon, Advocate in Aberdeen, being his Intromissions with the Funds belonging to the Buildings of King's College—From Michaelmas 1824 to ditto 1825, being for Crop 1824 . . . . . ib.

ORDER X.*—A Return, containing a distinct Enumeration of the whole Properties, Estates, Funds, Rights of Debts, or other Sources from which the Income of King's College is derived, exhibiting the Amount drawn from each, the Date when, and the Deed by which the same was acquired by the College, with the Names and Designations by which the Estates were acquired, and are now known; and stating whether any portion of such Acquisitions has been at any time, and if so, when and how, and by what authority, alienated, and in what manner the price is secured; and in cases when any part of the Income is derived from the Interest of Money, stating in what manner such Sums are secured or invested.—Ordered 18th August 1827.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

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III.—Other Properties held by the College under the Foundation Charter . . ib.
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Table relating to the Price of Superiorities . . . . . 201

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*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XII*.—A Return of Lands or Sums actually destined or mortified for each Bursary, with the present Amount of Rents or Interest, or other annual Payments, arising from the Property or Funds so mortified; the manner in which the Property or Funds is vested and managed; stating also the Qualifications for the Bursary, the Mode of Management, and leading Conditions required by the Deed of Mortification and Endowment.

*N.B.* The Return to keep the Particulars to each Mortification or Endowment separate; and it will be observed, that the Allowance to the Bursar is not what is required.—Ordered 18 August 1827.

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*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XV.—A Return of the Number of Professorships and of Classes in the said University, specifying the date of the institution of each, the Faculty to which each class belongs, the subjects of the course of study, and whether the classes are carried on for more than one session, and for how many.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . 214

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*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XVII.—Is there any, and what General Course of Study, or Order for the Attendance of Classes, prescribed for Students entering at the said University?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

Regular Course of Study at the said College prescribed to all Bursars . . ib.

ORDER XVIII.—A Return of the Hours of Teaching of each Professor in the said University—of the manner in which his Class is taught, whether by Lectures or by Examinations—and if partly by both, whether the Examinations take place during the same or extra hours.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XIX.—Are any of the Examinations of the Students in the different Classes public Examinations? Do any such Examinations take place before all the Professors, or the Principal, or before the whole University?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XX.—Is there any Public General Examination of the Students, at the commencement of each Session, of the Classes of Greek, Latin, Philosophy, and of the Theological Classes in the said University—and if so, are such Examinations had in the presence of the Principal and all the Professors?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . 215

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*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XXII.—Have any Classes been transferred from one Faculty to another, and the objects and subject of the Course of Study of any of the Classes changed; and if so, by what authority?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XXIII.—At what period was each Professor limited to one particular department; and when was the practice of each Professor or Regent carrying forward one Class, for the whole period of the course of study, through all the Sciences, discontinued?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

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ORDER XXIV.—Are there any Prizes in the different Classes of the University, or any Prizes open to competition to all the Students at the University; and by whom are the Subjects prescribed, and by whom and in what manner are such Prizes awarded and conferred?

ORDER XXV.—Have the Students any voice in the appropriation of the Prizes; and if so, on what authority is that regulation founded?

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*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

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*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XXIX.—A Return of the Number of Students matriculated at the said University, for the last 50 years, specifying the numbers for each year, and of the numbers entered for the different Faculties respectively.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

State of Numbers Matriculated from 1776 to 1811 inclusive—Sessions commencing in November . . . . . ib.
Table of Numbers Matriculated from 1812 to 1817 inclusive, with an enumeration of the different Classes . . . . . ib.
Numbers Matriculated after 1817 . . . . . 217
List of Students of Divinity and Oriental Languages, furnished by the Professors, for the periods mentioned in the Lists . . . . . ib.

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ORDER XXXI.—A Return of the Number of Students at each Class during each Session, during the same period.

*Return to Orders XXX. and XXXI. by the Senatus Academicus.*

Numbers of Medical Students from different parts of the United Kingdom, and from Foreign parts . . . . . ib.
Numbers attending each Class from Session 1820-1 . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXI*.—A Return of the Number of Students at the Divinity Hall of King's College, Aberdeen, for the last 25 years, distinguishing the number of those who attended regularly from those whose attendance was irregular.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . 218

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*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXIII.—What are the Qualifications required of Candidates for Degrees in regard to Attendance and Course of Study or Curriculum at the said University; and at what period and by what authority were the same fixed?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXIV.—By whom are Candidates for Degrees examined, and what is the Form and Course of Examination? Are any of the Examinations for Degrees public, and do the same take place in presence of the whole University; and if Examinations in public have been discontinued, at what period were they so discontinued?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

Rules observed in conferring Degrees in Medicine . . . . . 219

ORDER XXXV.—Are any Degrees conferred by the said University, without the Examination or Attendance of the persons on whom such Degrees are conferred? Is this the case, or has it been the case within the last 50 years, in regard to Graduation in the Faculty of Medicine; and, if there has been any alteration in this respect, when did the same take place?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

Regulations in conferring the Degree of A.M. . . . . ib.
Form of Certificate . . . . . 220
Regulations in conferring the Degree of LL.D. . . . . ib.
Form of Certificate . . . . . ib.
Regulations in conferring the Degree of D.D. . . . . ib.
Form of Certificate . . . . . 221

ORDER XXXVI.—Are any of the Degrees conferred by the said University Honorary Degrees; and if so, in what Faculties?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

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ORDER XXXVII.—A Return of all the persons who have Graduated at the said University during the last 50 years, distinguishing the Number obtaining Degrees in the different Faculties; and in the Faculty of Medicine, specifying the Number (if any) who have obtained Medical Degrees during the same period, who had not attended any Classes in the University, or were not personally examined at the time of Graduation;—the number who had carried on part of their Medical education at other Universities;—and also the number of Medical Graduates from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from foreign countries.

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ORDER XXXVIII.—What Offices or Situations, exclusive of Church-Livings, are in the Gift or Appointment of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Principal, or any particular Professors, *ex officio;* and what are the Duties, Perquisites, and Emoluments, of the same?

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ORDER XXXIX.—Have the Members of the Senatus Academicus any, and what Power, Privileges, or Immunities, in the Town in which the University is situated, either in regard to burghal taxations or burdens, or as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Magistrates within the same?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . 223

ORDER XL.—Have the Professors individually, or the Senatus Academicus collectively, or any of the Office-bearers in the University, any Jurisdiction as Magistrates within the City in which the University is situated, either over the inhabitants thereof generally, or over the Students of the said University?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER XLI.—In what manner are Disorders, or Delinquencies, or Breaches of the Peace, or improper conduct, on the part of the Students, brought before the Senatus Academicus; and by whom, and in what manner, are the same punished?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . 224

ORDER XLII.—In whom is the Power of Expulsion of Students vested, and by whom is it exercised, and on what authority is such power or claim founded?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER XLIII.—Are Students, who have been expelled from other Colleges, excluded by any Regulation from Admission, Matriculation, or Graduation at the said University; and if so, by what authority was such Regulation introduced.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER XLIV.—Are Students, on entering at the said University, if they have previously studied at any other, required to produce any Certificates of good conduct from such other College?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER XLV.—Are Graduates of other Universities admitted *ad eundem* at the said University?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER XLVI.—What are the qualifications necessary for the office of Principal of the said University? May a Layman hold the office?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER XLVII.—Does the Principal of the said University visit and examine the Students of any of the Classes, and how often do such Visitations take place?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . 225

ORDER XLVIII.—Does the Principal of the said University teach any Class, or give any Course of Lectures; and if such duty has ever been performed, when, and by what authority was it discontinued?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER XLIX.—Does the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, Rector, or Dean of Faculty of the University, exercise any, and what Authority or Jurisdiction over the Principal, Professors, or Students thereof; and from what source is such authority or jurisdiction derived?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER L.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in the said University, in regard to the Jurisdiction, Powers, and Privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Professors, or any Office-bearers in the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LI.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in the said University, in regard to the Members composing the Senatus Academicus, or the several Faculties or Professions belonging to the Senatus Academicus, or as to the Rights and Privileges and Powers of the Senatus Academicus over individual Professors, or as to the Classes belonging to the different Faculties; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

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ORDER LII.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in the said University, as to the Rules for Granting Degrees, or as to the Curriculum or Course of Study necessary for Students Graduating at the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . 226

ORDER LIII.—Is there any Authority or Corporate Body, Office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting New Faculties or Professorships in the said University; and if so, what are the Rights, and Academical Privileges, and Immunities belonging to the same so instituted?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER LIV.—Are the Professors of such New Classes admitted Members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Faculties in the College with the subjects and department of which such classes are connected?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER LV.—Do the Students, or any of them, live within the Buildings or the Precincts of the said University, or in any manner under the inspection and observation of the Professors?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER LVI.—Is there any Academical Dress prescribed in the said University?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER LVII.—Were any Buildings in the said University at any time appropriated for the Residence of Students, and any Funds destined or employed in the Repair and Maintenance thereof; and if such buildings are not so occupied, when did such change take place—under what authority—and how are the funds now employed, which were destined or formerly employed in the repair or maintenance of such buildings?

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ORDER LVIII.—Do any of the Professors of the said University reside in any Houses or Buildings within the Precincts of the said University, and by what authority were the Buildings so occupied and appropriated—from what Funds are the same repaired and maintained—by what authority were such funds appropriated to that object—and by whom is the Expenditure of the same regulated and applied?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

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ORDER LX.—Are such Funds so employed at the present time, and by what authority and by whom is the Expenditure of the same authorized, regulated, and applied?—and if not so employed, to what purposes and by what authority have such funds been diverted?

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ORDER LXI.—Is there any Musuem, or are there any Instruments or Apparatus for Philosophical Experiments, or Collections of Specimens or of Preparations, belonging to the said University, or any of the Classes thereof; from what fund have the same been purchased and kept in repair, and under whose management are the same and the said funds?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER LXII.—Is there any Astronomical Observatory belonging to the said University, and any fund applied or destined to the maintenance of the same; and by whom is such fund managed and applied?

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Library Regulations . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXIII.*—A Return of all Books entered in the Receipt-books of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, prior to the date of this Order, as borrowed out by the Professors respectively, specifying the titles of the Books, and the number of volumes of the same—the year when such borrowing took place—the name of the borrower—and distinguishing such as may appear in the Receipt-books to have been borrowed by any Professor for the use of other persons—together with a list of the Books which may have been returned to the Library by the Professors respectively at the date of the Return thus ordered.—Order 17th October 1827.

Table containing an Abstract of the number of Books borrowed out and unreturned at the date of the Order, and the number of volumes returned between that date and the date of the respective Returns, together with the number of the volumes borrowed for Literary Gentlemen, Students, and others . . . . . 230

Principal Jack's Letter . . . . . ib.

Return of all the Books out with the Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges, showing the number taken out, both for their own immediate use, and those given by them to borrowers . . . . . ib.

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ORDER LXIII.**—A Return of the Number of Students who have availed themselves of the use of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland during Session 1826–7, with the number of volumes taken out by each during that period.—Ordered 27th October 1827.

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*Return from King's College* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXIV.—Are any Meetings of Graduates held at the said University, and on what occasions, and for what purposes; or do any of the University meetings include the Graduates, and what are their Privileges?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXV.—Is a Representative annually returned from the said University to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and of whom is the meeting, in which such Representative is chosen, composed?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXVI.—Are there any Complaints, Applications, or Petitions now before the Principal and Professors, or other authority of the said University, from the Students, or any of them, praying for the Alteration of any Academical Rules and Regulations or complaining of any alleged Grievances at the said University; and if so, transmit copies of the same, and state the procedure thereon?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXVII.—Are the Principal, Professors, Masters, and others bearing office in the said University, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, required to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved and fixed by Act of Parliament, and to swear and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty; and on what occasion, and before whom, is such acknowledgment and subscription made, and such oath taken.

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ORDER LXVIII.—Is there any Common Table kept in the said University for any Professors, Fellows, Bursars, Poor Scholars, or Students; if so, from what fund is the expense thereof paid, and by whom is such expense regulated and allowed; and are any of the Professors required to preside at the same, and is such duty performed?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXIX.—Are any Private Buildings erected, and on what authority or title, within the Precincts belonging to the said University?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXIX.*—A Return, containing a special Enumeration of the Buildings, stated in Return, No. LXIX., to be erected within the Precincts of the College; of the date of the Grants or Titles on which the same are held, and of the Persons to whom, and the Terms and Conditions on which the Ground was feued, sold, or let, and the Authority under which the same was done, and the Price or Annual Payment obtained therefore, and the Purposes for which the Buildings are now occupied, and whether there is any Restrictions on the Use to which they may be converted.—Ordered 18 August 1827.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXX.—Is it the practice in the said University to appoint, during the lifetime of a Professor, an Assistant and Successor to such Professor? How many such appointments have occurred during the last 100 years? and in these cases, specify the names of the Incumbents, and of the persons appointed Assistants and Successors, and of the parties or body by whom such appointments have been made; and state what Allowance and Salaries have been given to such Assistants and Successors.

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*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXIII.—Are any Lands or other Estate and Revenues attached to any Professorship in the said University? Is there any house attached to the office of Principal, or any Professorship; and is the same inspected, and its state of repair examined, from time to time? or, if any lands or house were formerly granted and mortified for the use of the Principal or any Professor, when and for what purposes, and by what authority or transaction, have the same been diverted?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXIV.—Are the provisions of the Charters, Statutes, or Acts of Visitation, with respect to the Residence and Attendance of the Professors, duly observed; and in what manner is leave of absence granted; or in what manner, and by what authority, is non-attendance noticed and corrected?

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(1.) Novæ Academiæ Aberdonensis, per Comitem Mariscallum, Auctoritate Regiâ, Erectio et Institutio.—1593 . . . . . 235
(2.) Approbation of the General Assembly to Earl Marischal's Foundation of 1593 . . 239
(3.) Ratificatioun to the Erll Merschell anent the College in Abirdene—1593 . . ib.
(4.) Charter of Ratification and Novodamus, by William, Earl Marischal—1623 . . ib.
(5.) Carta Caroli I^mi Regis Collegio Mariscallano—1641 . . . . . 240
(6.) Ratificatioun in Favours of the Colledge of New Aberdein—1661 . . . 241

ORDER II.—Copies of all the Rules and Regulations, or Acts of Visitation of the said College, whether made and prescribed by the Crown, or any Visitors or Commissioners appointed by the Crown or Parliament—or by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or any Commissioners appointed thereby—or by any Bishops, or Corporations, or by any Body, or Individuals, claiming Authority to make and prescribe the same.

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(1.) No complete series or code of Regulations, enacted by the Senatus Academicus, &c. . ib.
(2.) Leges et Instituta Academiæ Mariscallanæ Abredonensis . . . . . ib.

ORDER IV.—A Return of the manner in which the Senatus Academicus in the said College is composed, and the constituent Members thereof.

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Correction of the Return of Salaries . . . . . ib.
(2.) Dr. Cook's Report as to Endowments of Professors of King's College and Marischal College . . . . . 247
(3.) Memorial of the Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council of Aberdeen, to the Royal Commissioners, respecting the Professorship of Divinity. . . . . 248

ORDER VIII.—A Return of all the Fees payable, either by Students on attending classes, or by Candidates for Graduation, at their examination, or on receiving Degrees—whether to Professors or to the Libraries, or to any of the Institutions or Funds of the College—of the Authority by which the same are fixed; and whether under any, and what control.

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I. In the Classes of the Curriculum for Under-graduates . . . . ib.
II. In the Classes not included in the Curriculum . . . . . 250
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ORDER VIII.*—Statement of the whole Expense which must be incurred by every Student in Marischal College, Aberdeen, passing through the course of Study preparatory to the degree of Master of Arts, including Class-fees, Price of Books, Library-money, Dues of Graduation, and all other necessary Charges.—Ordered 27th October 1827.

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(2.) Copies of the Notandums adhibited to the Abstracts of the Accounts of the Building and Burse Funds . . . . . ib.
(3.) List of Returns from the Marischal College and University, to the Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, transmitted 6th September 1827 . 252
(4.) An Account of the Revenue arising from all Lands, and other Funds, mortified for the use of the Marischal College of Aberdeen, which are under the management of the Magistrates and Town-Council of that City; and of the Application thereof, for the Year ended at Michaelmas 1826 . . . . . ib.

ORDER IX.*—A Return, containing a distinct Enumeration of the whole *Properties*, *Estates*, *Funds*, *Rights of Debts*, or other Sources from which the Income of King's College is derived, exhibiting the Amount drawn from each, the Date when, and the Deed by which the same was acquired by the College, with the Names and Designations by which the Estates were acquired, and are now known; and stating whether any Portion of such Acquisitions has been at any time, and if so, when and how, and by what authority, alienated, and in what manner the price is secured; and in cases when any part of the Income is derived from the Interest of Money, stating in what manner such Sums are secured or invested.—Ordered 18th August 1827.

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ORDER XII.—A Return of the number of Bursaries at each College; by whom founded, and in whom is the right of Presentation;—of the Funds attached to the same, and the annual allowance to each Bursar;—and what certificates are required from Bursars previous to admission.

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Return of Bursaries for Students of Divinity in the Marischal College and University . 271
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Deed of Mortification for Bursaries, by the Rev. George Melville, Minister at Alfoord, dated 14th November 1678 . . . . . ib.
Deed of Mortification for Bursaries, by Alexander Adam, M.D., dated 10th August, 1691 ib.
Deed of Mortification by John Davidson, Merchant in Aberdeen, dated 21st February 1706 . . . . . 274
Mr. Alexander Galloway's Mortification . . . . . ib.
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Deed of Mortification by the Rev. Alexander Smith, dated 15th July 1741 . . ib.
The Rev. Walter Denoon's Deed of Mortification for a Bursary, dated 11th November, 1725 . . . . . ib.
Deed of Mortification for Bursaries and Professor of Medicine, by Mr. John Paterson, of Pancras Lane, London, dated 6th Aug. 1762 . . . . . ib.
Deed of Mortification for Bursaries by Mr. David Mitchell, of Holloway Down, in the County of Essex, dated London, 2d April 1801 . . . . . 276
Dr. James Adams' Bursary . . . . . ib.
Deed of Mortification for a Bursary, by Dr. William Lorimer, of the Parish of St. James's, Westminster, dated 6th December 1764 . . . . . ib.
Deed of Mortification for a Bursary, by John Lorimer, M.D., of Charlotte Street, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-bone, and County of Middlesex, dated 21st November 1793 . 277
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Alexander Irving's Mortification for Bursaries, dated 26th December 1629 . . ib.
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Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury's Mortification for Bursaries, dated 24th October, 1711 . ib.
The Rev. Gilbert Ramsay's Mortifications for Bursars and Professor of Oriental Languages, with Sir Alexander Ramsay Irvine's Addition thereto—Dates 1714, 1727, 1802 ib.
Foundation of Bursaries by the late John Forbes, Esq., of New . . . . 280
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Grant for Bursaries by King William, dated 30th November 1699 . . ib.
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Registered Bond, Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, in favours of Ten Bursars at the Grammar School and Marischal College of Aberdeen . . . . 281

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ORDER XV.—A Return of the Number of Professorships and of Classes in the said College,—specifying the date of the institution of each—the Faculty to which each class belongs—the subjects of the course of study—and whether the classes are carried on for more than one Session, and for how many.

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ORDER XVI.—A Return of the Professorships in the said College, under which no duty is performed, and no Lectures delivered—of the salary or emoluments, if any, attached thereto—and the period when the duty of the class was discontinued.

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ORDER XVII.—Is there any, and what general Course of Study, or order for the attendance of classes, prescribed for Students entering at the said College?

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(1.) Extracts from a Tract entitled "Plan of Education in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, with the Reasons of it," printed 1755, and drawn up by Dr. Alexander Gerard, by order of the Faculty, containing the general course of study, and the order prescribed to students entering Marischal College . . . ib.
(2.) Extract of Faculty Minute respecting the Course of Study in Marischal College . 286

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Returns of the Hours of Teaching of each Professor and Lecturer in Marischal College ib.
Manner in which the Classes are taught, whether by Lectures or by Examinations . 287

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*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XX.—Is there any Public General Examination of the Students at the commencement of each Session of the Classes of Greek, Latin, Philosophy, and of the Theological Classes in the said College; and if so, are such Examinations had in the presence of the Principal and all the Professors?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XXI.—Is any Examination required by the Charters, Rules, Statutes, or Laws of the said College, of the Candidates for Bursaries, or any of them, at the said College; who are appointed Examiners; and if any such Examination is prescribed, is it in practice observed?

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ORDER XXIII.—At what period was each Professor limited to one particular department; and when was the practice of each Professor or Regent carrying forward one Class, for the whole period of the course of study, through all the Sciences, discontinued?

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ORDER XXIV.—Are there any Prizes in the different classes of the College, or any Prizes open to competition to all the Students at the University; and by whom are the Subjects prescribed, and by whom and in what manner are such Prizes awarded and conferred?

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ORDER XXV.—Have the Students any voice in the appropriation of the Prizes? and if so, on what authority is that regulation founded?

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ORDER XXVIII.—Is there any Regulation requiring the Professors as a body, or with their respective Classes, to attend Divine Service on Sunday, in any Church or Chapel connected with the College, or in any particular place of worship; and is the same in observance; or if not, how long has it been in non-observance; and is there any accommodation appropriated for the use of the Students generally, or of any particular Students, in any particular place of worship; and is there any regulation applicable to Students not of the Established Church?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXIX.—A Return of the Number of Students matriculated at the said College for the last 50 years, specifying the numbers for each year, and of the numbers entered for the different Faculties respectively.

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ORDER XXXII.—In what Faculties are Degrees conferred, and by whom are the same conferred?

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ORDER XXXIII.—What are the Qualifications required of Candidates for Degrees in regard to Attendance and Course of Study or Curriculum at the said College; and at what period and by what authority were the same fixed?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXIV.—By whom are Candidates for Degrees examined, and what is the Form and Course of Examination? Are any of the Examinations for Degrees public, and do the same take place in presence of the whole University; and if Examinations in public have been discontinued, at what period were they so discontinued?

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Regulations respecting Medical Degrees . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXVI.—Are any of the Degrees conferred by the said University, Honorary Degrees; and if so, in what Faculties?

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*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXVIII.—What Offices or Situations, exclusive of church livings, are in the gift or appointment of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Principal, or any particular Professors *ex officio*—and what are the duties, perquisites, and emoluments, of the same?

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*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

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ORDER XLVII.—Does the Principal of the said College visit and examine the Students of any of the Classes, and how often do such visitations take place?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XLVIII.—Does the Principal of the said College teach any Class, or give any course of Lectures; and if such duty has ever been performed, when, and by what authority was it discontinued?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER XLIX.—Does the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, Rector, or Dean of Faculty of the University, exercise any, and what Authority or Jurisdiction, over the Principal, Professors, or Students thereof; and from what source is such authority or jurisdiction derived?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER L.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University, in regard to the jurisdiction, powers, privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Professors, or any Office-bearers in the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

(1.) *Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . 298

(2.) Documents concerning the Election of the Rector, 1829 . . . . ib.
Mr. Hume's Letter to Principal Brown . . . . . 299
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ORDER LI.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University, in regard to the Members composing the Senatus Academicus, or the several Faculties or Professions belonging to the Senatus Academicus, or as to the rights, and privileges, and powers of the Senatus Academicus over individual Professors, or as to the Classes belonging to the different Faculties; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . 301

ORDER LII.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University, as to the Rules for granting Degrees, or as to the Curriculum or Course of Study necessary for Students graduating at the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER LIII.—Is there any Authority or Corporate Body, Office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting new Faculties or Professorships in the said College; and if so, what are the rights, and Academical privileges, and immunities belonging to the same, so instituted?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . 302

ORDER LIV.—Are the Professors of such new Classes admitted Members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Faculties in the College, with the subjects and department of which such classes are connected?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

University of Aberdeen.

Appendix.

Marischal College and University.

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ORDER LV.—Do the Students, or any of them, live within the buildings or the precincts of the said College, or in any manner under the inspection and observation of the Professors?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . 302

ORDER LVI.—Is there any Academical Dress prescribed in the said College?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LVII.—Were any buildings in the said College at any time appropriated for the Residence of Students, and any Funds destined or employed in the repair and maintenance thereof?—and, if such buildings are not so occupied, when did such change take place,—under what authority,—and how are the funds now employed which were destined or formerly employed in the repair or maintenance of such buildings?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LVIII.—Do any of the Professors of the said College reside in any houses or buildings within the precincts of the said College, and by what authority were the buildings so occupied and appropriated; from what funds are the same repaired and maintained; by what authority were such funds appropriated to that object, and by whom is the expenditure of the same regulated and applied?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LIX.—Were any Funds at any time, and by what authority, mortified, or in practice employed in the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the fabric and buildings of the said College?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . 303

ORDER LX.—Are such Funds so employed at the present time, and by what authority and by whom is the Expenditure of the same authorized, regulated, and applied? and if not so employed, to what purposes and by what authority have such funds been diverted?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXI.—Is there any Museum, or are there any Instruments or Apparatus for Philosophical Experiments, or Collections of Specimens or of Preparations, belonging to the said College, or any of the Classes thereof; from what fund have the same been purchased and kept in repair, and under whose management are the same and the said funds?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXII.—Is there any Astronomical Observatory belonging to the said College, and any fund applied or destined to the maintenance of the same, and by whom is such fund managed and applied?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . 304

ORDER LXIII.—When was the Library of the said College instituted; by what fund is it maintained; by whom is the application of those funds superintended; and what are the rules and regulations for the custody and management of the Library, and under which it is open to the Professors, Students, or the public?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

Regulations for the Librarian and Library . . . . . ib.
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ORDER LXIII.*—A Return of all Books entered in the Receipt-books of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, prior to the date of this Order, as borrowed out by the Professors respectively; specifying the titles of the Books, and the number of Volumes of the same—the year when such borrowing took place—the name of the Borrower—and distinguishing such as may appear in the Receipt-books to have been borrowed by any Professor for the use of other persons—together with a List of the Books which may have been returned to the Library by the Professors respectively, at the date of the Returns thus ordered.—Ordered 17th October 1827.

Table of the Number of Books borrowed out and unreturned at the date of the Order, and the number of Volumes returned between that date and the date of the respective Returns; together with the number of Volumes borrowed for Literary Gentlemen, Students, and others, made out in a similar manner . . . . . 306

ORDER LXIII.**—A Return of the Number of Students who have availed themselves of the use of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland during session 1826–7, with the Number of Volumes taken out by each during that period.—Ordered 27th October 1827.

*Return from Marischal College* . . . . . 307

ORDER LXIII.***—The Total Number of Books at present amissing from the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, distinguishing the Number amissing as at the 1st of January 1826.—Ordered 1827.

*Return from Marischal College* . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXIV.—Are any Meetings of Graduates held at the said University, and on what occasions, and for what purposes; or do any of the University meetings include the Graduates, and what are their privileges?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

Memorial of Alexander Kilgour . . . . . 307

ORDER LXV.—Is a Representative annually returned from the said University to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and of whom is the meeting, in which such Representative is chosen, composed?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . . ib.

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ORDER LXVI.—Are there any complaints, applications, or petitions now before the Principal and Professors, or other authority of the said University, from the Students, or any of them, praying for the alteration of any Academical rules and regulations, or complaining of any alleged grievances at the said College; and if so, transmit copies of the same, and state the procedure thereon?

(1.)—*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . 308

(2.) Petition of the Medical Students in Aberdeen . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXVII.—Are the Principal, Professors, Masters, and others bearing office in the said College, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, required to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved and fixed by Act of Parliament, and to swear and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty; and on what occasion, and before whom is such acknowledgment and subscription made, and such oath taken?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER LXVIII.—Is there any Common Table kept in the said College for any Professors, Fellows, Bursars, Poor Scholars, or Students; if so, from what fund is the expense thereof paid, and by whom is such expense regulated and allowed; and are any of the Professors required to preside at the same, and is such duty performed?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER LXIX.—Are any private buildings erected, and on what authority or title, within the precincts belonging to the said College?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . 309

ORDER LXX.—Is it the practice in the said College to appoint, during the lifetime of a Professor, an Assistant and Successor to such Professor; how many such appointments have occurred during the last 100 years—and in these cases specify the names of the incumbents, and of the persons appointed assistants and successors, and of the parties, or body, by whom such appointments have been made; and state what allowance and salaries have been given to such Assistants and Successors?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXI.—Are the qualifications required by the Charters, Statutes, or Laws of the said College, as a condition of the nomination of Professors, invariably observed in practice?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXII.—Has any person been appointed Professor in the said College under 21 years of age?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXIII.—Are any Lands or other Estate and Revenues attached to any Professorship in the said College; is there any house attached to the office of Principal, or any Professorship; and is the same inspected, and its state of repair examined, from time to time; or, if any lands or house were formerly granted and mortified for the use of the Principal or any Professor, when and for what purposes, and by what authority or transaction, have the same been diverted?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXIV.—Are the provisions of the Charters, Statutes, or Acts of Visitation, with respect to the Residence and Attendance of the Professors, duly observed; and in what manner is leave of absence granted; or in what manner, and by what authority, is non-attendance noticed and corrected?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXV.—Are there any Rights of Patronage of parish churches, or other church endowment, vested in and attached to the said University or College, and by whom, and in what manner, are such rights of patronage exercised?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus* . . . . 310

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VISITATION, 1695.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOYNTED FOR PREPARING ACTS AND OVERTURES ANENT UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND SCHOOLS . . . . 310

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OPINION OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN . . . . . ib.

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INVENTORY OF UNPRINTED RETURNS RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN . . ib.

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# EXTRACTS

FROM THE

## MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS

RELATING TO THE

## UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

*Universities and Colleges, Scotland.*

Extracts from the Minutes and Proceedings.

2. *Colleges in Convention.*—A Copy of the Regulations or Resolutions of the Scotch Universities in Convention. (*Return not printed.*)

4. *Students of Divinity.*—A Statement of the Number and Proportion of Regular and Irregular Students at the Divinity Halls, in the different Colleges of Scotland, for the last 25 years. (*Return printed.*)

2. *Students of Divinity.*—A Return of the Number of Students who have *actually* given attendance, and those who have *not* given *actual* attendance at the Divinity Halls of the Colleges of Scotland, for the periods for which they were enrolled, during the last 25 years. (*Return printed.*) — 7 November 1829. 13 November 1826.

*Paper presented.—Ley's Bursaries.*—Petition of Sir Robert Burnett, of Leys, Bart., in regard to the Leys Bursaries founded in King's College, Aberdeen.—(*See Minutes of Visitation at Aberdeen.*) — 4 December 1826.

*Leys Bursaries.*—Sir Robert Burnett's Petition, presented on the 4th December, ordered to be answered by King's College, Aberdeen. — 29 December 1826.

*Intimations.*—They (the Commissioners) also directed one, of which the following is a copy, to be put up in the public entrance to the Common Hall of the University of St. Andrews, and on the public entrances to King's College and Marischal College, Aberdeen, viz. :— — 13 January 1827.

"His Majesty's Commissioners, appointed for the Visitation of the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, are transacting business at Edinburgh, and are ready to hear all concerned, in regard to all matters relating to the University and College.

"The Commissioners intend, in the course of the year, to hold a particular Visitation of this University and College. Any communications, duly authenticated, may be transmitted to their Secretary, 29, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

"13*th January*, 1827." (Signed) "BINNING, *P.*"

*Leys Bursaries.*—Answer from King's College, Aberdeen, to Sir Robert Burnett's Petition, regarding the Leys Bursaries. Subject to be considered by the Commissioners of Visitation when at Aberdeen. — 12 May 1827.

*Visitation*, 1718.—Copy of Representation (got from the Secretary of State's Office) of the Commissioners of Visitation in 1718, relative to the state of King's College, Aberdeen; and a Copy of a Memorial relative to the Revenues of that College. (*Not printed.*)

*Visitations at Aberdeen and Glasgow.*—The Commissioners were of opinion, that a Visitation should take place of the Colleges of Aberdeen on the 17th of September, and another at Glasgow on the 9th of October; and direct a notification to be sent to each of the Commissioners to communicate this intention, with a request to know whether the time proposed will be convenient for him, and whether his name may be put down as one of the Committee for visiting both, or one or other of those Universities. — 10th July 1827.

*Visitation at Aberdeen.*—The following Commissioners, or any of the others who may be able to attend, or a quorum of their number, appointed (*nearly in the same form of words as used on 29th December, regarding Glasgow*) to visit the Colleges of Aberdeen on the 17th of September:— — 27 July 1827.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Duke of Gordon. | Lord Corehouse. |
| The Earl of Aberdeen. | The Solicitor-General. |
| The Earl of Rosebery. | The Dean of Faculty. |
| The Lord President. | Dr. Taylor. |
| The Lord Binning. | Dr. Cook. |
| The Lord Advocate. | Dr. Lee. |

*Leys Bursaries.*—Reply from King's College, Aberdeen, to Sir Robert Burnett's Petition, regarding Leys Bursaries. Copy to be sent to Sir Robert, with a letter, stating that the Commissioners will be ready to hear him or his agent when they visit Aberdeen. — 18 August 1827.

*Accounts of Colleges.*—The whole accounts transmitted by the Colleges of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, in regard to their Property, Revenue, Bursaries, &c., were remitted to the Account Committee to report thereon.

6. *Rental of Marischal College.*—A Return of Marischal College, Aberdeen, of a copy of the Rental made out in 1716, for a former Commission of Visitation, and referred to in the Return No. 7. (*Return printed.*)

18 August 1827.

7. *Property of King's College.*—A Return from King's College, Aberdeen, containing a special enumeration of the Buildings stated, in Return No. 69, to be erected within the precincts of the College; of the date of the Grants or Titles on which the same are built, and of the persons to whom, and the terms and conditions on which the ground was feued, sold, or let; and the authority under which the same was done; and the price or annual payment obtained therefor; and the purposes for which the buildings are now occupied, and whether there is any restriction on the use to which they may be converted. (*Return printed.*)

8. *Properties of Colleges of Aberdeen.*—A distinct enumeration of the whole *Properties, Estates, Funds, Rights of Debts,* or other sources from which the income of the College is derived, exhibiting the amount drawn from each; the date when, and the deed by which the same was acquired by the College; with the names and designations by which the estates were acquired, and are now known; and stating whether any portion of such acquisitions has been at any time, and if so, when and how and by what authority alienated, and in what manner the price is secured; and in cases where any part of the income is derived from the interest of money, stating in what manner such sums are secured or invested. (*Returns printed.*)

9. *Titles of Aberdeen College.*—Inventory of the Writs, Title-deeds, and other Evidents of the College. Book containing those from King's College exhibited and returned to College. (*Return* from Marischal College *not printed.*)

11. *Bursaries of Aberdeen Colleges.*—A Return of the Deeds of Mortifications or Endowments for Bursaries, Lectureships, or other Establishments at the College, or certified copies thereof. (*Not printed.*)

12. *Students of Aberdeen Colleges.*—A Return of the number of students attending the College during the last session, stating also the number at each class, and the number of regular and irregular students at the Divinity Hall. (*Returns printed.*)

5 October 1827. *Visitation at Aberdeen.*—Minute, appointing Visitation at Aberdeen, read. Chairman reported, verbally, an account of the Proceedings of the Visitation. Approved of. Evidence taken, to be printed.

*Marischal College Buildings.*—Lectures on Mental Diseases. Letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne, respecting an application from Marischal College for a Parliamentary Grant, referred to the University Commissioners; another from his Lordship, transmitting a Memorial from Dr. Morrison, regarding the establishment of a Regius Professorship in the University of Edinburgh, for the delivery of Lectures on Mental Diseases, also referred to the Commissioners, read. Commissioners requested the Chairman to acknowledge the receipt of the same, and to state, that the subjects to which they relate will be taken into consideration by the Commissioners when they make up their General Report to His Majesty.

17 October 1827. *Books borrowed by Professors.*—A Return of all Books entered in the receipt-books of the Libraries of the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and of Aberdeen, prior to the date of this order, as borrowed out by the Professors respectively; specifying the titles of the Books, and the number of volumes of the same, the year when such borrowing took place, the name of the borrower, and distinguishing such as may appear in the receipt-books to have been borrowed by any Professor for the use of other persons, together with a list of the Books which may have been returned to the Library by the Professors respectively at the date of the Return thus ordered.

27 October 1827. *Books borrowed by Professors—Marischal College.*—Return from Marischal College, Aberdeen, as to books borrowed by Professors, ordered on 17th current.

*Mr. Farquhar's Will.*—Extract received from Marischal College, Aberdeen, from the Will of the late J. Farquhar, Esq. of Fonthill Abbey, bequeathing certain sums to the Scotch Universities.

5. *Class Fees, &c.*—A Statement of the whole Expense which must be incurred by every Student in the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen, passing through the course of study preparatory to the degree of Master of Arts, including class fees, price of books, library-money, dues of graduation, and all other necessary charges.

17 November 1827. *Books borrowed by Professors.*—A Return from King's College, as to Books borrowed by Professors.—Ordered 17th October.

*Aberdeen Colleges—Class Fees, &c.*—Statements of the Expense incurred by Students in King's College and Marischal College, passing through the course of study preparatory to the degree of Master of Arts.—Ordered 27th October.

*Aberdeen Colleges—Libraries.*—Returns from both of these Colleges, of the Number of Students who have availed themselves of the use of the Library during session 1826-7.—Ordered 27th October.

8 October 1827. *Remuneration for College Returns.*—Letters from Professor Paul, King's College, and Professor Cruickshank, Marischal College, written by direction of their respective Colleges, in regard to their being allowed payment of the expense for making out Returns ordered by the Commissioners.

*Dr. Cook—Reports on Aberdeen Colleges.*—Dr. Cook stated, that he had, at the request of Lord Aberdeen, prepared Reports respecting the two Aberdeen Colleges, printed copies of which had been already distributed to the Commissioners. Copies of these Reports were laid by him upon the table, and ordered to lie for consideration.

Extracts from the Minutes and Proceedings.

*Union of the two Aberdeen Colleges.*—The Commissioners are also of opinion that it is advisable, upon the general principles stated in the Report of King's College, Aberdeen, to unite the two Universities of Old and New Aberdeen; the necessary details for effecting this object in the most beneficial manner being subject to future consideration.

*Emoluments of St. Andrews and Aberdeen Professors.*—The Commissioners refer to Dr. Cook to draw up a Statement of the Emoluments derived by the Professors in Aberdeen; and to Dr. Taylor, to draw up a similar statement with regard to St. Andrews. 15 October 1828.

5. *Emoluments of Aberdeen Professors.*—A report from Dr. Cook, in pursuance of the remit made to him on 17th October, in regard to the Emoluments derived by the Professors of Aberdeen.—(*Printed.*) 17 October 1828. 10 November 1828.

*Books borrowed by Professors.*—The Commissioners directed that the printed abstract of the number of books borrowed by the Professors of the several Colleges from their libraries, should be transmitted to the Colleges respectively, with a letter, requesting that measures may be immediately adopted for recalling and securing to the Library the books not yet returned; and that a Report should be made to the Commissioners on or before the 25th of December next, containing an abstract of the then state of the Library in regard to this subject.

*Extracts from the interim Reports of the Commissioners.*

"We request also to mention, that committees of our number have, in conformity with your Majesty's instructions, made special Visitations to the Universities of Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen, to which a great part of the evidence, and many of the documents, more immediately relate."

"We beg to add, for your Majesty's information, that a full report of the present condition of the Universities of Old and New Aberdeen, comprehending various suggestions for their improvement, has been already made; that similar reports of the state of each of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, are in progress; but that we have thought it our duty to abstain from presenting to your Majesty the report on the Universities of Aberdeen until we are enabled, by the completion of the others, to lay all of them at one time before your Majesty."

1. *Books borrowed by Professors in Marischal College.*—A Return from Marischal College of Aberdeen, to the Order of 10th November current, in regard to the return of the Books borrowed by the Professors. 19 November 1828.

*Ogilvie Bursary.*—A Letter from Professor Scott, of King's College, Aberdeen, in regard to the appropriation of the Funds attached to the Ogilvie Bursary, was read; and the Commissioners referred to the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General to frame an answer to that communication. 29 November 1828.

*Books borrowed by Professors.*—Returns from the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews, and King's College of Aberdeen, to the Order of 10th November last, in regard to the return of the Books borrowed by the Professors. 17 January 1829.

2. *Principal Brown—Subjects of his Course.*—A Paper from Principal Brown of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in regard to the subjects of his Lectures as Professor of Divinity. 18 August 1829.

3. *Dr. Kidd as to inadequate Salary.*—A letter from Dr. Kidd, Professor of Oriental Languages in that College, in regard to the smallness of his Salary, on account of the reduction in the rate of interest.

6. *Rector—Marischal College.*—A Letter from Mr. Davidson, Dean of Faculty in Marischal College, transmitting Extracts of Minutes in regard to the Election of a Rector in March last. The Chairman was requested to inform Mr. Davidson, that the Commissioners will take the subject into consideration, and communicate to him the result.

*Reports on Provisional Resolutions.*—Printed Reports from the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen on the subject of the various schemes of Study embraced in the Provisional Resolutions which had been transmitted for their deliberation, were presented, and ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

*Rector—Marischal College.*—The Commissioners, having had under consideration the question stated in the Minutes presented on the 18th instant, in regard to the Election of Rector in Marischal College—Remitted the subject to a Committee, consisting of Lord Corehouse, Lord Moncrieff, and the Solicitor-General, to report thereon. 22 August 1829.

*Political Economy.*—That a separate Chair should be endowed in each of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, for teaching Political Economy, the right of presentation to the Chair being vested in the Crown; and that in the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, in the event of there being sufficient encouragement, Political Economy should be taught by the Professor of Moral Philosophy, as a separate class, and at a separate hour, and, in case of his declining this duty, it should devolve upon such other Professor as the Senatus of these Universities may nominate for the purpose. 25 August 1829.

*Irving's Bursaries.*—The papers relative to Irving's Mortification in Marischal College were ordered to be printed. 28 August 1829.

*Rector—Marischal College.*—Lord Corehouse, from the Committee appointed on the 22d current in reference to the Election of Rector in Marischal College, reported as follows:—That the Committee had, in pursuance of the remit, taken the subject into consideration—that the Charter of Marischal College appeared to contain no provision for the

28 August 1829. case of an equality of votes, and the Senatus state that "there was no precedent in the University to rule the case:"—That Mr. Hume, the late Rector, had not taken the oath of office during the year for which he was chosen, and that, though he had, he could only give a vote in person; and that his casting vote, even if there was no doubt of the Rector possessing that privilege, could not be allowed:—And, on the whole, the Committee were of opinion, that under the circumstances in which an equality of votes occurred on that occasion, it ought to be held that the Election is void, and that, in consequence, a day should be now appointed for electing a Rector for the present year.

20 October 1829. 2. *Number of Students—Graduates.*—Returns from the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, to the Orders dated 22d August last, of the number of Students at these Universities, and of persons who have graduated in continuation, to the close of last Session, of similar Returns formerly transmitted to the Commission.

*Rector—Marischal College.*—A Letter from Mr. Davidson, Dean of Faculty in Marischal College, to the Chairman, with a Minute of the Senatus Academicus in regard to the Election of Rector in that College, was read; and the Chairman was requested to send an answer, stating, that the Commissioners adhered to the opinion formerly communicated on this subject, and that it appeared to them, that, in the event of an Election for Rector being held previously to March next, all the Matriculated Students attending the classes at the time of the Election will be entitled to vote.

*Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.*—The Commissioners, having had under consideration the subject of the Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and the proposed united one of Aberdeen,—a draft of resolutions thereon was made, and ordered to lie on the table for farther consideration.

*Union of Aberdeen Universities.*—The Commissioners were of opinion, that for the purpose of carrying into effect the Union of the Universities of Aberdeen, it is expedient that the following should be the number and character of the Professorships in the United University:—

1. Principal.

*Theology.*

2. Professor of Divinity and Systematic Theology.
3. „ Divinity and Biblical Criticism.
4. „ Church History.
5. „ Oriental Languages.

*Law.*

6. Professor of Law.

*Medicine.*

7 Professor of Theory and Practice of Physic.
8. „ Anatomy and Surgery.
9. Professor of Chemistry.
10. „ Materia Medica.
11. „ Botany.
12. „ Midwifery.

*Arts.*

13. Professor of Moral and Political Philosophy.
14. „ Logic and Rhetoric.
15. „ Natural Philosophy.
16. „ Mathematics.
17. „ Natural History.
18. „ Greek.
19. „ Humanity.

And that adequate compensation, on account of the loss of Fees, ought to be given to those Professors who, in the event of the proposed Union taking effect, may be deprived of their classes.

22 October 1829. *Endowments of Professorships.*—That some of the Chairs in the United University of Aberdeen will require additional Endowment after the Union of the Universities shall take place; but the Commissioners are not able to state more specifically what particular Professorships will be in that situation, until these Universities are actually incorporated.

*College Fabrics.*—The Commissioners having referred to the evidence with regard to the state of the Buildings of Marischal College, Aberdeen, wherein the architects examined declare them to be unfit for repair, and that repairing them adequately would equal the expense of rebuilding them: and, those Commissioners who attended the special Visitation at Aberdeen, and inspected those buildings, concurring in that opinion,—

Resolved, That in the event of no union of the Universities of Aberdeen taking place, it will be necessary to reconstruct Marischal College, with accommodation for the Medical School; but that if a union of these Universities be formed, as recommended in a former Minute, a building for the accommodation of the Medical School only will be required:—

That if a union of the Universities of Aberdeen take place, the site of the United University ought to be at King's College, Aberdeen, where considerable additions and extensive repairs have recently been made, partly by a grant of money from Government, and partly by private subscription.

16 January 1830. 3. *Marischal College Ground.*—A Letter from Mr. John Smith, architect, Aberdeen, enclosing a sketch of the ground belonging to Marischal College, Aberdeen, on the north-east side of Broad Street, comprehending the site of the College Buildings.

*Ogilvie Bursary.*—There having been read a letter from the Secretary of King's College, in reply to the communication made to him respecting the appropriation of the Funds of

the Ogilvie Bursary, the Commissioners directed that a copy thereof should be transmitted to Mrs. Ramsay, in order that she may have another opportunity of offering to the Commissioners any explanations which she might think proper in regard to the subject.

16 January 1830.

*Ramsay Mortifications in Marischal College.*—There having been read a letter from the Secretary of Marischal College, in regard to the manner in which the Funds belonging to the Mortifications for the Professorship of Oriental Languages, and for the Ramsay Bursaries in that College, are secured, the Commissioners directed that an application should be made to Mr. Crombie, Aberdeen, in order to ascertain the present situation of these funds.

*Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.*—The Commissioners having also resumed the consideration of the existing Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and the proposed united one of Aberdeen,—Resolved,—That the following should be the scheme for each, respectively, to be submitted to His Majesty:—

3. *For King's College, and Marischal College, Aberdeen, when united into one University.*

That the Chancellor should be elected for life by the Senatus Academicus, consisting of the Principal and Professors.

That there should be a University Court, to consist of—

1. A Rector, not being a Principal or a Professor of any University, to be chosen by the Principal and Professors and the Matriculated Students, according to the mode adopted in Marischal College, and also by the graduates of both the present Universities at Aberdeen, who have received degrees since 1825, and by the graduates of the United University.
2. The Principal.
3. An Assessor, nominated by the Chancellor,
4. An Assessor, nominated by the Rector,

Neither of these two Assessors being a Principal or a Professor of any University.

5. And an Assessor, nominated by the Senatus Academicus, who may be a Professor of the University.

Three to be a quorum.

The above Officers and Courts in the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, to possess the same powers, and to be under the same regulations, as those detailed in the scheme proposed for the constitution of the University of Edinburgh, with this exception, that the Officers of the University Court are to be chosen for four years only.

The University Courts of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, to have the exclusive power of disposing of all Surplus Revenue and Funds, beyond what is appropriated to specific objects; and that in those Colleges in which it has been the practice to divide the whole revenue, after certain fixed deductions, among the Principal and Professors as their Salaries, the average of the said divisible Revenue for the last three years shall henceforth be the fund for the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, and any sum accumulated beyond this shall be at the disposal of the University Court.

*Extract from Resolutions of the Commissioners respecting the religious opinions of the Professors and Principals of Universities and Colleges.*

"*Resolved*,—4. That without compromising or abridging the powers, whatever they may be, of the Church to exercise superintendence over all Professors in any of the Universities, under the existing laws of Scotland, in regard to the religious opinions they may disseminate, it ought to be an indispensable qualification in every Professor of Theology, including the Professor of Hebrew or Oriental Languages, that he shall be an ordained Minister of the Established Church of Scotland; and that, in case any such Professor in the faculty of Theology shall, by any lawful proceeding in the Church Courts, be deposed from the office of the holy ministry, or shall be suspended in the exercise thereof, on account of heretical doctrine, whether taught in the University, or otherwise promulgated, or on account of any other ecclesiastical cause,—such sentence of the Church Court ought, *ipso facto*, to infer a deprivation of his office, or a suspension of his functions, as a Professor in the University: and that the same rule ought to apply to the Principal, except in the special case of a layman being Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, as authorized by the charters, such suspension taking effect from the intimation of the sentence of the Church Court to the Senatus Academicus of the University, and such deposition by a sentence of the University Court, proceeding on the sentence of the Church Court.

"*And they resolved*,—That a Law ought to be established for carrying these several Resolutions into effect."

6 February 1830.

3. *Ramsay Mortifications in Marischal College.*—An Answer from Mr. Crombie, Aberdeen, stating that the sum mortified by Dr. Ramsay was £4,800; of this £500 was for endowing a school in the parish of Birse, £500 for the poor of that parish, 1,000 for a Professorship of Oriental Languages, and £2,800 for Bursars of Divinity and Philosophy in Marischal College. That the sum of £800 is secured over lands in the neighbourhood of Arbroath for behoof of the Mortification, the interest of which had been regularly paid:—That the remaining £4,000, which had formerly been heritably secured, had been paid up at Martinmas 1828, to the Trustees of Sir A. Ramsay, whose affairs were then under trust:—That the Trustees were very desirous of reinvesting the money on herit-

*Universities and Colleges, Scotland.*

Extracts from the Minutes and Proceedings.

able security, but, being unable to procure such security as they approved of at 4 per cent., and unwilling to lodge it in a bank at 2 per cent., the Trustees had retained the money, paying interest at 4 per cent. therefor, since it came into their hands, and that they were anxiously endeavouring to have it reinvested for behoof of the Mortification, but hitherto without success.

6 February 1830. *Ogilvie Bursary.*—There having been read a Letter from Professor Scott, of King's College, Aberdeen, by which it appears that he had been requested by Mrs. Ramsay to acquaint the Commissioners that she admits the truth of the statement communicated to the Commissioners in reference to the appropriation of the Funds of the Ogilvie Bursary, the Commissioners directed that the Principal and Professors of King's College be requested to take care to prevent all similar misappropriations of the funds of this or of any other endowment connected with that College.

3 September 1830. *Reports relative to the Universities.*—The Solicitor-General, from the Committee appointed to examine the reports respecting the different Universities and Colleges, laid upon the table drafts of Reports relative to the Universities and Colleges of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, which were ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

14 October 1830. *Graduates and Students.*—Returns of the Number of Graduates and Students of the different Universities for 1826-7, 1827-8, 1828-9, and 1829-30, in continuation of Returns formerly made to the Commissioners, were presented, and ordered to be printed.

# MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## ROYAL COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF ABERDEEN.

*King's College of Aberdeen, 17th September* 1827. *University of Aberdeen.*

Minutes and Proceedings.

17 September 1827.

PRESENT,

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|---|---|
| The Duke of Gordon. | The Solicitor-General. |
| The Earl of Aberdeen. | Dr. Taylor. |
| The Lord Advocate. | Dr. Cook. |
| Lord Corehouse. | Dr. Lee. |

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair,

Minute, appointing Visitation, read.

*Examinations*—

Principal Jack. Professor M'Pherson (Sub-Principal). Professor Paul.
Professor Forbes. ,, Tulloch. ,, Scott.

Papers presented—

*Expulsion from College.*—A Memorial from Mr. James Duncan Gellie, Student, complaining of his having been expelled from King's College. College ordered to answer the same.

*Leys Bursars.*—Petition of Sir Robert Burnett, Bart., and relative Papers, in regard to the Leys Bursars, read.—(*Adjourned.*)

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*King's College, Aberdeen, 18th September* 1827. 18 September 1827.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT—Same as yesterday.

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

*Examinations*—

Professor Dauney. Professor Bannerman. Mr. Hutcheon, Factor.
,, Bentley. ,, Mearns. ,, Edmond, Clerk.

Professor Paul, Curator of Library.

The Commissioners inspected the College Buildings.—(*Adjourned.*)

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*Marischal College, Aberdeen, 19th September* 1827. 19 September 1827.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT—Same as yesterday.

Papers presented—

*Professorship of Divinity.*—A Memorial from the Magistrates of Aberdeen, in regard to the Professorship of Divinity in Marischal College, read.

*Medical School.*—A Petition from the Medical Students of Aberdeen, in regard to the Medical School there, read. (*Printed.*)

*Examinations*—Professor Skene. Professor Brown.
The Rev. James Melvin, Lecturer. ,, Davidson.
The Rev. Robert Reid, Assistant to the late Professor of Greek. ,, Hamilton.
,, Cruikshank.
Principal Brown. ,, Knight.

Ordered—

*Library.*—A Return of the Total Number of Books at present amissing from the Libraries of King's and Marischal Colleges, distinguishing the number amissing as at 7th October, 1825. (*Returns not printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

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*Marischal College, Aberdeen, 20th September* 1827. 20 September 1827.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT—Same as yesterday.

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

*Examinations*—

Professor Glennie.
,, Kidd.
Dr. Ewing, Lecturer.
Professor French.
Mr. Davidson, ,, Harvey, ,, Morgan, } Students of Medicine, on Medical Students' Petition.

Dr. Blaikie.
,, Henderson, ,, Frazer, } Lecturers.
Mr. Smith. Mr. Simpson, } Architects on state of College Buildings.
The Rev. A. L. Gordon.

[*University of Aberdeen.*

Minutes and Proceedings.

20 September 1827.

*Leys Bursars.*—The Commissioners having considered the Petition of Sir Robert Burnett. Bart., and Answers thereto from King's College, and Replies from Sir Robert Burnett, are of opinion, that although the Petition relates to a matter which may be regarded, in one view, as the administration of College Property, and subject to their jurisdiction, yet, as it also involves a question of civil right, on which the Commissioners are not competent to pronounce any final and conclusive adjudication, it is necessary for Sir Robert Burnett to resort to a court of law, in order to determine the import and effect of the Contract and Deed of Mortification in 1648, and the extent of the interest which the Principal and Professors may have patrimonially in the Surplus Revenue arising from the lands mortified by that deed.

*Mr. Gellie's Memorial.*—The Commissioners having also under consideration the Memorial of James Duncan Gellie, with the Answers thereto from King's College, find it unnecessary to give any deliverance upon the Memorial, as it is competent for him to appeal to the higher University authorities.

*College Buildings.*—The Commissioners inspected the College Buildings.—(*Adjourned.*)

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21 September 1827.

*Marischal College, Aberdeen, 21st September* 1827.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT—Same as yesterday.

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

*Freedom of the City.*—The Magistrates of Aberdeen presented, in their Town-Hall, the Freedom of the City to all the Commissioners, excepting the Duke of Gordon, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Lord Advocate, who had received it formerly.

Paper presented—

*Election of Chancellor and Rector.*—A Memorial of Alexander Kilgour, regarding the right of the Graduates of Marischal College to vote at the Election of Chancellor and Rector.

*Examination.*—Professor Glennie (*farther*).

*Mrs. Blackwell's Will.*—The Commissioners having had under their consideration the Will of Mrs. Blackwell, of date 18th May, 1793, and the Minute of the Faculty of Marischal College of Aberdeen, of date 11th November, 1793 (*see Extract of Minute at end of Professor Glennie's Evidence*), deem it to be necessary to intimate to the Principal and Professors of the said College, that as doubts may be entertained in regard to the institution of a Professorship by virtue of the said Will and above-mentioned Minute, and of the right of the Principal and Professors to nominate to the said Professorship, they are of opinion, that in the event of any vacancy occurring in the said Professorship, the said Principal and Professors ought, as they are hereby required and ordained, to intimate the same to the Members of the Royal Commission of Visitation, if the Commission shall then be in force.

Ordered—

*Accounts of King's and Marischal Colleges.*—A Return, containing the particulars of the whole Receipts and Expenditure of King's and Marischal Colleges, for the years 1775, 1800, and 1824, of which Abstracts have been already transmitted to the Commission.—(*Return not printed.*)

Also, a Copy of the Procuration-Account and Rental of the King's College for the period from Michaelmas 1700, to Michaelmas 1702, made up by Mr. Frazer.—(*Return not printed.*)

(*Visitation ended.*)

# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

## THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF SCOTLAND.

## KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

*Aberdeen, Monday, 17 September* 1827.

*University of Aberdeen.*

*King's College.*

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

The Very Reverend *William Jack, D.D.*, called in and examined.

Principal Jack.

17 September 1827.

You are Principal of this College?—I am.

Have you seen the Returns made by the Senatus, to the Questions of the Commissioners?—I have.

Do you agree in the statements contained in those Returns, or is there any part of them from which you dissent?—I concur in all that is stated.

Have you any suggestions to make in your individual capacity, which you think calculated to promote the welfare of the University in any respect, either as to the teaching or discipline?—I think many improvements may be introduced.

Have you any specific measures to recommend for that object?—I cannot say that I am prepared to state all the improvements wanted; or to suggest specific measures. On each particular head, as it arises, I shall be happy if my opinions only coincide with the enlightened views of the Honourable Commissioners.

Do you at present possess and exercise all the powers and privileges which are vested in you by the Charter Foundation as Principal?—Not with the responsibility and to the extent that would be for the interest of the College.

In what respect do you consider your situation different from that which was contemplated by the Founder?—I conceive that the Founder granted ample powers to the Principal and Professors, to deliberate and decide (in the first instance) upon all subjects connected with the College affairs.

Do you not possess those powers now?—If unanimous, the powers of the Principal and Professors were great. If they differed among themselves, so as to create a College dispute, the question was to be referred to the Chancellor and Rector for their decision, which alone was final.

Do you possess the powers and privileges, as the Principal, in the College, which it was intended by the Founder you should, according to the Charter of the Foundation?—I apprehend the Principal does possess all the powers conferred on him by the Foundation Charter, but may not exercise them; all power in the University and College being assumed by the persons forming a majority for the time, and calling themselves the Senatus Academicus.

What control and superintendence do you exercise in the College?—The duties of the Principal are, to watch or keep guard over the statutes and laws of the Institution; to see that all do their duty aright; that the students be regular in their attendance, and moral in their conduct; to inspect the Library, the Museum, and the Experimental Room, and the apparatus belonging to the Mathematical, Astronomical, and Chemical departments, auditing the accounts of the same; to attend to the preservation and repair of the College buildings, and to regulate expenditure on the repair of Professors' houses; to superintend the collection and management of the College revenue, funds, and property, and audit the accounts; to exercise a like superintendence over the Mortification funds and property; to keep in safe custody the charters, vouchers, accounts, and other valuable documents belonging to the College or to the Mortifications; to insure justice being done in the distribution of bursaries and the assignment of prizes; to be present at all public examinations; to call College meetings, and preside at the same; to receive communications, and reply to all inquiries respecting the Institution or its affairs; to notify vacancies, and admit to certain offices; to open and close the session with prayer; announce the laws, admonish, exhort, and reprove, as occasion requires; to head the Senatus Academicus on public occasions; to be the vehicle of communication between that body, or any of its members, and the superior officers of the University, in College affairs. The Principal promotes to degrees in Divinity.

Do you, in point of fact, exercise all those duties, or have any of them fallen into disuse?—Not as I could wish; *i. e.* with efficiency and power.

Which of those duties, which you consider to belong to your situation, do you not now exercise?—I think the most important of those is that of admitter. The encroachments on the power of the admitter is perhaps the greatest defect in this University.

To what offices do you admit?—The Principal admits the three Regents, the Chancellor of the University, the superior Officers.

Has there been any interference with your power in that respect?—I was interdicted by an order of the Court of Session in the year 1815.

*University of Aberdeen.*

*King's College.*

Principal Jack.

17 September 1827.

Had that reference to any particular case, or do you know upon what ground that interdiction rested?—It was a double election. By the charter, the admitter is bound to admit, the Senatus being unanimous; if not unanimous, he has a right to judge for himself, and of those presented, to admit the person whom he prefers.

Will you be so good as to state the case to which you referred, and the ground upon which the interdiction rested?—It was a double election; Drs. Dewar and Forbes were the persons presented for admission.

Had you exercised your power of admitting one of those candidates, as vested in you, in opposition to the election of the Senatus Academicus?—I was served with an interdict, at the instance of one of the parties, before either of the presentations was laid before me.

Was that a general interdict, prohibiting you from admitting either of those gentlemen, till the question of right was determined?—It was.

Had you previously intimated your intention of admitting the individual who was not elected by the majority?—My wish to admit one of them was presumed.

Had you intimated your construction of the particular clause in the charter, to which you have now directed the attention of the Commissioners, upon any previous occasion, before this disputed election arose; or was the claim on the part of the Principal advanced for the first time upon that occasion?—For the first time by me. I had just been elected Principal, and had always maintained the opinion, that the admitter, out of those presented in cases of disputed elections, had a right to select the person whom he preferred.

And you consider the Principal to be the admitter in that case?—He was the admitter in that case; but a like power is assumed by the Senatus and by the Court of Session. They seem to think that a majority of voices is all that is wanted to determine an election; whereas, a majority of voices without unanimity is of no avail. It then belongs to the superior office-bearer to decide, according to his own judgment, of the merits of the case.

You were understood to state, that in case of a disputed election, it is referred to the Chancellor, and that the Chancellor is in that case the elector?—The Chancellor is admitter to all the higher offices. The same rule applies to cases where the Principal is admitted. I am equally interested to contend in this case for the Chancellor's rights as for my own, since they are coincident; and I conceive this one of the most important questions connected with College affairs. In this way the Senatus Academicus have assumed the patronage both of the University and of the College. I am satisfied that no right of patronage belongs to them; a most important privilege they possess, to look out for, nominate, and present proper persons. The office itself neither is, nor ever was intended to be, in their gift.

Was that a final judgment of the Court of Session, or an interim interdict?—An interim interdict; the Court knew nothing of the matter. My feeling was to disregard this interdict; but the case became a process in the Court of Session. No benefit was ever derived from going to a civil court with a College dispute; my opinion is, that the superior authorities of the University have full power to decide every College question, and should not be interfered with.

The Commissioners understand you to say, that the Senatus Academicus are the electors in the first instance, in so far that, if they are unanimous, the person elected by them is appointed?—They are the electors throughout, because no person can be put in nomination but by them. But they merely nominate and elect; they cannot admit. They recommend; the gift is in the Crown, or in its delegates, the Chancellor and Principal.

And they not only put in nomination, but, if they are unanimous, they elect?—They nominate and elect; those are the words of the charter.

Then, in the case of their not being unanimous, you hold, that with respect to your own particular province, you have then the privilege of choosing any of the candidates, but only of the candidates that have been named?—Only of those that have been put in nomination, and are presented for that purpose.

And you complain that that privilege, conferred upon you by the charter, has been violated, in fact, by the College?—For these 200 years a contrary practice has been pursued, to the great injury of the College.

Was there any conclusive determination by the Court of Session upon that particular point?—I obeyed the interdict, without trying the question.

Did you appeal upon that occasion to the Rector, or the Lord Chancellor?—No.

You give no lectures yourself?—None.

How long is it since the Principal has delivered lectures in the University?—It does not appear that any class was ever assigned to the Principal, and I question if ever the Principal was called upon, in his official capacity, to deliver lectures.

Does not the charter mention lecturing in Theology?—"Quum dispositus fuerit," which words are supplied, in the second Foundation, by "Secundum gratiam sibi datam," referring to the clause in the former charter.

In point of fact, has the Principal never delivered lectures in the College?—In the year 1638 the Principal was libelled for having forged a charter and an Act of Parliament, with a view (as His Majesty King Charles has expressed it) to possess himself and a few others, of the revenue of the College. A Commission was appointed for the express purpose of inquiring into the offence. The noble the Marquis of Huntly presided upon the occasion. At first the Principal attempted to resist the authority of the Commissioners, but afterwards, upon his own confession, was found guilty, and sentenced to lecture twice a week.

Was that by way of punishment?—By way of punishment certainly.

Since that period, has the Principal never delivered Lectures in the College?—There

*University of Aberdeen.*

*King's College.*

Principal Jack.

17 September 1827.

are in our minutes, one or two notices of Principals having taught Hebrew. Principals of the College may have delivered Lectures now and then, but none taught a class, or held a Professorship. The clause to which I have referred authorizes the Principal to lecture on Theology, Philosophy, or the Arts, at his pleasure; there is no command to that effect.

Do you understand the phrase, "*quum dispositus fuerit*," to mean that the Principal may lecture or not, according to his own discretion?—Certainly, as he thinks for the interest of the College.

The Commissioners find, that, in Bishop Forbes' Visitation, in the year 1619, it appears that the Principal had not acquitted himself in teaching as is prescribed by the Foundation; as having, the year preceding, taught nothing but some few principles of the Hebrew Grammar, and for practice thereof, only the first psalm: must it not then have been understood that it was enjoined by the Foundation, that the Principal should lecture?—At that period the College was all in confusion. There had been a violent attempt to bring down legitimate authority, in particular to reduce the office of Principal. I would not infer, from the circumstance alluded to, that the Principal had ever been compelled to teach. In the whole Records of the College, I do not find that any Principal held a class, or was "*actu Regens*."

In the charter, the Principal is denominated the Doctor of Theology?—He must be a Doctor of Divinity.

Is there any light thrown, by the Records of the College, upon whether, in consequence of his being so denominated, he had then to teach Theology?—I am sorry to say, that the whole Records of the College, of an early date, were destroyed or carried off, at the period which has been just referred to.

It appears from the charter that he was the only Doctor of Theology at the time of the Foundation: now, as the teaching of Theology was undoubtedly a matter of vast moment in the estimation of the Founder, do not you think it likely, that at that time he had the lecturing of Theology?—I am persuaded that the Principal had the superintendence of the Theological department, or had the students in Theology under him. The Professor of Canon Law was also a D.D., and taught Divinity.

You consider that the students were the lecturers in Theology?—I have no doubt of it; and that the Principal had a general charge of the Divinity department.

Then, attending to that, which you consider to be the chief part of the Principal's duty, are you in the habit of visiting or examining any of the classes for the purpose of seeing how the duties of the other Professors are discharged, and exercising that power of superintendence which you claim?—I attend all public examinations of the students; but I am not in the habit of going into the classes of individual Professors.

Have you ever attempted to discharge that duty of visiting the classes?—No.

Was it ever done by your predecessor, in your time?—No. I have endeavoured, during the whole of my time, to perform the duties of my office according to use and wont, without contending, till the proper period, for original privileges.

What do you, in fact, do, as Principal?—In the enumeration I have given, the Commissioners will find there is a great deal of duty. In fact, the duties of the Principal are unceasing, numerous, and important.

Do you actually perform all the duties you have enumerated?—Assuredly, I do; yet not in the efficient way that I could wish.

Do all the elections, or appointments of Officers or Professors, take place according to the directions contained in the Foundation?—They do, except in the following case:—The Principal, properly, has no vote in the election of a Regent Professor, being himself admitter. Referring to the charter, the Commissioners will observe, that the Principal is not mentioned among the electors of a Regent; a clause follows which gives the Principal a double vote. It has been contended that this applies even to the cases where the Principal is admitter. For my own part, I do not think so, and certain never shall exercise such supposed right.

Have you any other suggestions to offer to the Commission?—I do not approve of Chemistry being taught to the students in the second year; I do not approve of its being made a necessary part of the curriculum; I do not approve of its being joined to the Humanity Chair.

Was it always the practice for the Professor of Humanity to teach Chemistry?—I was the first who lectured on Chemistry in the College. I was then Professor of Moral Philosophy, and meant it to serve the students as the concluding part of their Physical studies. It is only of late that it has been united to Humanity, and taught during the second year of the course.

Have you ever objected, in your situation as Principal, to that union of Chemistry with Humanity?—I have ever disapproved of the measure, believing it adverse to the interests, both of the student and of the teacher. Observation and experience have confirmed me in that opinion. I have entered no protest on the minutes, partly out of respect for the opinions of those who advocated the measure, partly with a view to allow it a fair trial.

Would you contemplate the establishment of a separate Professorship of Chemistry, or would you wish to unite it with any other, rather than the Humanity class?—I think that Natural History and Chemistry would form an excellent Lectureship or Professorship (with a little aid in the way of salary); and that the College Grammarian should be restricted to the studies of Humanity, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres, with Lectures on Roman and Greek Antiquities.

Have you any other suggestion to make?—Nothing else occurs to me at present.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

*University of Aberdeen.*

*King's College.*

Principal Jack.

17 September 1827.

(*The following Paper, transmitted by the Principal of King's College, was ordered to be subjoined to his Evidence*):—

"In the course of their examination, the Professors of King's College did not obtrude on the attention of the Right Honourable and Honourable the Commissioners of Visitation, the smallness of the incomes possessed by the individual Professors. They trust that this circumstance will not tend to render their situation overlooked, should any general measure be contemplated by His Majesty's Commissioners for the augmentation of University livings. It may not perhaps be improper to state, that on late occasions of vacancy in important offices in the patronage of the College, of which the Principality may be mentioned as one, the appointments were refused by persons of known qualifications, and possessed of but moderate incomes in the situations they then held, solely on the ground of the inadequate provision belonging to the College offices alluded to."

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The Reverend *Patrick Forbes, D.D.*, called in and examined.

You are Professor of Humanity in this College?—I am.

Professor Forbes.

Do you concur in the Answers the Commissioners have received from the Senatus Academicus?—I do.

Is there any suggestion which you would wish to make, in addition to those Answers?—No.

Will you have the goodness to detail, a little more fully, the manner in which you conduct the Humanity class?—The Humanity class is divided into two classes; into what is called the first Humanity class, and into what is called the higher Humanity class. The first Humanity class meets only two days in the week, on Tuesday and Thursday, from twelve to one o'clock; it consists of those in the Greek class (the first class in this College). Those who attend on the first Greek class, likewise attend on the first Humanity class.

Will you state what is read in the class?—The sole class-book that is used in the first Humanity class is Horace. In this country, it is well known that Prosody was not taught till lately, when it was thought necessary, by the University here, that it should be no longer neglected. The principal thing, therefore, that is attempted in the first Humanity class is, after going over the general elementary principles of Grammar and Syntax, teaching from the very beginning the rules of Prosody, and the mode of applying them to all the metres of Horace generally. The Epistle to Augustus, or the Epistle to the Pisos, is read for hexameter verse, and after that the Odes. At the same time, although the attention is very much directed in this way, everything relating to History, Geography, and Antiquities, as well as Grammar, that occurs in the author, is particularly explained. It is indeed expected, that the Students shall be prepared to give an explanation of all these points, and when they are deficient, the Professor gives them fuller information upon the subject.

Is there any Composition?—No Latin composition is attempted in this class; the time is so short, that it is quite impossible to have anything of that sort. In fact, when students come up to College for the first time, I believe I may say that nearly about three-fourths of them are totally ignorant of Prosody; and when it is recollected that they are taught not only the scanning of hexameter and pentameter verse, but likewise all the nineteen metres of Horace, besides committing the prosodial rules to memory, and that only two hours a week are allowed for teaching, it will be seen that the class is fully occupied.

Can you expect to make them perfect in Prosody without composition?—There is nothing taught here but the elements of Prosody, in so far as to make the students capable of scanning all the metres of Horace. I may observe, that the state in which most of our young men come up to College, is such as to put it out of the power of the Professor, in a short time, to do anything more than I have now said. Much more would be proper and necessary, if they came up in a more advanced state; but at present, a very considerable time must be taken up in going over the rudiments and grammar, so as to have them well founded in a knowledge of the structure of the language. The second Humanity class consists of the students of the second, third, and fourth classes, who all meet together at the same hour. These students attend three hours a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from twelve to one.

What do they read?—There is a selection which I made for the use of that class, which consists of extracts from Cicero, Suetonius, and Tacitus, and from Juvenal, Lucretius, and Lucan. This selection is read during those three years in which the above-named students attend this class; care being taken never to repeat the same passage any one of the years. The object of the selection was to serve, in the *first* place, as an introduction to the oratory and philosophy of the ancients; in the *second* place, Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum was selected for the purpose of introducing the students to the knowledge of that system which has had such a great influence in forming many of the governments of Europe, and as an introduction to modern History. In making the selections from the Poets, that from Lucretius was chosen, for the purpose of making the students much more acquainted with scanning hexameter verse, in all its varieties, and with quantity in general; and that from Juvenal, for the purpose of making them more intimate with the antiquities and customs of the Romans.

But in no part of the course is there any composition?—No, there is none. The only exercises that have been attempted, have been translations of the Odes of Horace, with observations tending to elucidate the train of thought in the author. In these Exercises,

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the students are likewise expected to make critical remarks on the language, and observations upon the structure of the verse. In this class, lectures are also given on General Grammar, with a particular reference, however, to Latin Grammar, particularly to that of Ruddiman, at the same time endeavouring to supply what he has omitted. Lectures have likewise been given upon Chronology, and upon the principles of Criticism.

Do you proceed by the method of examination as well as lectures?—Principally by examination; for the time that is allotted for the business of the class is so short, that it is impossible to make the lectures very extended: but all the lectures are examined upon.

Are they called upon without notice?—Always. I keep a book in which the name of every student is written, with ruled columns opposite; and I mark down, in the presence of the class, the person examined, and what is my opinion of the appearance he makes. They are called up quite accidentally, so that no person can possibly have an idea at what time he will be called upon.

What is about the age of the students, when they enter your first class?—The average age, I suppose, will be about fourteen, or perhaps less.

Do they come up generally very ill-prepared in Latin?—Very ill-prepared indeed; but to this there are many exceptions. Some students come up very fairly grounded in a knowledge of Latin; others, again, not at all so.

Is there any particular obstacle that occurs to you, to prevent the First Humanity class being taught every day, and for more hours than one during the day?—That the first Humanity class should be taught every day, I think would be a great improvement; that it should be taught more hours than one, I rather think would not be advantageous. The plan adopted here is to appoint such tasks as must require a considerable time to prepare, and the examination is upon those tasks; therefore, if one were to attempt to teach more hours a day, I should think the students could not make that preparation which would be proper and necessary.

Would not two hours a day enable the Professor to examine more?—In the first Humanity class the business is wholly examination, and I think there is full time for this, provided that the Professor goes on without lingering, which we are accustomed to do here: because, when a person does not answer the question readily, it is immediately put to another.

Instead of the plan of the students of the third and fourth years' attending, along with the students of the second Humanity class, only for three hours a week, would it not be better that the second Humanity class should meet every day, as in the other College?—I am afraid, if that were the case, the consequence would be, that those in the higher classes would totally neglect their knowledge of Latin; indeed, I have reason to say, from my own experience, that such would be the case, were the students of the third and fourth classes not to attend at all; and I apprehend, that, by the mode they are taught here, it does not signify whether they are in the second, third, or fourth class, as it is always a new portion of the Delectus that is read; and lectures of a different kind are given, attended with examinations upon all that is read or taught; I therefore do not apprehend that any inconvenience results from the three classes meeting together.

Though that system may tend to keep up, to a certain degree, the knowledge of Latin they have acquired in their second class, it does not seem calculated to advance their knowledge by reading more difficult authors, or prosecuting their classical attainments farther?—I apprehend, that there is so much to do in making the students quite familiar with the elementary parts of the language, by frequent repetition, that it is scarcely possible, in the time allowed, and at the very early period at which they come to the University, to do a great deal more; and therefore I am of opinion, that the third and fourth classes are not in the least kept back, by not being taught separately by themselves, particularly as new subjects are introduced each session.

The Commissioners observe, that the second session is stated to comprise the Mathematical, Chemistry, and Natural History, second Greek and second Humanity classes: might it not be an improvement, if the students of the second session were limited to the second Greek and Humanity classes, and the Mathematical class, and if each class were taught every day, so as to enable the students to prosecute those studies further, and more steadily, during that session?—The Mathematical class here is taught three hours a day; and I believe that the time that is occupied in that class, together with the tasks that are there prescribed, renders it impossible to do what they have to do in the second year well. I think that they have fully as much time occupied in attending the Greek and Latin classes as they possibly can prepare tasks for, if they are to continue three hours a day attending the Mathematical class.

Considering that young men come up so ill prepared in Latin, do not you think it would be an improvement, if the curriculum were extended to five years instead of four?—I think it would be desirable that the curriculum should be continued as it now is, but that an additional curriculum of two or three years should be added, which those who wished to attain the degree of Master of Arts should be required to pass through. In that case, it would be proper that those who attended the common curriculum, should be entitled only to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the additional curriculum, the students could apply themselves to the higher departments of classical and mathematical studies, and perhaps likewise to acquiring an elementary knowledge of Theology as a science—a thing which, I believe, in no College in Scotland, forms any part of general education. The principles of Roman Law should also form a part of this course of

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instruction, which, I can state, would be of the greatest service to the classical scholar. Were such a curriculum added to our present system, for those who are intended to have a complete education as gentlemen and scholars, I should think it would be a very valuable addition indeed.

Would you be inclined, in that case, to devote the first two years to the Greek and Latin classes?—I would deprecate very much making any change in the curriculum, as it is now established, because I know that the young men, although they are by no means complete in any one branch of education, yet that those who do pay attention are so far well grounded, as that they can by themselves carry on their studies in every department of literature and science, of which they have acquired the elements in the University. Of this I have had numberless instances. I am acquainted with many young men —indeed I may say the same of the greater proportion of those that were disposed to do any good while at College, who are so well grounded in the elements of literature and science, as that they can build any superstructure of knowledge they may think fit. The great objection I have to adding to the present curriculum is, that if the expense of education is thus increased in this northern district, I am quite satisfied that many of our most deserving young men will be kept back from getting an University education at all.

Would your objection apply to lengthening the session?—Very strongly; and I am quite satisfied, that if the session here were lengthened, a vast number of young men could never have that education that they can at present attain. Indeed, I may say, that we should thus be deprived of many of our most valuable young men, who are formed, by the moral training that they get here, from living, I may say, absolutely upon nothing, and at the same time labouring so hard as poor lads generally do. This prepares many of them for going through difficulties in life, and at the same time for being industrious and steady men, as I believe no other training would qualify them for. I had a very extraordinary instance of the trifling pittance on which some of them live, in the case of a young man from the Highlands, who was seized with a spitting of blood. I happened to attend him; and on calling on him, I found him in a very decent lodging, but so exhausted, that I was led to inquire what he ate? He told me that he lived, as his phrase was, upon meals-corn. I asked him if he meant that he lived on meal only, prepared in different ways? He said, "Yes." I then went to his landlady, and asked whether he was so poor as that he could not afford anything better? She said, "Not at all; he has abundance of money." I asked, "What is it, then, that he does with it?" "He lays it out wholly on books; and," says she, "what do you think he paid me, at the end of last session, for his whole necessaries? I bought for him everything that he required for food, and supplied him with fuel, candles, and lodging, and the whole amount was 4*l.* 17*s.* for five months." Now, a young man trained in this way (and he was one of our best scholars) is capable of going through hardships and difficulties which a man trained in a different way could not do.

Are a great proportion of your students in a situation of pecuniary difficulty?—There are a great number of them that are, in fact, obliged to go home, and work at farm-labour, in order to enable them to come up the next session to College; and I have one gentleman in my eye, who, I am sure, will be an honour to any profession that he enters upon, who was obliged to do so; that is, to hold the plough, and to cut the harvest; and I scruple not to say, that he is one of the best scholars that ever was within the walls of an University.

Do you consider it an advantage, that the system of University education should be so framed as to be thrown open to the lowest classes of society?—I do consider it a very first-rate advantage to this country, for many reasons. Every one knows, that in every situation of life at present, it is extremely difficult to say in what way fathers are to employ their sons. If a farmer, he finds it an extremely difficult thing to say how he is to breed his son; and I believe it will be found, upon calculation, that he can as easily carry him through an University course, as he can put him into a very small farm. I say, it is of the greatest consequence to the community that it shall be so; for what is it that has raised Scotland to its high state of intellectual improvement? It is, indeed, the parochial schools; but it is the parochial schools, supplied with a set of men who have had a complete University education, and who are quite ready to go even into that depressed situation. And such is the abundance of young men in this country who have had a University education, that there is not a farmer who, if he is able to afford 15*l.* or 20*l.* a year, cannot have such a person to teach his family. At this moment, indeed, a great part of the education of England is carrying on by Scotch young men. I myself have recommended about 35, within these two years, to go to London, who are all now employed, and many of them doing extremely well; and I am sure, that if any obstacle is thrown in the way of our young men, however poor, receiving such an education, the consequence will be, that you will not have that choice of teachers in Scotland that you have at present; and what they are to do in England for qualified teachers, I believe it would be difficult to say, if they are not supplied from us.

Supposing the higher branches of education were postponed till the third and fourth years of the course, and the young men were more thoroughly grounded, by more time being devoted to Greek and Latin; in that case, might not a smaller portion of time be sufficient to enable them to carry on their Latin and Greek studies, and might not more advantage ultimately be gained?—I think the great error lies in this, that young men are sent to College before they are properly grounded in the elementary branches of education;

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and I believe that no professor has it in his power, unless he was to act the part of a schoolmaster, to remedy the evil. Unless, therefore, there is an examination before their admission, and the parish schoolmasters are required by law to be capable of preparing them in a right way for College, I am quite satisfied that any change will be attended with very little advantage indeed. If no person were admitted to College, who was not capable, for instance, of reading Livy, and Virgil, and Horace, properly; and if pupils were not admitted to the Greek class unless they could read a book of Homer, and part of Xenophon's Anabasis; or to the Mathematical class, unless they were perfectly good arithmeticians, and acquainted with the primary rules of Algebra, perhaps simple equations, and one book of Euclid: were these qualifications required for admission into the Greek, Latin, and Mathematical classes, I have no doubt that it would answer the purpose of prolonging the time of preliminary education a little, because they could not come up to this standard in the short time they generally continue at school at present, and this would be a much more effectual means of gaining the end proposed, than obliging the professors to attempt what I am quite sure they never will succeed in, that is, making the students absolutely become schoolboys again, by forcing them to gain an acquaintance with the elementary parts of education, which can only be properly taught at schools. For instance, there is not one of those that come up to us, in the slightest degree acquainted with Roman Antiquities; they are very little acquainted with Ancient History, and scarcely at all with Ancient Geography. Now, how is the Professor, amidst the multiplicity of things that press upon him, by any means that can be devised, capable of going through all these branches, perfecting his pupils in Grammar and Prosody, and, at the same time, advancing them in the higher departments of classical literature?

Then, would you propose to require a previous examination, at least in Greek and Latin?—That, I believe, is not a new thing; I believe that some such thing was appointed already, by this University, at a former period; and I am quite satisfied that it would be a most valuable improvement. But a law must first be enacted, obliging schoolmasters to be qualified for thus preparing the pupils. There are many of them that are capable of doing so, but there are many of them that are not capable; and it does appear to me, that one essential part of University education in Scotland has been totally lost, in consequence of the schoolmasters not being able to do their duty in this particular. Indeed, I recollect the time when it was always the custom that a young man, as soon as he left College at the end of the session, was returned back to his parish school, where he was obliged to go over the whole of the classical and mathematical knowledge that he had acquired during the session; consequently he came up in a very different state the next session, from what we too often experience at present. Now, it must be known to the Commissioners, that there is a vast number of parish schoolmasters in the Highlands, and some in the Low Country, who are not capable of superintending the education of young men who have been at College; and this evil rather seems to be gaining ground. In the towns, they are sent to school in the interval of education in the College, to go over what they have been doing there.

Then, according to the views you have now stated, it is presumed you would wish to prevent the elements of Greek being taught in the College?—Certainly, I would. I may mention one source of inconvenience that arises from this practice: There are a great many young men, who have been taught the elements of the Greek language, that come up to the elementary class here; the consequence is, that for the first six weeks or two months, they have nothing to do; they get a habit of idleness, and frequently turn out the very worst students, and not the best, as might be expected.

Do you consider, that if the situation of the schoolmasters was rendered more comfortable, there would be the slightest difficulty in getting a supply of schoolmasters, to do that which you wish to be done?—Not at all. But were the expense of University education to be increased, I have no doubt that that difficulty would occur; for at the end of the last war, for the school of the parish where I was minister, we had the utmost difficulty in finding a schoolmaster that was properly qualified. At present, I believe that ten such will be found for every school that is vacant.

Do you know, whether the difficulty of providing the schools with competent young men, has been experienced in a greater degree, where the session is longer than it is here?—I do not know; but I know that many *Alumni* of this College are scattered all over Scotland, as well as England; and I suppose, that as such numbers get their education here who are very poor, and therefore ready to take the lowest situations, that this fact may perhaps obviate the difficulty presented by the question, even supposing it existed, should our richer neighbours in the south country not be inclined to accept of those situations.

Supposing the fact to be, that in Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Glasgow, there is an abundance of young men that would be eager to get such situations, would not that go to shew that no evil would result from protracting the session here, at least as long as it is in those Universities?—I apprehend that the case is very different, with regard to those Universities, and the country around them. The country to the north of this University, which is the place from which we draw most of our students, is in a very different situation from that in the south. There is not nearly that degree of poverty, in the same rank of life, in the south, that there is in the north.

Do you consider that your objection to protracting the session is applicable chiefly to Aberdeen?—Certainly; because I am not qualified to speak with regard to the other Universities.

In the returns of the number of students attending the first Humanity class, there is no number given before 1818; can you explain that?—Till I came in, as Professor, there was

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no first Humanity class taught. The Humanity Professor only taught three hours a week.

Was that for the students of the second and third year?—The students of all the classes met together, as I understand.

Was attendance upon the first Humanity class made compulsory, as part of the curriculum?—It is compulsory as part of the curriculum, for those merely that go for University honours, and Bursars.

In point of fact, do a great part of the students attend the second Humanity class?—I believe that a very great portion of them do. I think it will be found in the returns, that the second Greek and second Latin class are attended by pretty nearly the same numbers. Unfortunately, however, an opinion has prevailed among the students, that it is not necessary to attend the Humanity class, in order to be qualified to attend the Divinity Hall; and therefore a good many, I believe, under that persuasion, have not attended the second Humanity class. I have no scruple in saying, that there has been a very great backwardness to attend the Humanity class; it is almost a new thing in this College. My predecessor was a very old man; he was, I believe, very diligent and very attentive, as long as he was able; but during some of the latter years of his life, he was not able to pay the attention that he had formerly done: attendance on the class had, therefore, fallen almost into disuse, and one year I believe it was not taught at all. From some cause, at any rate, I have certainly experienced a great deal of backwardness in the attendance on this class. I believe, however, the numbers are now coming up to be as great as those that attend the second Greek class.

You were understood to say, that you devoted your first class chiefly to teaching the principles of Prosody; do not you read any authors in your first Latin class?—Yes, a very considerable portion of Horace is read: reading and translation are not, by any means, neglected, Prosody is chiefly taught, as being that part of Grammar in which they are, in general, altogether deficient. The other parts of Grammar are likewise taught; but, in regard to Prosody, I find a very great proportion of the students who know nothing of it.

Are you in the practice of using Mair's Introduction, or any similar work?—I tried at one time to introduce a book that I consider better than Mair's Introduction for many objects that I have in view, the Grammatical Exercises; but the time was so short, that it did not permit me to continue the use of that book; and, in fact, the students come up here in that bad state of preparation, that the Professor does not well know what to do; he must try to do something well, otherwise he would be disgraced.

Does not that shew the necessity of increasing the number of hours?—I beg to repeat, that as long as students come up in the state of preparation that they do from many of the schools, no Professor can, in any length of time, bring them, if they are to do anything else, into that state that they ought to be in, even when they first come to College.

Do you conceive, that many of the students leave the College, imperfect Latin and Greek scholars, from that cause?—I consider them to be all imperfect Latin and Greek scholars, because every person who knows anything of the difficulty of those languages, must know, that from the time bestowed here on these languages, and the age at which the students leave College, they must be very imperfect Greek and Latin scholars.

Do you not consider that that evil would be diminished by greater attention or labour upon the part of the Professors?—There are some young men that will, by their attention and industry, make up their deficiences when they are pointed out to them by the Professor; and this I think is the principal thing that a Professor can do, namely, to shew the students, in a convincing manner, how little they know, and in what they are deficient. And though I say that they are imperfect Latin and Greek scholars when they leave the University, I mean comparatively imperfect, for many of them are so advanced as that they can go on by themselves to erect any superstructure upon their knowledge of those languages.

Has it ever been the practice to recommend to the students of that class to read by themselves Latin authors, and to examine them at any period of the session upon such Latin authors as they have read?—There are tasks prescribed at each meeting, which must be prepared by the next meeting, and the task is as great as it can be expected they can prepare, and do their other business.

In addition to the task prescribed for the whole of the class, have you allowed such students as were able to undertake more, to profess authors which they have read, or parts of which they have read, and upon which they are willing to be examined?—No.

Will not, then, a student who happens to have been originally better grounded, and able to go farther than the generality of the class, be kept back?—No, he will not, because those that have not been properly grounded will soon throw themselves so completely into the back-ground, as that no Professor will keep back for them, they become quite ashamed of being so far behind, and if they have any spirit they labour to make up their deficiencies, and by this means the class is brought up to a very decent average. I am quite convinced that the great fault in the University education in Scotland is the want of public examinations. Were there more public examinations, conducted *bonâ fide* before the whole University, it would be found that the students, by their industry, would do infinitely more than any person would readily believe. I have had instances of this in the first Humanity classes of these last two years, when they knew nothing of what they would be examined upon publicly before-hand, but were told that everything that they had gone through during the session would be the subject of the examination. In consequence, many of those who could not be induced to do any thing till a fortnight before the examinations, were enabled, by hard labour, to make a very good appearance, instigated merely by the fear of disgrace at the public examination.

Would you wish similar public examinations to take place at different periods of the

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session?—I apprehend that the public examinations ought to be the last thing done in the session, because one great difficulty that we experience is the keeping up of the attention of the students in the latter part of the session. Now, if they knew that the public examination would be the last part of the business of the year, I have no doubt but the last part of the session would be the busiest, instead of the reverse, as it is at present.

In examining for degrees in Arts, what books form the subject of trial for Latin?—I believe that the Commissioners will see, from what is said in the returns about the degrees in Arts, that I know nothing about the matter of the examination. There is only one Examinator for the degree in Arts—the Professor of the third class. He does it privately; and I know nothing about the manner in which it is conducted.

How long has the practice, of the candidates for degrees in Arts being examined by the Professor of the third class prevailed?—I do not know. I did not conceive that I was entitled to make any inquiries, unless I intended to make this matter the subject of a motion in the Senatus Academicus.

Then it is entirely a private examination by that Professor?—Entirely.

Not even in the presence of the Principal?—No.

Does he make a report to the Senatus Academicus?—Certainly not, as far as I understand.

Does he make any report to the faculty of Arts?—I never heard that any such report was made.

Does he report to the Principal?—I believe not: he reports merely to the Promoter, as far as I know.

Do you not conceive it would be a great advantage, that there should be a public examination of every young man who is intended to take a degree in Arts?—They have adopted that measure in Marischal College, and I think it is attended with one very great inconvenience, which is, that when a person proposes to take a degree in Arts, his last session is occupied in going over the whole of his previous studies, which interferes extremely with the business of that session. What occurs to me is, that were all the public examinations in the classes *bonâ fide*, and conducted in writing—were the young men classed according to the knowledge they had shewn, and then passed as fair scholars solemnly each session—were those that were not capable of making a proper appearance one session allowed to come forward the next, to be examined upon the same subject, and to be then passed, if then found qualified—were the examinations thus conducted, seriously and solemnly, then I should think that such a series of examinations might be sufficient for granting the degree in Arts in general; but I should say Bachelor of Arts, and that the degree of Master of Arts, should be a subsequent thing, after an additional curriculum of two or more years' study. But I am quite sure, that if the degree of Master of Arts is granted at the end of the fourth session, and if a public examination then takes place upon what has been done in all the former classes, this embraces so wide a field, that it appears to me impossible that any young man could prepare himself to make that appearance that he ought to do, and at the same time attend to the business of the session that is just completed. Either the time of the examination for degrees in Arts should be some months after the session is completed, or else the degree ought to be granted in the way I have mentioned; that is, in consequence of the general public examinations having been satisfactorily gone through in each of the former years.

Is the degree of Bachelor of Arts ever given?—I see only one or two instances mentioned in our books. I conceive it a very great loss, that the degrees of Bachelor in Arts, and Bachelor of Medicine also, are not revived, and that persons so young should get the higher degree, and that too before they have got the previous one.

How many years have young men generally attended the grammar-school before they come to College?—The period of attendance varies much. Some attend three, some four, some five years. Five years is, I believe, the longest period.

Is five years the period to which they are limited in the grammar school?—In the grammar-school of Aberdeen it is.

Do you think it would be desirable to examine them before entering upon the academical course, to see how far they are capable of receiving benefit from the classes?—I should think it would be very desirable to examine all those that were to go for University honours; and that no man should be entitled to University honours who had not stood an examination before he entered College. At the same time I am not prepared to say that it would be an advisable thing to enact, that no man should receive a University education who did not go through that examination. There are many that would choose to attend the class of Natural Philosophy, or the class of Chemistry, or of Mathematics, and to whom this might be very useful in their way of life; and there are other persons who would never be very fit for standing an examination, whose parents are in that situation of life that they can afford to give them such an education; and I do consider that the training which the young men receive from collision with each other at a University is a thing of very essential importance. I should therefore be dubious how far it would be proper to exclude a person from attending the University, because he would not submit to an examination.

The Commissioners collect, that in the event of a young man not having derived full benefit from the classes he may have been attending during any one session, you would wish him to be sent back to his studies for the next year, and to be allowed an opportunity, in the event of such examination being instituted as you propose, of being examined again upon the same subject in the following year?—The plan that this University has adopted, during the last two years, seems to mark that such is their opinion with regard to the

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Bursars; all of whom, that have been at College the former year, are examined upon the subject of their former year's studies before they are admitted the next year; and those who do not shew that they have made proper progress during the former year are then returned back to their former class. It therefore seems to be the sense of the University here, that that is the right course, at least with regard to Bursars.

Is that not extended to other students than Bursars?—Only to Bursars.

Would you approve of such a system being adopted, as prevails at Glasgow, of the Black-Stone examination?—We have what is called the Black-Stone examination here; and it is that to which I was alluding, when I spoke of public examinations; and were that examination conducted *boná fide*, and were the students quite aware that they were to be examined upon everything that they had gone through in the class, without any premonition as to what they would be examined upon, I am quite satisfied it would be attended with the greatest advantage; and this I state from my own experience, not only in the Humanity, but the Chemistry class also.

Who conducts those examinations?—The Professor, in the presence of the whole students.

Does it not then very much depend upon the manner in which the individual Professor conducts the examinations?—Yes. It does occur to me, that it would be much better conducted, partly perhaps by *vivá voce* examination, and partly by written questions approved by a committee; and that those who answered the most of those questions and answered them best should be classed; and that such prizes as we have should be given to those in the first class.

Would you propose that the answers should be written in the presence of the Professors?—I would give them four or five hours to write them, the Professor attending during that time.

Are there any prizes given in your class?—There are: there are four in the first Humanity, three in the second Humanity, and four in the Chemistry; they are given by the votes of their fellow-students.

Do you consider that to be an advantageous mode of deciding them?—I do not. I consider it to be attended with very bad consequences, which we have experienced. The fact is, that from the beginning of the session there is a canvassing for votes going on; and though, upon the whole, I must say that the prizes have been fairly enough given, yet several very extraordinary exceptions have occurred.

The prizes are bestowed for proficiency and general good conduct?—They are, but the last is not at all regarded in the determination of them; on the contrary, it has been totally disregarded by the students. I am sorry to say, that some of those that have behaved themselves worst have got prizes, although the young men are warned, in the strongest manner, that they are upon their honour in giving their votes.

Have you found, in general, that the decision of the students has agreed very much with your own?—In many cases it has; but I must say, that there are many striking exceptions.

Have those exceptions referred to the prizes for general conduct, rather than those for proficiency of attainment?—Certainly, in my opinion; but even those that had no title, either from their good conduct or their proficiency, have got them. The whole business is too much a system of electioneering.

What mode would you suggest as the best, in your estimation, for distributing the prizes?—The mode I have suggested before; namely, that the public examinations should all take place at the end of the session; and particularly that the young men should be classed according to their answers given to the written examinations, and that the first class should consist of the number that were to receive those prizes.

It is stated in the Returns, that there is a College Minute in 1819, directing the prizes to be awarded by the suffrages of the students, with one exception; is that so imperative as to prevent the Professor interfering in any case where he sees that the prizes are improperly bestowed?—Altogether; the Professor is present merely to see that the votes are given fairly. It will be observed, in that Minute, that the Senatus were at a loss what was the best mode of deciding the prizes; and the mode adopted is merely an experiment, as it is there stated. Every year the students are put upon their guard, that if they do not act properly in the distribution of those prizes, another measure will be resorted to.

Did you acquiesce in that Minute?—I did. We were all at a loss what was the best way of conducting the business. This plan was suggested as proper to be tried; but it was expressly declared to be merely an experiment, and it is so mentioned every year. It is, in fact, fixed only for the year, and is so announced when reading the statutes at the beginning of the session.

Have you ever stated the result of your own experience upon the subject to the Senatus Academicus?—Not in the form of a motion to the Senatus; although, if it had not been that I understood that this Commission was to be here, and that I thought it would have appeared as if I had been interfering before-hand, I did intend last year to have proposed to try the method I have already stated, but only in my own classes.

In short, you think that though the system may answer in the more advanced classes, it does not answer in your own?—It does not answer in my highest class, which consists of the students of the fourth year. I have as much to complain of it in that class as in the others.

It appears that prizes are bestowed in the College, with one or two exceptions, for no specific exercises?—For none, with the exception of those that were mortified by Dr. Hutton.

And no Latin composition is prescribed in either of your classes?—No.

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Is there a catalogue called in your classes?—Regularly, in all our classes.

You stated, that you were in the habit of requiring translations from Horace in the higher Humanity class; has it ever happened that any students, who have received prizes, have never performed those exercises, or at least have done it in a very imperfect manner, according to your opinion?—My recollection does not serve me so far as to answer that question. Those exercises are all independent of the common hours of teaching. I have meetings at other times for examining those exercises.

How many of those meetings have you?—I have been trying to get them more frequent every year; but I cannot state exactly what may be the number of them.

Are they once a week?—Not so often. I have very great difficulty in getting the young men to attend; it is a thing that must be got on by degrees, unless it were made imperative. I could not make it imperative upon any one to attend an extra meeting.

What proportion of the class may attend those meetings?—Those who have given in exercises which have been examined may amount, I should suppose, to nearly two thirds of the class.

In short, would it not appear that the regular teaching of Latin has, in fact, originated in your time, with the exception of the three hours a week which they were formerly taught?—The class was, I believe, most regularly taught three hours a week for a considerable time, till my predecessor became in such bad health.

You have a parochial charge at Old Machar?—I have.

Will you have the goodness to describe your method of conducting the Chemistry class?—I give regular lectures upon the subjects of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology. I have printed a class-book, which contains the heads of those lectures, while, at the same time, a great many things are thrown into the class-book which could not be recollected from hearing them stated in a lecture, but which are absolutely necessary to be known and remembered.—[*The Witness delivered in a copy of the class-book.*]

Is that confined to the second year?—No; any person may attend, but Bursars alone are obliged to attend the second year.

Will you state, generally, what your course of Chemistry consists of?—The whole elementary part of Chemistry is taught and illustrated by numerous experiments. The students are regularly examined in the class, and they are likewise publicly examined. I beg to state, that the higher Humanity class is not publicly examined, only the first Humanity class.

In the class of Chemistry and Natural History are the students regularly examined?—They are regularly examined every day; they are likewise publicly examined at the end of the session.

What proportion of the hour may the examination occupy?—Sometimes a greater, sometimes a less; but I suppose about a quarter of an hour each day, besides private examinations on other days, when they are disposed to attend. I generally make it my business, before the public examinations, to go over the whole that has been gone through in the former part of the session, meeting at extra hours for this recapitulatory examination. The students are, however, examined upon everything that has been lectured upon each day.

How often may these extra meetings take place?—Perhaps six or seven times, lasting for two or three hours at a time, towards the close of the session.

What proportion of the students may attend those extra meetings?—They all attend.

Does the syllabus comprehend the course of Natural History, as well as Chemistry?—Yes, it comprehends the whole course. There is no other part of Natural History taught here but Mineralogy and Geology.

Have you any other suggestion to make to the Commissioners, relating either to your own class or to the University in general?—There is no change I should wish made, except that with regard to the examinations being conducted in the way I have mentioned. This is the only change that I think of great importance, and, in stimulating the students to exertion, I am sure that it would be attended with the best effects.

Would you propose that the extended curriculum you have suggested as an improvement should be required of all students in Divinity, before attending the Divinity Hall?—By no means. I should insist that no person should get the degree of Master of Arts without it. I would give the degree of Bachelor of Arts to those that attended the common curriculum, and Master of Arts to those that attended the extended curriculum.

For the purpose of carrying that into effect, would not the institution of some additional classes in the University be necessary?—I should think so. There is one thing that is very much wanted in the Scotch Universities; namely, some young men, having salaries, and constantly resident, who might act as tutors, such as the Fellows in the English Universities. If there were five or six attached to each University, the consequence would be, in the first place, that we should have better tutors than we now have; and, in the second place, when Professors are taken ill, or become old, and incapable of doing their duty, it is almost impossible to find persons that can supply their place, even for a single week, which would not then be the case. It would be, therefore, of the greatest consequence that such men were on the spot, who would be capable of supplying their places for a little time. There are a vast number of other labours in which those gentlemen might be employed; and I am persuaded this arrangement would be of very essential consequence in carrying on the business of the University, particularly in the extended form alluded to.

What additional classes would you propose to suggest, in order to complete the system

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of University education in this College?—In the first place, it may be observed, with regard to classical literature, that both prose and poetical composition, in Latin and Greek, are neglected, from want of time and due preparation on the part of the students. The ancient Rhetoric is totally neglected, as there is neither time to teach it, in our present curriculum, neither are the young men prepared for understanding the subject. Therefore, I should apprehend that the Professors of Humanity and Greek would require to have assistants in those two departments, to enable them to carry on the extended course. Perhaps, if there were many public examinations, the tutors might be enabled to do a great deal in drilling the students in prose and poetical composition, which is more than the Professors can do. They may lay down the general principles, but I doubt if they could carry on the whole business by themselves, without some tutors to assist them. I consider, likewise, that it is a very essential defect in our education, that Theology is never studied as a science. We have, indeed, in this University, a very excellent institution, Murray's Lecture, by which the general principles of religion are enforced in a very excellent manner, which no one will doubt who knows that Dr. Mearns is the lecturer; but, at the same time, I apprehend that it is impossible, on the Sundays, to give those scientific views of Theology, either as to the evidences, or as to principles of Scripture Criticism, which are so highly valuable to gentlemen and scholars—not only to those who are to study Divinity as a profession, but I say to every gentleman, to whom it is both disgraceful and prejudicial to know nothing of the noblest of sciences. The higher departments of Mathematics and Astronomy ought also to form a very essential part of this extended course. Whether the number of Professors that are here now would be capable of doing the whole, I am not qualified to say, but I think they might, with the aid of the tutors I have proposed.

Would you propose to make an attendance upon such a Professor necessary for taking the degree of Master of Arts, or might not that tend to exclude a number of persons of different religious opinions?—It would be only the general principles of Theology, as a science, which I should wish taught. I would never propose to inculcate the doctrines of any particular sect; I should deprecate that very strongly. I do not know whether the ancient mode of conferring degrees might not be very proper in some cases, which was to allow every *Alumnus* to claim to be examined, and to get a degree if he stood the examination, without regular attendance. At the same time, I am inclined to think it is of consequence that young men should attend the University regularly who are to claim degrees.

In the Return relating to attendance upon divine service on Sunday, after mentioning that "accomodation is provided in the College Chapel for all the masters and students," it is stated, that "exemption from such attendance is granted to all who produce a written request to that effect from their parents or guardians, whether Dissenters or belonging to the Established Church:" have there been many such applications by parents connected with the Established Church?—I apprehend that the Professors of Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy, will be able to answer that question better than I can. The students do not make applications to the Professor of Humanity; they make them to those four Professors, and I believe that there is a very considerable number of such applications made to them.

Do you think that a union of the two Colleges, under proper conditions and regulations, would be beneficial to learning in general, and the interests of the University so united?—With regard to the union of the Colleges of Arts, I am decidedly of opinion that it would be a very great loss to the public, because it would be impossible to carry on the system of examinations established here, were our classes double what they are now. With regard to the union of the faculties of Medicine, Divinity, and Law, I consider that such union would be attended with great advantages. This, it will be observed, would imply a union of the Universities, which, in my opinion, would be of essential consequence to the interests of learning and science, and which I believe to be really in force at present though not acted upon. I shall only instance in one particular. Were there but one University, and the faculties of Medicine united, the consequence would be, that there would be a complete control over the Medical School: at present, there is none whatever. The way in which the business of the Medical School is carried on at present is by a joint Medical Committee from the two Universities. They meet and recommend certain things to the two Colleges; and ten to one but every one of those measures is overthrown: and there is, besides, no authority whatever that exists which can make it imperative upon the medical lecturers to do one thing or another. I consider that the Medical School here is likely to get on, were it not for this great obstacle, and would be of very essential benefit to the University. The faculty of Divinity, I may observe, also consists at present of two lecturers; and these two Professors may lecture upon the same subjects, and, I believe, do lecture upon the same subjects the same year, while the same students attend both.

Then, according to your views, you would wish that there should be one University, consisting of the two Colleges of Arts, and one faculty of Medicine, and of Divinity, and of Law?—Yes; and I think it appears that the union that took place in Charles the First's time is still in force; for I observe, that the visitation of Charles the Second orders his Commissioners to go and visit his Caroline University of Aberdeen, and the two Colleges therein; and there is a long extract of this visitation, which was transmitted to the present Commissioners, from which it appears clearly, that even in Charles the Second's time they were considered only as one University; and I apprehend that the establishment of the Professor of Oriental Languages, and the Exchequer bursaries, by

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an Act in King William's reign, shews, that at that time these two Colleges were still considered as one University. In point of fact, indeed, they have been separated at least since the year 1720. I may observe, also, that in the Scotch Acts of Parliament, there is a Petition from a Professor of the Caroline University of Aberdeen, for leave to print a book in Charles the Second's time, which leave was granted by Act of Parliament, passed the 12th of July, 1671.

Would your objection to a union, on the ground of the classes being too numerous, apply to the higher classes of Moral Philosophy, and of Natural Philosophy, in the third and fourth years?—I am sure it applies to those classes as much as to any classes. In the first place, in the Moral Philosophy class, a great deal of time is taken up in original compositions by the students; it takes up a considerable portion of the time of the Professor to examine those compositions: he lectures once a day; he examines one hour a day on his lectures, and he examines the compositions of the students one hour a day; so that, were his class 80 instead of 40, or 100 instead of 50, which it has amounted to, he could not do half the justice to the students that he does at present. The same thing is applicable to the Natural Philosophy class, because there is a vast number of facts, which are the ground-work of the science, which it is necessary for the Professor of Natural Philosophy to inculcate very repeatedly; and likewise a great many mathematical demonstrations and formula, which it is necessary to go over frequently. If the examination were to come round to each student rarely I believe it would be a great obstacle to teaching these classes usefully.

If the plan you recommend, of introducing resident tutors, were carried into effect, in which case a great deal of examination could be carried on privately, by which the trouble of the Professor would be lessened, would that in some degree remove your objection?—I can hardly state any opinion upon that subject till the experiment is made; but I should be apt to think, that the student being examined by the Professor before the whole of the class has a very powerful effect, which, were the examination private, would be in a great measure lost.

In short, even if the system of introducing tutors were carried to a considerable extent, you still think that the faculties of Arts, in the two Colleges, should not be united?—I think not; because what I have stated about the system of tutors applies rather to the additional curriculum of two or three years, and not to the present curriculum, except in so far as the tutors might be useful in enabling the young men to do the duties of their class during the first four years. I think the tutors would have much more to do with the advanced students, who would have time to apply to prose and verse composition in Latin and Greek, which, in my opinion, could not be successfully prosecuted without their aid.

Does not the Medical Committee you have spoken of act under the control of the Senatus Academicus?—There are two separate Senatus Academici, and the Committee consists of the members chosen from each Senatus, who meet and make up a report, which report is presented to each of the two Colleges, who do not meet together, but who determine separately in their own University, as to what part of the report they are to adopt, and what part they are not.

Has that been found, in practice, attended with inconvenience?—I am afraid it has.

Have any resolutions of the joint Medical Committee been disregarded, or set aside, in the meeting of either Senatus?—The joint Medical Committee has only the power of reporting. Now, several of their reports have certainly not been approved or acted upon.

To the prejudice, as you think, of the prosperity of the Medical School?—Yes.

Did that joint Medical Committee consist exclusively of medical gentlemen?—Not at all; every person that wished to be named upon it was named; and a great many are of that Committee who are not medical gentlemen.

Were the regulations ultimately adopted and acted upon in each College generally conformable to the suggestions and opinions of the medical Professors?—They were not certainly conformable to the suggestions or opinions of *both* the medical Professors; and there are some professors who are medical men, who are noways connected with the medical faculty, whose opinions had their influence.

Have you any other suggestion to make to the Commissioners?—No.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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*(On revising his Evidence, the Witness requested that the following Supplement might be added):—*

"I. The Commissioners having made particular inquiries of witness as to the propriety of lengthening the session of College in this University, he begs leave to subjoin the following remarks:—

"The session of College, in this and the neighbouring University, if it be reckoned by the number of hours during which the different Professors teach, is longer than that in any other University in Scotland, or than the whole terms in the English Universities. Were it then recommended that the number of months should be increased here, it may naturally be expected that the number of hours' teaching a day will be diminished, to bring matters to a level with other Universities. Thus the expense to students will be increased, without any concomitant advantage. Larger fees will probably become necessary, from the diminished number of students; and the same energy in doing the duties of their office will not be found among Professors, who know that they must labour a great part

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of the year, while the hopes of increasing the number of their students, and thus adding a little to their scanty pittance of a living, are at an end.

"It deserves to be attended to, that in the fully occupied sessions of College in this University, as much of classical learning and mathematical science is taught as will require the whole recess of College to be well revised and fully mastered by the students, if they return to school, or are under private tutors, during that period.

"The value of a long recess of College does not seem to have been fully appreciated by those who wish to make the session longer. By the present plan of the Universities, all the advantages of a public and private education have been conjoined. The first time that young men go to a public school in Scotland is when they enter the University. This at least is the case with all those who are not the inhabitants of the great towns; for a parish school does not differ in anything almost from a private education. Were then the attendance on the University lengthened out, so as to comprehend a considerable proportion of the year, the disadvantages accompanying a public education would be much more felt than at present; for it has been often observed by the Professors here, that a considerable time before the end of the present session, many associations have been formed among the students, neither favourable to their diligence in acquiring knowledge, nor to their morals, and that, in consequence, the last month is by far the least valuable to them. The effect of the long recess, which, as has been already said, may be fully and usefully occupied under the superintendence of schoolmasters or tutors, is, that the students are returned to the bosom of their families, where their passions get time to cool, and their improper associations being interrupted, reflection teaches them their errors; and on their return to College, at the end of seven months, they are often found to be much changed and improved.

"Perhaps, too, it deserves consideration, whether the extension of the session may not be fairly intrusted to Professors, whose pecuniary interest is so much concerned in complying with the wishes of the public, should it appear at any time that such extension was generally desired.

"With regard to the proposition of adding a fifth session to the present curriculum, and devoting the first year entirely to Greek and Latin, for the purpose of bringing up the classical attainments of the students of the Scotch Universities, it is much to be doubted whether this would answer the end proposed. If this first additional session were spent in making up the deficiencies of the students in their elementary knowledge of Latin, certainly this would be done more efficiently, and at less expense, by a good schoolmaster or tutor, who can bestow more time and attention than ever can be expected from a Professor, without making him a mere schoolmaster, and even introducing the discipline of schools into Universities. Either of these measures would be degrading to a University, and lower it from the rank which it ought to hold in the eyes of the public and of the pupils. Students at a University ought to be incited to advancement in literature and science only by appeals to a sense of what is right and honourable. Punishments ought to be inflicted only for delinquencies in conduct. And it seems to be equally inconsistent with this view of a University, that the mere elements of the Greek language should be taught there. A complete knowledge of the elements of Greek, and a *competent* acquaintance with some few of the best Latin writers, should be acquired at school; and admission to the College, with a view to University honours being granted only on such terms, would, at a cheaper rate, and with more certainty, insure the attainment of greater classical acquirements than an additional first session devoted to this purpose. But it seems also necessary to this object, in the opinion of witness, that attendance on the Greek and Humanity Professors be required, during the whole curriculum, to keep up and increase their knowledge of these languages, which are of so difficult acquirement; for, were such attendance intermitted for any one session, experience has shewn that much labour would be required to make up what had been lost and forgotten.

"But a mode of extending the curriculum advantageously, without in any way altering or interfering with the present established system of education, in the opinion of witness, has been alluded to in the evidence, on which he wishes to explain himself a little more fully.

"It must be quite evident to every one, who looks narrowly into the plan of education which has been so long followed in the Scotch Universities, that all that was aimed at was merely to lay the foundation of knowledge, that is, to teach the elements of literature and science, so as that the students might be enabled to make any advancement afterwards by themselves, in the whole of these studies, or in any department of them, as their inclination might prompt, or their circumstances require. That such a plan was admirably adapted to diffuse knowledge very generally, and highly suitable to a poor country, cannot be denied. But that a course of education for insuring and facilitating higher acquisitions in classical learning and mathematical science, the two keys of knowledge, would be highly valuable, is very evident, and seems to be required by the present state of society. The mode by which this object might be accomplished, without endangering the advantages of the present system, which has suggested itself to witness, is by an additional curriculum of three years to the faculty of Arts for the higher degree, in which the education should be conducted very much in the manner of the English Universities. Resident tutors being attached to each University, the students might by them be exercised in prose and poetical composition, in Greek, Latin, and English: under them they might study the higher branches of Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, along with other branches alluded to in the evidence. The Professors in these departments would at the same time give lectures to those more advanced students, suited to their superior preparation and more

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expanded minds. The examinations, however, of such students, should only be at stated times (once or twice, perhaps, each session), by giving them written questions, to which answers were expected in writing, to be examined by the Professors and tutors, and the students to be ranked by them in order of merit. Such of their compositions as were deemed worthy of that honour might also be pronounced in public, before the whole University. Such a system, were it well followed out, after being fully matured, seems well calculated to carry on young men, with the previous preparation of the former curriculum, and at this more advanced period of life, to such a degree of perfection as would produce very eminent scholars. And it is reasonable to think that a course of elementary study of the different sciences through which they had passed, would fit them for making much greater advancement than if they had been kept, as in England, at the public schools, all the previous part of their lives, confined to classical and mathematical studies. At any rate, they would be much more fit for the various situations of life, and consequently more useful members of society. And all this might be done at the trifling expense to the public, of the salaries of the resident tutors, who ought to be chosen by public competition out of the Alumni of the University. This plan, it may be observed, would be an incitement to diligence, and a reward of the merit of those who distinguished themselves.

"The principal argument adduced by witness in his examination against lengthening the session, or the curriculum, was, that the expense of passing through the College course being thus increased, many of the poorer young men, who are often the most valuable students, would thereby be prevented from enjoying the advantages of such an education. It seemed, however, by a question put to witness, that a doubt existed in the minds of some, whether it was altogether proper that a College education should be thrown open to the lower ranks of society. Witness has expressed his opinion strongly on this point, and therefore begs leave to state his reasons a little more fully. It seems extraordinary, that whilst many among us are making great exertions to spread a knowledge of every department of science among the very lowest classes, by means of Mechanics' Institutions, cheap publications, &c., any doubt should be entertained as to the propriety of leaving the access to a sound education in the elements of all human learning open, as it has ever been in Scotland, to the sons even of the poorest cottagers. It is surely advantageous in every country to have a number of well-educated persons in the community. Such a class of men, if numerous, must have a great influence, both in promoting the general knowledge of the society of which they are members, and of maintaining good order, by giving a higher tone in morals, and the general principles of social life. This, perhaps, it is not too much to say, has been well exemplified in Scotland. The keeping up, therefore, and rendering even more numerous, such a class in any country, must ever be highly valuable in the estimation of any sound politician, and seems more particularly necessary when exertions are making, which will be attended with partial success at least, for giving an imperfect education in most branches of science to the lower ranks. According to the favourite adage of the day, 'Knowledge is power;' and unless the class of well-educated persons in the present time is rather increased than diminished, *power* will be transferred from the higher to the lower classes of society. But even *the conceit of possessing knowledge is power*, when joined to numerical strength; and unless the lower classes are made clearly to see their inferiority, and how far they must ever continue to be in point of real knowledge below the well-educated, they will certainly be inclined to assume an importance which by no means belongs to them. Now, the more numerous the class of the well-educated, indubitably, the more powerful will they be; and from their coming more frequently in contact with the half-educated from their number, the more certainly will the latter be made to feel the very bounded extent of their knowledge.

"An argument might be maintained against laying open a College education to the lowest classes, by keeping the expense low, were it the case that there was a difficulty in finding people to fill any of the departments in society. But such a complaint cannot be made at present; and even a superfluity of well-educated persons, who are qualified to conduct education in all its branches, as well as to fill many important situations in society in a superior manner, however disadvantageous it may be to themselves, is of great importance to the country in which they live. Scotland has long possessed the advantage derived from this *superfluity* of well-educated men; to this she owes, in the opinion of witness, her intellectual and moral superiority; and he earnestly hopes that no innovation shall deprive her of this, her almost only advantage. He repeats, that she has long possessed this advantage; in proof of which, it will be sufficient to quote the opinion of Mr. Locke 133 years ago, who will be allowed to have been both a qualified and impartial judge. This opinion is found in a letter to his friend, Mr. Molyneux, of date July 28, 1694, in these words:—'Since the receipt of your's of the 2d instant, I have made what 'inquiry I can for a tutor to your son; the most likely, and the best recommended that 'I have met with, you will have an account of from himself in the inclosed, to which I 'need add little but these two things: 1*st*, That Mr. Fletcher, who is a good judge, and 'a person whose word I can rely on, gave me a very good character of him, both as 'to his manners and his abilities, and said he would be answerable for him; the other 'is, that, however it comes to pass, *the Scotch have now here a far greater repute for 'this sort of employment than our own countrymen.* I am sorry for it, but I have of 'late found it so in several instances.'

"Witness only begs leave, before quitting this most interesting subject to his country, to call the attention of the Commissioners to one fact, which seems deserving of much consideration. It is, that while the Church of Scotland holds out less temptation to ambition, and, in general, only affords the bare means of subsistence to those who serve at

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her altars, yet no person can be admitted a minister of this humble Church who has not attended a University eight years. It is not necessary to make invidious comparisons with other Churches, but it is simply asked, whether such high requisitions could have ever been required by such a poor Church, had not the means of acquiring University education been comparatively very moderate? Perhaps, now that this law has been so long established, it might continue effective for a considerable time, although barriers were thrown in the way to prevent many from entering the Church, who now have it in their power to do so. But in this case, where would persons be found possessing a University education, who would supply schools and private families as qualified teachers, were the number less pursuing the study of Divinity? No one could be expected, even if it were made imperative by law as a qualification for a schoolmaster, to pass through a University course, even were the expense as low as at present, with no ulterior view beyond a parochial school; and no one having any ulterior view, except that of the Church, will ever be induced to spend the best part of his life as a teacher. Consequently, if the students of Divinity are diminished in number, by increasing the expense of a University education, or by any other means, the most valuable class of men in any community, viz. well-qualified teachers of the youth, will become proportionally more rare.

"II. Advantages to be derived from a union of the Universities of Aberdeen into one University, and likewise of the faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine.

"The degrees emanating from a University, consisting of nineteen members, would be more respectable than from nine or ten. Private favour in this matter would have less influence. Public examinations would have more solemnity, and consequently be more useful.

"The Divinity faculty might be rendered very complete. There are three members of that faculty belonging to King's College—the Principal, the Professor of Divinity (so called), and the Professor of Oriental Languages. There are two of that faculty in Marischal College—the Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Oriental Languages. Were these five Professors, after being conjoined into one faculty, limited to particular departments in Theology, the establishment would be complete. At present, the Professors of Oriental Languages are the only persons whose duties are defined; the others may lecture on any part of Theology they please.

"There is one Professor of Medicine in each of the Universities, who have no particular part of the science to which they are limited; but were the faculties conjoined, this evil might be remedied. This union would form a respectable commencement of the Medical School. As the case now is, the examination for degrees in Medicine may be very imperfect, when there is only one Professor: in point of fact, there are several medical men in both Universities, so that the bad consequences of there being only one member of the Medical faculty in each University are not felt. It might, however, be different.

"There is no Professor of Law in Marischal College, and this want has been so much felt, that a lecturer has been appointed. The same evil may be experienced, from the Professor in the one College, and the lecturer in the other, being entitled to choose the same part of the science to lecture upon as has been alluded to in the faculties of Divinity and Medicine.

"In these three faculties, the same students may, and generally do, attend at both Colleges. This is not possible in the faculties of Arts; so that the above reasons for a union do not apply to them, while very powerful reasons exist against such union.

"It perhaps deserves consideration, that the two Colleges were united into one by a *charter* of Charles the First; that the Commissions of Visitation under Charles the Second and King William recognised this union as still in force; and that no Act is known by which this charter was abolished. Was, then, the mere act of the two Colleges disuniting themselves sufficient for that purpose? It has indeed been argued, that the Rescissory Act, March 28, 1661, abolishing all Acts (except those in favour of private persons) from 1640 to 1648 inclusive, abolished this union. The Rescissory Act indeed abolished the Act of Parliament which passed in consequence of the King's Charter of Erection, granting the rents of the Bishoprick of Aberdeen to the two Colleges; but that it did not abolish the King's Charter, in the opinion of Parliament, appears from the words of an Act, of date July 12, 1661, which, be it observed, is subsequent to the Rescissory Act. The words are as follows:—'The King's Majesty, with advice and consent of his Estates of Parliament, 'gives heirby licence to Master Robert Forbes, Professor of Philosophie in Marischal *Col-* 'ledge, in the *Caroline Universitie* of Aberdein, to cause reprint in ane book, the Quæries 'of the Doctors of Aberdein,' &c. Neither was the said charter abolished by the Rescissory Act, in the opinion of the King (Charles II.), as appears from the language of his commission for visiting the Universities, of date January 27, 1675. This commission is conceived in the following terms:—'Igitur nos nominavimus, &c. Reverend. in Christo Patrem Patri- 'cium Episcopum Abredonensem *Cancellarium Carolinæ Universitatis* et predilectum 'nostrorum consanguineum Comitem Marishalle, etc. *pro suo interesse in Nova Academia* 'Abredonensi,' &c.; and all subsequent commissions in Charles the Second's reign, and in that of King William, are conceived in the same language, clearly evincing that this union of the Colleges was considered still to subsist, notwithstanding the Rescissory Act of 1661.

"III. Witness begs leave to call the attention of the Commissioners to the following particulars relating to the Chemistry and Natural History classes in this University:—

"1. That there is no other fund for defraying the expense of experiments, for purchasing and keeping up apparatus, and for purchasing specimens of minerals, but the interest of

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£48. 6*s.* 8*d.*; one third of the share of the public fines, averaging about £2; and 25*s.* from each person receiving a degree in Laws, Medicine, or Divinity; which last source of revenue, in consequence of the late regulations, will probably in future amount to very little. The whole income received by the Professor last year, for the above purposes, was only £4. 2*s.* 11*d.*

"2. That the Professor receives no salary, while the fee from students not Bursars, and from Bursars above £12, is only £1. 11*s.* 6*d.* Bursars under £12 pay much less, some of them only 11*s.*; and for these fees, 100 lectures, with numerous experiments, are given.

"3. That nothing is paid by students for defraying the expense of experiments, or for the use of the apparatus, or for the Museum.

"4. When the present lecturer was appointed, the whole value of the apparatus, and the stock of chemical substances in possession of the College, was not £10. The collection of minerals was also very trifling. The apparatus is now excellent in kind, and pretty extensive, and the collection of minerals considerable. But in order to accomplish this, the present Professor has been obliged to advance a very considerable sum out of his own pocket, without any prospect of repayment in his lifetime, as there is no fund appropriated for this purpose. And the sole reason of his having advanced this money was to make the class he taught valuable to the students, and creditable to the University.

"5. That though an excellent room has been built for a Museum, there is no fund whatever for furnishing it, purchasing specimens, or preserving those already in possession of the University."

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*Hugh M'Pherson*, Esq. M.D., called in and examined.

Professor M'Pherson.

You are Professor of Greek in this College?—I am.

You are also Sub-Principal of the College?—I am.

Do you agree in opinion with the statements contained in the returns made to the Questions of the Commissioners?—I do.

Have you any additional suggestions to make?—I am not now prepared to offer any general suggestions.

Will you have the goodness to detail to the Commissioners, a little more fully, the method of teaching the Greek class?—Those who come to attend it being often unacquainted with the letters, we begin with the alphabet, using Moor's Greek Grammar, and afterwards the Collectanea Minora of Dalzell, almost all of which is read during the session, in the common manner of an elementary course.

That is the first class?—That is the first Greek class, who, during the session, read nearly all the Collectanea Minora of Dalzell, besides a book, or nearly a book, of Homer.

Do the students, that come without knowing the Greek letters, in the course of one session read Homer?—They read a book of Homer. We meet three times a day, an hour each time, excepting the morning meeting, which extends to little more than half an hour. In the second class, we follow the Edinburgh system, reading the Collectanea Majora of Dalzell, consisting of extracts from different authors, Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides, and the Poets.

How many hours a day?—We have only two hours in the week for the second Greek class, and *three* meetings daily being allotted for each of the other classes, little time is left, after the first year, for either of the classical departments.

Are they examined at the end of the session?—There is a public examination of the first half or section of the first Greek class, about the middle of each session, and the second section is examined at the end of the course.

Do you find that the greater proportion of the students that come to the College are ignorant of even the letters of the Greek language?—A great proportion of them are ignorant of the letters; and those who profess to have made some progress in the Grammar are often found to know what they have been learning very imperfectly.

Does it not happen that a considerable number of students, in the first year of their arriving at College, are capable of being in the second Greek class?—Such cases do occur, but their number is comparatively small. At the parish schools, which most of our students attend, the schoolmasters are often a good deal pressed for time, and many are unqualified to teach Greek.

Have you any reason to believe that a great proportion of the country schoolmasters could not prepare them for the second Greek class, if that qualification were required?—I am convinced that a great proportion of them could not; but were a future period fixed, at which this would be exacted of them, they hereafter might.

Do you not think that the study of Greek might be carried on more beneficially in the University if the first class were entirely omitted, and students, upon their entrance, were required to possess the attainments of those that you admit into the second class?—In the first instance, I think we should have few or no students at all; our numbers would be reduced almost to nothing.

They are sent up in that state, because they know that you teach the letters of the language; but if they were aware that they must possess a certain degree of preparation, do you not think it would be given them?—I am satisfied that a great proportion of parish schoolmasters are at present incapable of it, because there is no regulation for their knowing or teaching Greek. In many instances, a knowledge of Latin is not required. Were the General Assembly and Heritors to make it a requisite, in candidates for parochial schools, to possess some knowledge of Greek, it would be a useful arrangement.

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Would there be a sufficient number of candidates for the office of parochial schoolmaster if that rule were adopted?—I think there would, but not at the present salaries.

Do you consider, that if the system of parochial teaching were raised, and the means were provided of teaching Greek in the parish schools, it would be a great advantage?—A very great advantage—an advantage, without which I do not see how any high progress in that department of classical literature can take place here.

Supposing a small addition were to be made to the salaries of schoolmasters, do you not think that would render the schools an object to young men sufficiently qualified to teach Greek?—There are so many youths, of very humble prospects, who obtain a College education, that I think, in a little time, it might be the case.

Do you conceive that the clause in the Act of Parliament, which gives to the Heritors the power of determining what branches of literature are to be taught, is prejudicial to learning?—I confess it is, in my opinion, because, by many Heritors, it is not considered necessary that parochial schoolmasters should know anything of the classics.

Are the students examined publicly every session?—Regularly; the first half or section of the class about the middle of the session. The Principal, Sub-Principal, Regents, and Humanist, attend. There are never fewer than five or six Professors present.

What is your opinion with respect to the mode in which the prizes have been distributed by the students?—I am not so sanguine, as to the utility of our system of prizes, as some of my colleagues are; but I consider it useful on the whole. Amongst a certain number of the students it excites great emulation. A great proportion of my class, despairing early of obtaining prizes, are noways affected by them.

Do you think they have been distributed justly?—In general, I think they have; in the first Greek class, I should say very conscientiously—of the higher classes I do not feel quite so sure. In the second Greek class, I have suspected them more of laying their heads together, and forming cabals and arrangements: but this is more matter of suspicion than of absolute certainty.

That is to say, there are instances in the higher class, in which you would have given a different decision yourself?—Yes; and I have very rarely thought the selection wrong in the first class.

Would it not appear that they have better opportunities of judging, in the first class, of the exertions of their fellow-students?—Much better, as they meet three times a day.

How often may the young men be examined in your first class, generally speaking?—The same individual may be examined twice in one day, and not again for several days. Were I to examine according to any established order, regular preparation would be made for the occasion.

Generally speaking, do you suppose that a young man is examined several times in the course of a week?—Certainly; and no one can be sure of escaping the next hour to that in which he has been examined.

Do you prescribe exercises in your first class?—I use the Glasgow abridgement of Huntingford's Introduction to the Writing of Greek, in the first class, but seldom get quite through it. Some classes advance farther than others.

Have you found that the students that attend the second class have made considerable proficiency, between the time that they leave College and the time that they return?—They do not in general make all the proficiency I could wish; but some make very sensible progress. They are much occupied during our vacation in preparing for the succeeding session; and many have other occupations to attend to, being private tutors and parochial schoolmasters.

Do you find that they pay much attention to the duties of the second class while they are attending the other classes?—Many do; but there are others that do not, considering them of minor importance.

Is it the practice of the students to attend the second Greek class all the years they are at College?—Those who mean to take the degree of A.M. are required so to do.

Do they pay fees for every year?—They pay 10*s.* for every year: it was found, that when they paid nothing at all, they considered it as not worth going to.

Is that the highest fee that is paid for the second Greek class?—It is.

Do you think it would be difficult to obtain an hour for the second Greek class every day?—I do not think it would be easy, without reducing the number of meetings of the first class. Were two hours daily to be thought sufficient for the first class, the third might be allotted for the second.

Does the difficulty arise from the hours of other classes interfering?—Yes, and from the time required for preparation for the other classes. In all these, exercises are prescribed for every meeting.

Supposing the course of study for the second session were limited to Greek and Latin and Mathematics, might not, in that case, the second Greek class meet every day?—To Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, it is already nearly limited; of course, one hour more for classics would be important, and the more so that the Latin, not less than the second Greek class, greatly requires more time. Besides, I do not mean to insinuate that the loss of one daily meeting would not be a considerable sacrifice of the first Greek, since I consider the progress of the class to depend in a great measure upon the frequency of our examinations, by which the attention of many is principally kept alive.

Would you consider it desirable that the session of the College should be prolonged?—For the promotion of literature, I consider it desirable, but have considerable doubts of the expediency of it, from the poverty of our students.

Do you find any difficulty in getting the students to continue to the end of the session?

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—They now find it in vain to make application for leave. When such applications were more listened to, they were frequent; a few are still made upon special grounds.

Might it not be useful to have the public examinations at the close of the session?—One set of examinations take place at the end of January, and another at the close of the session, as already stated.

Would it not be better to postpone the whole of the examinations to the end?—It would bring an immense number of examinations together at the end of the session; it would interfere with and interrupt all other business.

Have you ever observed, that after the examination of the first part of them, there is any deficiency of zeal on the part of those that have been examined?—I cannot say that I have.

Do the portion of the class that are examined in the middle of the course know that they will not again undergo a public examination?—Yes.

Do the Professors in this College meet punctually at the hour?—Most punctually to a minute.

Did they do so always before the last session?—Always for many years back, and nearly to a minute. It has not always been so, but since I have been joined by my present colleagues the utmost punctuality has uniformly prevailed.

What is your duty as Sub-Principal?—The duties of Sub-Principal are a good deal blended with those of the Principal, in whose absence he presides at all meetings of the Senatus Academicus. He presides, besides, at all the meetings of the members of the faculty of Arts; and exacts the fines incurred by absence from church, morning prayers, and all other delinquencies.

Have you reason to be pleased with the regularity of attendance in the class?—It is perfect.

In what way do you enforce regularity?—The moment we enter the class, the catalogue is called, when a single mark is affixed to the names of those who enter late, and a double one to those who are absent during the whole hour; each of whom is subject to fines, or to reprehension, if unexplained. This is besides the public catalogue called every morning before prayers and at church, which is examined in the public school on Mondays, the days assigned for what is termed the public discipline of the College.

With regard to the parochial schools, do you think that if they were better endowed, so much Greek would soon be taught in them as would supersede the necessity of the elements of Greek being taught in the College?—I think that so much would be taught as to enable the Professor of Greek to run over the more elementary part of his course rapidly, yet accurately; and the student to read much more than he now can.

In your opinion, would that soon happen, in consequence of the parochial schools being better endowed?—With regard to the precise period it would be difficult to speak; but I think it might be effected in the course of a few years, provided it were required of all future candidates for parish schools, to be capable of teaching the Greek Grammar well. My experience is not very favourable to the accuracy with which Greek is at present taught, when attempted at country schools. When possessed of sufficient knowledge for the purpose, the parochial schoolmasters, amidst other avocations, rarely give time to communicate what is taught with much accuracy, so that those who come avowedly prepared are not really acquainted with the Greek Grammar.

Have you ever found any bad effects from young men coming to attend your class that had made a little progress in Greek?—I have. From fancying they had done what in fact they had not, they not unfrequently make less progress than others.

Have you ever noticed any cases where there was great advantage derived from that preceding knowledge?—It is difficult to perceive any great advantage from it in a course so elementary. Perhaps I may have been sensible of it in the second class, to which they may have returned somewhat better advanced after the vacation; but the number that come, with any previous preparation worthy of mention, is quite inconsiderable.

It appears to be part of your duty to attend divine worship with the students at the College Chapel: it is stated in the Return, that "exemption from such attendance is granted to all who produce a written request to that effect from their parents or guardians:" to whom are applications made for that purpose?—Applications are made to, and leave granted by, all the Professors of the faculty of Arts; but, in point of form, they ought, I conceive, to be made to the Sub-Principal.

Does not the Professor report those applications to the Senatus Academicus?—It has never been usual to do so. One circumstance led to the present extension of the practice, viz. the want of due accommodation in the parish church, where only 120 sittings were allotted for students. As their number increased, parents even of the Establishment complained that their children had no proper seats, and we were glad to sanction their going elsewhere; though now, that we have regular service in the College Chapel, we should prefer their attending there, were not the system of granting leave in some sort established by usage.

Have there been frequent applications, on the part of parents connected with the Establishment, for a dispensation for their children? Very frequent.

Were those parents generally residing at Aberdeen?—The greater number reside at a distance in the north. Parents, when they first sent their children here, gave them notes, requesting that they may be permitted to attend church elsewhere.

Did they specify, in those applications, the ground of the application?—No. One reason very commonly assigned amongst certain classes is, that they may hear the Gaelic language in the Gaelic Chapel at Aberdeen.

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Is there not some danger, from the frequency of those applications, that many of the young men will not attend divine worship at all?—I am afraid there is.

Have you any way of ascertaining, whether those that are dispensed with do attend divine worship?—None; only that parents generally declare that they are under the superintendence of some one whom they mention, as of the clergyman whose church they are to attend. It has been my practice to require a note to this effect from such clergyman, if of a different persuasion. Thus Bishop Skinner generally gives me notice that certain youths of my class attend his chapel.

In point of fact, that is not a matter that is taken under the notice of the Senatus Academicus, as a Senatus?—It is not.

The Commissioners understand, that, for the purpose of obtaining degrees in Arts, the young men are examined solely by one of the Professors?—That has been the custom in this College.

Are you satisfied with the footing upon which those examinations are at present conducted?—I think they certainly admit of great improvement.

What improvement would you suggest?—I would suggest that they should be examined in the presence of all the Professors of the faculty of Arts.

At a meeting of the University, or merely of the Professors?—Either would be sufficient; but I should think that an examination before a committee of the whole body would be preferable to the present plan.

Do you deliver any lectures to the second class?—I sometimes do, but rarely; I find that our time is more profitably occupied in reading Greek, our number being so great.

Do you encourage any of those attending the second class to read more in private than the exercises that are actually prescribed?—So far as general recommendations go, I do; but they are so occupied with the studies of their respective years that they have little time to spare during session.

You do not give them an opportunity of being examined upon the authors that they may read privately?—No.

Considering the way in which Greek is necessarily taught in this University, from the nature of the attendance that the students give in the second, third, and fourth years, do they, in your opinion, make much progress during the two last years?—They make considerable progress. Those that have any taste for it do apply, and are considerably advanced, but a great proportion make very little progress.

Then there must be a great difference in the attainments of the students who attend the second class?—There must be a very considerable difference; and being composed of youths of different years, I make them read in different authors as they advance.

Then the whole of the second class do not read the same books?—The students of the second year read Xenophon, and those of the third Herodotus, &c., and those of the fourth Thucydides, &c.; and so, in like manner, with the more or less difficult poets.

When you examine upon those higher authors, do the rest of the class derive any benefit from it?—They are all present, and hear each other examined; but the classes are only examined upon the paragraph assigned to each respectively.

May it not happen that a young man in the second Greek class may not be called up above twice in the session?—He must be seldom called on, but not quite so seldom as that; the paragraphs assigned to each class being, in course of reading, divided amongst several individuals.

Might it not be a better plan, if one hour could be devoted to the students of the second year for the purposes of Greek, and that in the Natural Philosophy and Moral Philosophy classes there should be a little Greek read at an extra hour, as is done in the Logic and Moral Philosophy classes at Glasgow?—It would be an advantage, unquestionably, if it did not interfere with the proper business of these classes; but, in the limited period of our session, we find that each department is crowded with subjects, and therefore every individual feels unwilling to devote his time to any other object than that which he considers his immediate duty, and upon which his own character depends.

You were at one period Professor of Oriental Languages in this University?—I was, for a short period.

Did you find a great aversion in the students to attend that class?—I had no attendance at all; none of the Divinity students at that time applied to me. A few applied to the Marischal College Professor of Oriental Languages, who was established there before I came here; and this seemed to exhaust the number of those who wished to study Hebrew.

Do you not consider that one Professor of Oriental Languages would be quite sufficient for the two Colleges?—I consider that one would be quite sufficient.

Is it your opinion that a union of the Colleges might be beneficially accomplished?—That is a very difficult question, as it bears upon this College, and involves a great variety of considerations regarding the Professors established here.

Setting aside every question with respect to the income of the Professors, what is your opinion as to the advantage to be derived from a union of the Colleges?—I am one of those who never could clearly perceive what advantage the public would reap from it. I think there is very useful employment for most of the Professors in the numbers who at present attend both Colleges.

Are there any of the faculties that you think might be united with advantage?—We have already united the Medical School as far as we could.

Has any inconvenience been experienced, in consequence of the lectures in the medical establishment being amenable to the Senatus of two separate Colleges?—Not much hither-

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to; but I consider the Medical School to require farther arrangement; it is as yet but in embryo, and not upon the footing on which it ought to be finally established. Having no funds at our disposal, we have perhaps done all that could be expected at the time.

Where did you take your own degree as Doctor of Medicine?—I took my degree at Edinburgh.

Is it your opinion that the Medical School at Aberdeen is likely to flourish?—It is difficult to say. A greater number of students have offered than I thought were likely to appear so soon; but I think it would require to be a good deal remodelled.

Would you suggest any further classes?—Two classes would be required that are at present nominal. The lecturer too would require to lecture oftener than *thrice* a week; but, with the exception of two, they have little or no remuneration for their trouble. Were the Colleges to urge more frequent lectures, whilst they have no other advantage but their general sanction to offer, the lecturers would at once throw up their appointments.

On the other hand, can any great increase of medical students, to whom time is so precious, be expected unless the lectures are given every day?—I should think not; they can never rival the other schools.

How then can you hope to be able to confer a degree in Medicine upon any personal attendance, if you exact the qualifications stated in your returns?—I suspect that in most instances the education must be completed elsewhere, as, though many of the branches are taught, they cannot be studied here so advantageously as where the course is fuller.

Would it not, then, have been a more politic arrangement on the part of the lecturers, and of the Colleges, to commence the Medical School with a fuller course of lectures in the different classes?—Yes; but the lecturers must be allowed to judge of that for themselves, as we can offer no inducement to them to lecture often. Were a salary annexed to the lectureships, we could say to those who held them, you must lecture oftener. As matters stand, they say, we shall lecture oftener, when the number of students increases.

What advantages have they in the way of an Hospital?—They have a very good Infirmary, which is very well regulated.

Are the students frequenting those classes allowed to attend the Infirmary?—They all attend the Infirmary.

Is the Infirmary at all under the management of either College?—Not at all.

But the management is made subservient to the purposes of the Medical School?—Yes, as much so as it is anywhere else, that I know.

Are there any clinical wards in the Hospital?—I rather think they have had a clinical ward lately.

Do you think it of advantage that every candidate for a medical degree should previously have had a literary education?—Very great advantage.

Do you approve of it being a requisition, that they should, in all cases, have had the degree of A.M. before receiving the degree of M.D.?—I should think it of great advantage, as evidence of the candidate having received a good general education, which is of so much importance in that profession. To the want of it is greatly to be ascribed all the quackery that has crept into it.

Do you at all apprehend, that if the requisition as to the previous education was raised there would be a deficiency of medical gentlemen?—I feel no reason to apprehend that. I think it would elevate the class of candidates, and not diminish the number beyond very proper bounds.

Have you any other suggestion to make to the Commissioners, relating either to your own class or to the University generally?—There is one very obvious suggestion, that an increase of time would be a great advantage to us, so far as it could be reconciled with the interests of the country. But here, more than can easily be conceived, we see the difficulty with which many struggle in completing the present course. Whether lengthening the session would lead to an exclusion of this class, I cannot say, but my hesitation regards them only. That a longer session than six months would be inexpedient I feel quite assured. A trial of it was made under very zealous and energetic teachers, in Dr. Reid's time—it failed, by students going to the neighbouring College.

That arose, it is presumed, from the other College retaining the shorter session?—No doubt it did in part; and it would be in vain to attempt it, unless all other Colleges were fixed to the same period. The advantage would be great, if not extended too far, and if it did not affect the numerous class already alluded to.

Would not a number of the gentlemen that attend the Gaelic Church find it difficult to attend?—Many of them would, but it would be so desirable in other respects, that I feel unprepared to say the experiment ought not to a certain extent to be made.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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*(The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations):—*

"In regard to general *suggestions*, Dr. M'Pherson would merely express his hope, that such augmentation of salary, as would render the Professors LESS *dependent* upon the fluctuating resources of a poor population, may be recommended by the Honourable the Commissioners, as expedient upon general grounds, as well as an act of justice to the present incumbents, in the case of their session being lengthened—since such a measure, even upon a moderate scale, would produce the effect,—

1*st.* Of bringing candidates, of high reputation for acquirements and talents, into the

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field at every vacancy—a circumstance greatly to be desired by those who have known every active situation in the University to be declined, or, after acceptance, *resigned* by aspirants for similar situations in better endowed seminaries.

*2dly.* It might be coupled with restrictions as to the *age of admission*, which could not otherwise be enforced without manifest injury to present incumbents.

*3dly.* It might be coupled with the regulation, that *no Professor* should derive *any benefit whatever* from *degrees granted in any of the faculties;*—and,

*4thly.* It might enable the fees now exacted for degrees to be appropriated solely to the use of the Library, or some other general and useful purpose.

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*John Tulloch*, Esq., A.M., called in and examined.

Professor Tulloch.

You are Professor of Mathematics in this College?—I am.

You have seen the Returns made by the Senatus Academicus; do you agree in all the statements there contained?—I do.

Have you any suggestions to offer, for the consideration of the Commissioners, connected with the interests of the University, and the way in which you think they may be promoted?—Very few.

The Commissioners will be happy to hear anything you have to suggest?—I think a different arrangement of the hours of teaching would be attended with advantage.

What would you propose?—Four classes. The classes of Greek, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, meet at the same hour, which renders it impossible for the young men that attend one of them to attend any other during that session; and I think an arrangement could be easily made, that two or three of them should meet at different hours, so as to put it in the power of a young man to attend perhaps two of those classes in one year.

Would that make it necessary to give up the third hour of the first Greek class?—I do not think it would, because the first year they attend the Greek and Latin classes, and no others.

Do you propose that they should attend the Mathematics the first year of the course?—Not the first year of the course; they attend that the second year.

Is it the elementary class of Mathematics that they attend the second year?—Yes.

Is there more than one class of Mathematics?—There is a second class, but the Professor of Natural Philosophy teaches it; there is one meeting a day devoted to Mathematics in that class, in the third year of the course.

Then he is teaching the second class of Mathematics along with the Natural Philosophy course?—Yes.

Do you approve of that plan?—No; I think it would be an improvement to have a separate class.

In the event of that change taking place, would you not prefer the Natural Philosophy class being the last class in the course?—No; I think that would be a bad arrangement.

Is there not a danger, if the Natural Philosophy class is treated scientifically, as it ought to be, that there will not be sufficient mathematical knowledge in the students that attend it?—As they attend the Mathematical class at the same time, they have sufficient knowledge of Mathematics during the third year of their course to be able to go through the Natural Philosophy class.

Suppose the application of the fluxionary calculus to Mechanics to be brought forward before the students have reached the knowledge of fluxions at all, would not that defeat the great use of the Natural Philosophy class altogether?—Yes, it might partly; but they seldom go so far. In the Natural Philosophy class, to be sure, in dynamics, statics, &c., they can introduce the fluxionary calculus; but I conceive that they are sufficiently qualified, provided they attend the second Mathematical class during the time they attend the Natural Philosophy class.

Will you proceed to state any other suggestions you wish to make?—The Chemistry class has been here made a part of the curriculum, I think so lately as the year 1817. I understand it is not a part of the curriculum in any other College in Scotland, and it was made compulsory upon all Bursars to attend it during the second year of their course. Now I think, if it be continued a part of the curriculum, it should be left to the student himself to select the year he would like to attend; it is fixed to the second year now, and if it were optional with the student to attend it any one of the four years of his course, I think it would be a great improvement. The second Greek class meets here but two hours a week; now I think it should meet at least one hour a day.

Would you apply the same observation to the Humanity class?—Yes; the first Humanity class meets twice a-week, and the second three times a week; now, I think each of them should meet at least once a day.

What classes would you propose to comprise in the two first years of the course?—The first year, Greek and Latin exclusively; and the second year, Greek and Latin, and the elementary parts of Mathematics; that is to say, an hour in the Greek class, an hour in the Latin class, and two hours in the first Mathematical class.

Is not that an hour less than you meet at present?—Yes; but I propose having a second Mathematical class, which would occupy another hour.

Have you any further suggestions to offer?—By the regulations as they now stand, we compel a young man to attend the Greek class four years; that is, for one year, three hours

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a day, and, for the three successive years, two hours a week. Now, I should think that three years' attendance should be enough, because I have known young men that attended three years, who could not get the degree of Master of Arts, because they had omitted to attend that class two hours a week; they had private teaching, and various other things which took up their time, and I think that if they were to attend three years in the Greek class, and three in the Humanity, and the fourth year in the Chemistry class, that would be a better arrangement.

Do you consider it as part of that arrangement that the second Greek class should be taught every day?—Yes.

Would you have a third Greek class, or would you merely wish them to read more difficult authors in the third year?—It would be in fact a third Greek class, because they would not read the same that they read before.

But meeting at the same hour?—I suppose so; but the hour would be arranged. Again, in the Moral Philosophy class, there are three hours now; I should think it would be an improvement to have two hours of Moral Philosophy, and a Logic class by itself. By that means it would be in the power of young men in any other classes to attend it; we have but one Professor for both now. I think it would be desirable to divide his time.

Have you any other suggestions to make?—I do not recollect any others at present.

Will you mention what branches you teach in your own class, and the order in which you teach them?—I begin with the Theory of Arithmetic, and then I devote an hour a day to Algebra, and an hour a day to Geometry and Geometrical Analysis; and, towards the close of the session, I teach Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Surfaces and Solids.

How far do you proceed in the study of Algebra?—As far as cubic equations.

What books do you use?—I allow them to select their own books. We have not in our language a good comprehensive course, which can be got at a moderate price. There are many excellent treatises on the different branches of mathematical science, but they are very expensive. I prescribe all the examples myself; at every meeting I prescribe exercises, which are given in at the following meeting.

In the geometrical part of the course, it is presumed you use Euclid's elements?—Certainly.

Have you any particular text-book in Algebra?—No particular text-book; we have used Dr. Hutton's course, which is adopted at the Academy at Woolwich, but it is very imperfect; it does very well for his purpose, but not so well for ours.

Do you prescribe exercises daily?—I do.

Are they imperative upon all the students?—Quite so.

In the event of a student not giving in the exercises you require, what happens?—It is optional to fine him, or to expose his ignorance to the class.

Do most of them perform the exercises?—A great many of them do; there are some that do not, but whether they solve it themselves or not, they all endeavour to have a solution before they come.

Do you give prizes in your class?—Yes.

Have you found the distribution of prizes excite them to emulation?—I have, very much.

Are you satisfied in the way in which they have been distributed?—Upon the whole, I am. There are imperfections attached to every method of doing it, but I think, upon the whole, the way we now do it is the best.

Have you generally found reason to concur in the decision of the students?—I have; there might have been instances of young men that were more deserving, but I never saw one get a prize who did not deserve to get it.

Your prizes are given for proficiency and general good conduct, and not for any particular exercises?—Yes, they are given by the suffrages of the students; and, upon the whole, I have every reason to be pleased with what I have seen in my class.

You have only one Mathematical class?—No more; but it meets three times a day.

Are you in the habit of carrying your students out for mensuration, and the measuring of heights and distances?—Yes; towards the close of the session I go out with them regularly, and shew them the practical method of measuring heights and distances.

That, of course, requires a good deal of extra time, besides the regular hours?—Yes; I have always taken extra time for that; in the month of March, I have been two or three hours every time.

How often do you do that?—Not often; it depends upon the weather. If the weather is unfavourable, I do not go much; but I have gone out for five, six, or seven times, taking eight or nine with me at a time.

Do you think that a greater proportion of the young men have performed those exercises you have mentioned, since the institution of prizes in the class?—I am not sure of that; but I know that many of them perform them much better than they did before.

Do you see a greater proportion of good exercises than you did before?—Yes.

How many years do the students usually attend your class?—They attend me but one year.

Do you think it would be an improvement to have a second class?—I think it would: there is, properly speaking, but one Mathematical class; the Professor of Natural Philosophy teaches the second year; that has been the practice here for the last thirty years.

Is the attendance upon you, in the second year, optional?—No; it is requisite.

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Do they go over the same course the second year?—No; the second year they have spherics, conic sections, and fluxions.

Then your class is divided into two?—Yes; they are the same students, but the course comprehends two years.

Do you teach those branches yourself?—No; neither I nor any of my predecessors in my class have taught them.

In short, the students are only one year with you?—No more.

Then, if there were a second year of the Mathematical class, it would supersede that year of the Natural Philosophy class?—Yes; Mr. Paul and I have had frequent conversations about it, and he is perfectly of my opinion, that he has quite enough without it.

Is there any reason, except old custom, to prevent that change taking place?—None that I know of; but I believe, at the time of the institution of it, they wished to avoid the imposition of an additional fee.

Is the second Mathematical class taught for the same fee that is paid for the Natural Philosophy?—It is.

It is presumed, that a very small proportion of the students have any previous knowledge of Mathematics before coming to your class?—A good many of them have a knowledge of Arithmetic and Algebra, and some have a pretty extensive knowledge, but not much of Geometry. Those that intend to go for prizes, work all the year before, and they come up pretty well prepared.

What kind of exercises do you prescribe?—I prescribe, in Algebra, examples in all the rules. Equations, simple and quadratic, and cubic. I prescribe two, or three, or four at every meeting, as I consider them easy or difficult. Towards the close of the session, I give them out exercises in Geometry, connected with the several books of Euclid's elements.

About what age are the students generally, when they attend your class?—I have seen a few at 12, but generally from 14 to 20; and I have seen even some as far as 25 or 26.

When you examine those exercises, do you express any opinion with respect to them?—Every student is examined *vivâ voce;* he stands up in his place and reads his solution, giving reasons for every step of the process, or he leaves his place and writes his solution with his own hand. I invariably require him to explain every difficulty which occurs; I wish to ascertain whether his exercises are his own production or not, and that is very soon seen.

In this University, Natural Philosophy is taught before Moral Philosophy; do you approve of that arrangement?—I do; it was made in the year 1753-4, when Dr. Read and Dr. Gerrard and Dr. Campbell were members of the two Colleges.

Do you give certificates to the students at the end of the session?—I do.

Do you vary those certificates, according to the different degrees of proficiency of the students?—Yes; I sometimes find it difficult to give a certificate; but I always proportion it to the appearance that the students have made in my class, and the opinion I entertain of them.

Suppose a young man be very eminent, would his certificate express it?—Yes.

Is a certificate ever given, except in cases of punctual and regular attendance?—I always state whether he attended regularly or not; and I tell him before-hand, that if he does not attend regularly, I cannot give him a regular certificate.

Is there any examination at the commencement of the third session, before the young men enter the second Mathematical class?—Yes; there is an examination of all the Bursars, but not of the students generally.

Do you think it would be advantageous to extend to the rest of the students the regulation recently adopted with regard to the Bursars, of examining them at the beginning of each session, and of remitting such as were unable to derive benefit from the more advanced class to the former classes?—I think it would be advantageous.

Do you think, generally speaking, that the young men leave you adequately prepared for commencing Natural Philosophy?—If they attend the Mathematical class, which they must do during the third year, I think they are qualified.

Have you opportunities of knowing whether many of them prosecute the subject during the vacation?—I think a good many of them do; they come up very well prepared, particularly those who expect to go for prizes, of whom there are generally 8, or 10, or 12, in a class of 40 or 50, or 60.

Have you any means of ascertaining, from personal observation, the effect of that part of the arrangement at Aberdeen, making the study of Physics precede the study of Intellectual Philosophy; has it, in your opinion, tended to lead the young men to prosecute physical science further?—I think it has.

You think, upon the whole, it has led to greater attainments in mathematical science?—I am not prepared to give a decided opinion upon that subject, but I think it is the better mode of proceeding.

Upon what ground do you rest your opinion?—On account of the difficulties attending the subject. I think a man requires to have all his faculties unfolded when he enters upon the study of mind.

Does your class meet regularly at the appointed hour?—Most punctually; I do not think I was ever five minutes late at any one time in my life.

The first hour of the day is not a complete hour, is it?—It is not; but I mean that I am punctual to the time of meeting; I find it easier to be regular than to be irregular.

Do you call a catalogue in your class?—Yes; the censor calls it.

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Have you every reason to be satisfied with the regular attendance of your students?—I have. If, from illness or any other cause, they do not attend, I make it a point to inquire; and if they are away a meeting or two, I go to their lodgings, or send the Censor to ask what has happened.

In short, every student is under your own personal observation and inspection?—Yes. In the course of a week I know all their names; and they commonly have letters of introduction to me, so that I feel it my duty to look after them.

Do they continue their attendance regularly to the end of the session?—Yes.

How long does it last?—It lasts twenty-one weeks.

Do you think it could be advantageously lengthened?—Not much; perhaps it might be extended to six months; but a great many of our students are poor, and we have not an hour's vacation in session-time, except on Christmas-day and New Year's-day, and on Saturdays; there is no meeting on Saturday in any class.

The candidates for degrees in Arts are not examined by you?—Not by me; they are examined by the Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Are they examined by him in all the branches?—I suppose so; he can, if he choose; but I am not sure as to the mode of doing it.

Do you know if he ever rejects any?—I am not aware that he does; at least in my time he has not.

Do many of the parents of the young men attending your class apply for a dispensation for their sons from attendance at the College Church?—They do, frequently.

Even those who are of the Established Church?—They do.

Do they generally assign any reason for the preference of another church?—No: they say that they wish them to attend another church; and as we have no wish to interfere with the religious opinions of the parents, we generally give them leave, when a parent or a guardian applies to us.

Not when the young man himself states a wish?—No.

Unless he belongs to a different persuasion?—Even then, he must bring a note from the parents or the guardian.

Do you expect, from the parents or guardians, a pledge that they will regularly attend some place of worship?—We do; and in some cases, I have required them to bring a certificate from the clergyman whom they have attended, that they did attend his church.

Are those applications confined to parents residing at Aberdeen, or do they extend to those residing in the country?—Some at Aberdeen, and some in the country.

Is it for the purpose of keeping up, or rather of acquiring the power of preaching in Gaelic, that any of them go to the Gaelic Chapel?—Some of them do: a good many of the Highlanders go to the Gaelic Chapel.

What proportion of your class may attend the College Church?—Perhaps two thirds.

And the other third have dispensations, either as Dissenters, or as having obtained leave upon the application of their parents?—Yes.

Every Professor exercises his own discretion in granting the permission?—Yes: he has a written application from the parents, and upon that he gives in a list of the names to the Sub-Principal, or rather to the Public Censor, who gives it to the Sub-Principal.

Is that permission ever refused, when applied for by a parent or guardian?—Never, so far as I know.

Is it the Sub-Principal that determines whether permission shall be given or no?—No; it is by the regulation of the College.

It is presumed that the note is given in to the Sub-Principal as presiding at the Court?—As presiding at the imposition of the fines, that he may be aware of those that have leave, and those that have not.

Are you aware that an application was made, at a recent Rectorial Visitation of the sister College, from a number of the students, stating an objection to the shortness of the session, and wishing it to be lengthened?—No, I am not aware of that; and I think it extraordinary that such an application should come from the students, because they in general think it long enough.

Is there any such thing as boarding within the College now?—Not for the last two or three years, since we began to repair our buildings. The boarding-house was not prepared for two or three years; but it is ready now, and I suppose we shall have some this year.

Do a considerable number avail themselves of the opportunity of being boarded in that manner?—Not a great many; I have seen twenty, less or more, at the College table.

Have you turned your attention to the practicability of a union between the two Colleges?—I have often heard it discussed, and I have heard a great deal of talk upon the subject; but I confess I am not very well prepared to give an opinion upon the subject. For my own part, I have never been able to see the advantages which it has been stated would be derived from the union; I have seen some of the disadvantages, but I have not been able to see any of the advantages.

Setting aside all questions with respect to the funds, as interfering with the interests of the individual Professors, do you think it would be advantageous for the interests of learning, if the two Colleges were amalgamated, so as to have a greater number of Professors, but not Professors teaching upon the same subject?—I think it would be a great advantage to have more Professors, because the course in both is very incomplete. We want a Professor of Chemistry, a Professor of Natural History, and a Professor of Logic; and in Medical Science we have but one Professor.

Would there be any disadvantages attending that arrangement, entrusting to one Professor the work now done by two Professors?—Perhaps the number of students might be

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objected to, but then it would not be so great as at Edinburgh and Glasgow, even uniting them.

What are the obstacles to that Union?—The obstacle to uniting us as we are, and leaving the Colleges as they are, is this, that we are two bodies running the same course; and hence I have observed a kind of rivalry and jealousy, and a desire to avoid meeting one another, if possible.

Is not that an obstacle, rather to the Colleges being brought to act together than to a union of the whole system of academical instruction into one College?—Yes.

Do you think it would be advantageous, if the whole academical instruction carried on at Aberdeen were carried on in one College, that College being a University?—I think so, because then the course could be complete, whereas now it is very imperfect.

Comparing the progress that Aberdeen has made with the progress which St. Andrews has made, does it appear to you that any great advantage has arisen from the emulation that might be supposed to arise from there being separate Professors in the two Colleges, in the same branches?—I am not aware that it has.

Has not the proportion of increase, in the last 30 or 40 years, been rather in favour of St. Andrews, as compared with Aberdeen?—I think, that for the last 16 years we have nearly doubled our numbers.

Are you speaking of Aberdeen generally, or of King's College?—I believe, in both Colleges.

Are there any other disadvantages or obstacles, than such as may arise from existing individual interests, attending a union or an amalgamation of the two Colleges?—Not an amalgamation; I am not aware that there are.

Do you know whether it often happens that the students, after passing through the classes of this College, go to any other classes at Edinburgh or Glasgow, for the purpose of completing their education?—Some go to Edinburgh to complete their Divinity studies; the students of Law, of course, go to Edinburgh, and the students of Medicine; but I am not aware of any other students going.

It appears, that in 1811 the number matriculated was 40; in the year 1812 they were 156; can you explain how that difference arose?—Till the year 1812, we only matriculated those that entered for the first time; whereas, in the year 1812, we matriculated all that entered.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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The Reverend *William Paul*, A.M., called in and examined.

Professor Paul.

You are Professor of Natural Philosophy in this College?—I am.

Have you seen, and do you concur in, the Answers that have been sent to the Commissioners by the Senatus Academicus?—Yes.

Have you any suggestions that you would wish to bring under the notice of the Commissioners, as tending to promote the interests of the University in general, or of your own class in particular?—With regard to my own class, I would beg leave to mention, that since the classes were fixed in this University, the higher branches of the Mathematics have been taught in my class: this was done, in part, I believe, from the difficulty of finding a sufficient number of hours for accomplishing that object, in the elementary Mathematical class, while the other duties of the class were also discharged. Originally, the same Professor carried on the class through the second, third, and fourth years; what he could not overtake of the mathematical department in the second year he executed before he began the Natural Philosophy course of the third year; and what he could not accomplish of the Natural Philosophy course in the third year he performed before he entered upon the Moral Philosophy course of the fourth year. I have found, however, since I became Professor of Natural Philosophy, the subject growing so much upon me, that it is very difficult indeed to obtain time for the discharge of my duty, both in Natural Philosophy and in Mathematics. In the mathematical department I have to prepare questions to be solved by the students, which must be previously worked by myself, and varied every year, as far as possible, to prevent the students of one class from borrowing the solutions of those of another. I have to do the same with regard to all the numerical questions in Natural Philosophy, which I prescribe in the evening, to be solved before I meet with the class next afternoon. In the Natural Philosophy class, I must spend at least an hour, sometimes more, in getting ready the apparatus, and in arranging and putting up the diagrams necessary for the lectures in the forenoon. In like manner, in the afternoon, towards the close of the session, I must often be an hour in the class-room before the meeting, for similar purposes; and in the evening, when I begin the astronomical part of the course, I must be frequently engaged an hour, and often more, in attending the students. All this duty is very oppressive, and I would humbly suggest to the Commissioners, that it would be better, in all respects, that I were relieved from that part of my labour, which consists in teaching the higher Mathematics, and that the Natural Philosophy Professor were confined entirely to his own subject. The present system is a relic of the old curriculum, which I think ought to be given up, and more time allowed for the discharge of the duties of the Natural Philosophy class.

Have you any thing to suggest, connected with the general course of study in the College?—I have some diffidence in entering upon a subject, connected more with the classes of my colleagues than with my own; but if an answer is expected, I would humbly suggest, that two hours of Latin in the week are by no means sufficient for the first Humanity class;

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and that, if the present system is continued in the College, of having three meetings in the day for the first session, the morning hour might be appropriated to Latin; and with regard to Greek, I should humbly conceive, that, during the second session, it would be for the advantage of the students if an hour were regularly devoted to Greek every day, and that the morning hour should be thus employed. I suppose the Professor of Mathematics has mentioned, that in the arrangement contemplated, respecting the higher Mathematics during the third year, two meetings a day for Mathematics the second year would be all that he could take; and thus the Professor of Greek might easily obtain the morning hour during the second year for a higher Greek class.

Will you state to the Commissioners the course of study you follow in conducting your own class?—The Natural Philosophy class has three regular meetings every lawful day, Saturday excepted. At the morning meeting, before breakfast, the principles of conic sections, spherical trigonometry, and fluxions, are explained and illustrated; the lessons on those subjects are prescribed at one meeting, and prepared by the students at night, and examined next morning.

Are those imperative upon the students?—They are. We are fortunately so circumstanced, that no student ever thinks of keeping his seat when he is called up, whether he has any thing to say or not; he always attempts to give the best answer in his power.

That morning hour is not a full hour, is it?—It is not.

Is it more, in point of fact, than half an hour?—I am generally with the class about thirty-five minutes; but I cannot be more, on account of the time requisite for prayers. The calling of the catalogue in the Public School before prayers every day takes up about ten minutes.

Have the prayers become an encroachment upon that hour?—So far from the prayers having become an encroachment upon that hour, the time is now much longer than it was when I was a student at College, forty years ago; for after prayers, the Masters at that time generally attended in the public school before they entered their own class-rooms; and if they engaged in conversation, they sometimes extended it to the three-quarters past eight; but now, if the prayer is not long, we generally have thirty-five minutes, so that I can reckon invariably upon an half-hour.

Will you state the general nature of your course?—In the forenoon, from eleven to twelve o'clock, the principles of Natural Philosophy, comprehending General Physics, Dynamics, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism, and Astronomy (Galvanism being now treated of by the Professor of Chemistry), are explained, either by reading a written lecture, or more generally by extemporaneous speaking from notes. Whenever the subjects will admit of it, they are illustrated, either by mathematical deduction or by the exhibition of mechanical contrivance. In the afternoon meeting, from three to four o'clock, numerical questions, arising from the preceding lectures, are dictated, to be answered at night, and the solutions to be examined next afternoon. The students are also, every afternoon, examined respecting their knowledge of the principles explained in the forenoon. Two years ago, the Professor of Natural Philosophy digested the whole of the heads of his lectures, in the form of a series of questions, which were printed and delivered to the students at the beginning of the course; they found answers to those questions on hearing the lectures. This plan affords the Professor an easy mode of ascertaining their acquirements, by requiring them to get a satisfactory answer to each question, and he has found this method a very powerful mean of exciting attention to the lectures.

Have you a copy of those questions?—I have.—(*The Witness delivered in the same.*) It is interleaved, for the purpose of taking down any numbers that the students might not easily recollect. It is a first attempt, and therefore not quite so accurately executed as I could wish; but I have found great advantage from it, and I think the students have done so likewise. Towards the close of the session, I give an extra hour for preparing the class for the public examination, and, as already mentioned, for viewing the celestial bodies.

How often have you meetings for Astronomy?—In the evening, I make a point of shewing the students all the planets that are visible at the time; and therefore, taking perhaps a third of the class each evening, it requires several nights to accomplish my object: every planet, or perhaps every two, take a night before they can be exhibited to one division; and again, the pointing out the constellations to them occupies considerable time. I shew them also the double stars and the nebulous stars, as far as the power of the telescope will go. For these purposes, I am sometimes engaged two hours in the evening. Many of the other students come, besides the students of the class; they are attracted by curiosity, and as I never refuse gratifying them, I am often a considerable time employed.

Is your Observatory completed?—It is not; and, if it were entirely completed, there must be some little time intervening before we can place the instruments, the new lime having a pernicious effect upon them.

By whom were the instruments presented to the University?—We have a very valuable equatorial instrument, presented to the University by His Grace the late Chancellor (the late Duke of Gordon); and I have a promise of a transit instrument from my friend Dr. George Morison, Minister of Banchory, Davenick.

When the Observatory is completed, are any lectures upon Practical Astronomy contemplated?—What I propose would be, to take the students that have gone through the course, the students of the fourth class who have studied Natural Philosophy, and shew them the way of taking transits, and finding by the equatorial the planets in the day-time;

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but that can only be done with two or three at a time, and as it will occupy a part of the Natural Philosophy Professor's time, I think it right, that on that account, as well as for the reasons above mentioned, my labour in teaching Mathematics should cease.

Do you find, generally speaking, that the students, when they enter your class, have an adequate knowledge of Mathematics?—By no means; my class comes too soon in the course for that. The students have only been one year at Mathematics; and although the Professor of Mathematics is very active, and the students very industrious, yet the extent to which he can carry them is by no means sufficient. I teach what I can myself, but then it comes in too tardy a manner; before fluxions can be taught, I am nearly at the end of my course. In employing the principles of spherical trigonometry, I endeavour to apply them both to astronomical and geographical purposes as I go along, and I am thus sometimes obliged to anticipate part of my astronomical course. A great object with me is to shew the practical utility of every thing taught, and, hence the numerical questions that are prescribed.

With a view to obviate the difficulties you now state, would you propose that the class of Natural Philosophy should be taken in the fourth session?—There would be a difficulty at first in making the change, in so far as the Moral Philosophy Professor would have, for that session, a class composed of students both of the third and fourth year, while the Natural Philosophy Professor would have no class, and be deprived of half his income; but subsequently the change would be beneficial to the Natural Philosophy class. Some might think that the Moral Philosophy course would thus not only be too soon introduced, but thereby have to struggle against the exertions made by the students in the attainment of the higher Mathematics, and that in this way it might lose as much as the other would gain.

If the Professor of Mathematics taught the second Mathematical class, they would only attend there one year?—That would not better the matter, except by relieving one from the burthen, or imposing that burthen upon a person better qualified to undertake it than the Professor of Natural Philosophy, who has a subject of sufficient range for all his powers.

What remedy would you propose?—I do not know any remedy, except giving the students such a foundation of Mathematics, before they leave the Natural Philosophy class, that those who chose might prosecute the subject by themselves after leaving College.

Do you consider there would be any advantage in the students being initiated in Mathematics before they came to College at all?—I think there would be great advantage in that: if the parochial schoolmasters were capable of undertaking the task, a great deal might be done. Arithmetic, and the branches of Algebra, might be taught. Much might be done also in Euclid—the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth books, might be all gone over in the country; it is a waste of time, to send pupils to College for that purpose.

As matters are now, is there not much danger that many of the students may lose the advantage of your course, from a want of the knowledge of Mathematics?—I endeavour to suit my illustration to their extent of knowledge, and I work with the tools that I have as well as I can; that is to say, I illustrate the subject by what they do know. I take care to arrange my course in such a way as that it shall be beneficial to them; for example, I begin with the conic sections, and go over the properties of the parabola, before I treat of projectiles, that I may thus be enabled to illustrate the subject as well as I can; and so on, in other respects.

Might not the considerations that you have stated, rather suggest the addition of another year to the curriculum, so as to make it a course of five sessions, instead of four, especially as so many of the young men come to this College at the age of 13 and 14, so that they would have two years of Mathematics before they came to you?—That would be a great improvement.

Do you see any serious obstacle to lengthening the course?—To the lengthening the course there is a very serious objection, arising from the poverty of our students; and when we look at the poorest of them, we find them very frequently most worthy of getting instruction.

Do not you conceive it would be a great improvement, for the promotion of education, that the system of parochial teaching should be rendered more effectual than it is?—Yes. I think the last Act of Parliament, by which permission was given to the Heritors to say what subjects should be taught, and in consequence of which it has happened that little more is required in some schools than the teaching of reading and writing, has been of great disadvantage to the education of the country. I am afraid, many of the parochial schoolmasters are in that state, that they could not teach the elements of Latin, or the elements of Greek, or those of Mathematics.

Can you state what proportion of the students come from the parochial schools?—They almost entirely come hither from parochial schools. We have, perhaps, in this little village, only three or four students at most connected with it; very few belonging to Aberdeen attend here, and these only for the sake of the bursaries.

The same objection, it is presumed, would apply to lengthening the session?—The objection to lengthening the session is the poverty of the students; and there is an objection, in our present way of going on, upon another ground, that with respect to the very diligent and the very active students; before the end of March, it is astonishing to see the change in their countenances; and it often happens, that nothing affords me more pleasure than to know that they have got home with their lives. They all attend four, some of them five meetings a day; we all prescribe tasks to be performed at night, and, besides, some of them attend French and Elocution classes, for which also they have

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lessons to prepare, so that a young man that is disposed to do his duty, and willing to acquire information, is hardly ever in bed till two or three o'clock in the morning. It may be supposed that the Professors are averse to the lengthening of the session, as an inconvenience to themselves; for my own part, I would much rather teach an hour every day for nine months, than have my present labour. The hours that I am in the class with my students, if extended to an hour a day, would at least amount to 45 or 46 weeks in the year.

It appears that the candidates for degrees in Arts are examined by the Professor of the third class only; how long has that been the practice?—It has been the practice since I was a student at College myself; how much longer, I cannot say. It took its rise, I imagine, from a very excellent principle, namely, that a person having no interest in the fees paid by the graduates, and who knew nothing of them, otherwise than by the examination, should inquire whether they were prepared for receiving the degree. Hence, when every Professor carried on his class for three or four years, the Professor of the fourth class sent his students to be examined by the Professor of the third class, who knew nothing of them till they came to the examination. Since the system, however, has been changed, and the classes fixed, I know just as much about the students of the fourth class as their own Professor does, because they have passed through my own class.

The Commissioners understand that that examination is not before the other Professors?—No; it has always been private since I have been acquainted with the College; and I remember at this moment, as well as I remember anything, what were the questions put to myself when I passed through that ordeal: the examinations by the Professor were wholly upon mathematical subjects. Since I have been ordered by the College to perform the duty, I have examined the students both in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy: the examination, to be sure, is not long, nor is it very difficult: and in those examinations, I have always asked questions that it would be a shame for the candidates not to know. I have sometimes asked difficult questions, but I have never seen or heard of any one cast in consequence of this examination.

Is there any examination in Classical Literature?—No.

Or in Moral Philosophy?—No.

Do you not think it would be a preferable mode, that there should be an open examination, before all the Professors, in all the branches?—I have peculiar views with regard to those examinations. I would conceive it to be a preferable mode, if the plan were adopted, which I understand is followed at Cambridge, that every public examination, whether for degrees or not, should consist of a series of questions, prepared beforehand, every candidate getting the questions, and having a fixed time to answer them: the candidates to be afterwards arranged in point of merit, according to the number of questions they have answered. I would consider this as a fairer way than oral examination, because you then see why the candidate has received his honour; you see the questions that have been laid before him; you see the answers that have been returned; and you have a record of his talents exhibited, which might be kept in all the classes, and become matter of future reference.

Would you propose that to be done under the eye of the Professor?—Yes. The students should be enclosed in a room, without any books, to answer those questions; the superintending Professor taking care that no one receives assistance from his neighbour, or refers to a book. This plan of examination I conceive to be important, because I know there are young men who, when a question is suddenly put to them, are embarrassed, their recollection not serving them; and hence they make a worse figure than they ought to do from their real acquirements; while, on the other hand, there is sometimes a hardihood, in certain cases, that enables a young man to get through better than another, even when he has inferior acquirements.

Do you not conceive that the plan you suggest would raise very much the character of a degree in Arts in the estimation of the public?—I think it would.

Do you conceive that that kind of examination would have the effect of deterring young men from soliciting a degree in Arts?—I cannot say as to that: there are two things that deter a young man from asking a degree; in the *first* place, he may not be able to pay the fee, and in the *next* place, he might be afraid of the examination; there are many young men at College, that do not choose to take out a degree, because their friends will not permit them.

As a degree became more valuable, would it not become a greater object of solicitude?—It ought to be so.

Do you still confer the degree of Master of Arts, as well as other degrees, upon individuals who have not studied at this University, and whose personal attendance you do not require?—Yes.

In those instances, is not the academical honour bestowed upon the opinion of others, from whom you take certificates?—Very often.

Do you confer the degree of Master of Arts upon individuals who have not attended any University at all?—There are, perhaps, cases of that kind, though I think the regulations with regard to Scotch students always require that they should have attended a University.

In the case of Scotch students, do you require that they shall have attended a complete course?—I think so, as far as I recollect.

Then, a degree in Arts and in Divinity is bestowed upon a person not belonging to the Established Church of either country, at whatever seminary or school in England he has been educated; but yet it is refused, although he may have attended the College of the Associated Synod in Scotland?—I do not recollect that; I know we have refused

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degrees in Divinity in my time to Dissenters in England, upon the ground that they were Dissenters; we have conferred degrees of Laws upon them, and degrees in Medicine, and degrees in Arts.

Have you not, in point of fact, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon members of the Associated Synod?—Not in my time, as far as I recollect. I know that the University has conferred degrees in Divinity upon Dissenters in England, many years ago, but not since the new regulation was adopted. There is one change in our system, which I omitted to mention at the proper time, that would, in my opinion, be beneficial, and that is with regard to candidates at the public competition for bursaries; they appear here sometimes with a small chest full of books, in the consulting and reading of which they sometimes sit till near midnight. By permitting them to bring books with them, a young man that is thoroughly versed in his grammar has no advantage over others. Were they deprived of books, they would not know the grammar, nor the genders and declensions of nouns, nor the conjugations and flexions of verbs, unless they had the rules by heart.

Is that regulated by the Senatus?—It has been the use and practice to bring books.

If that were brought before the Senatus Academicus, might it not be regulated by them?—Unless it were also the practice in the other seminaries of Scotland, it would be disagreeable for us to pursue a plan different from that universally adopted.

Would you preclude them from bringing dictionaries?—Yes; the dictionary gives them the gender and declension of the noun, and the conjugation of the verb.

Would you have them depend entirely upon their own resources?—Yes. It would be thought very strange to hear a student of the fourth class saying a piece of Latin, and if his Professor asked him the analysis or parsing of a particular word, to find he was ignorant of it. Yet this is sometimes the case, even with Bursars, arising, no doubt, from the slavish dependence on books in which they have been educated.

Have you any other suggestions to make?—No.

Have you ever turned your attention to the probable advantages of the union of the two Colleges, to be regulated in such a way as to be least exceptionable to the interests of all parties concerned, either by incorporating the two Colleges, or by uniting them in one University?—There is one objection that might be urged to making of the two but one seminary, having but one Professor of Greek, one of Humanity, one of Natural Philosophy, &c.; and it is this, that whenever a class is taught by examinations, it never can be so well taught, if it is very numerous, as when it is less so. I recollect that the first class I had here, when I was assistant to Professor Duncan, consisted of 22 students, and I could examine them more thoroughly than I can examine the classes of 50 or upwards, which I now generally have. When I do all that I can, perhaps I do not examine strictly above 10 or 12 in a day; there is always a considerable chance, therefore, of escape from examination, and that chance is always trusted to by the indolent. This appears to me to be the great objection, so far as the public is concerned. A Greek class of 160 would not be so well taught as a Greek class of 80. In those classes where there is nothing but lectures, such as the Divinity classes, a union might be effected with advantage.

Do you not think that the Medical Faculty might be united with advantage?—I think that the Medical Faculty might be very advantageously united. I think the Divinity Faculty, as it is at present, might be very advantageously united, and the Law faculty, as there is a Lecturer on Scottish Law and Conveyancing in the Marischal College, and a Professor of Civil Law in this University.

To aid that arrangement, would you propose that the two Colleges should form but one University?—Yes; but that the Colleges of Arts, where the instruction is carried on principally by examinations, should be separate, with a view to make the examinations stricter.

Might not those objects be attained by having but one College, but having two Professors in those branches where you think it would be desirable?—That would be much the same.

Are you aware of any advantages arising from the emulation that may subsist between the two Colleges at present?—I think there is a great advantage to the public; however much I may be impressed with a sense of duty and honour, my interest is also materially concerned to do my duty well, because if I do not, there is another Professor of the same branch, who would carry off my pupils. The public have an advantage in having two establishments of the same kind, to either of which they can send their young men.

But you think that might be limited to the faculty of Arts?—I think it might, because in the others the education is not carried on so completely in the way of examination, and because, both in Medicine and Divinity, they are almost united already.

Do you think that much advantage is derived from the distribution of prizes?—I think there is some advantage attending the distribution of prizes; but I have my doubts whether all the advantage is derived by permitting the students to distribute them, because there are times in which I see justice is not done in this way. They think it sufficient to give a student a prize in the Natural Philosophy Class, because he is a very good scholar; but to the same student they would deny a prize in the Greek Class, because they have given him one in the Natural Philosophy; which is a very bad reason, in my opinion.

Do you think the students in general determine rightly?—In general, I think the conclusion they come to is very good; but there is now and then a wayward vote given, for which one cannot see any good reason.

Are the prizes given upon the general estimate they form of the acquirements of the students, or upon their general behaviour?—The behaviour is taken into the account, but

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the prize is awarded principally in consideration of their talents in executing the more difficult parts of the class-work; and many, I have no doubt, are swayed in their vote by the assistance the candidates may give them in preparing their lessons.

Are there not a part of the students in the class that are not competent to estimate the merits of the higher students?—I believe that often happens.

Do you know what induced the Senatus to adopt that mode?—They were guided very much by the example of Glasgow.

Was it at all with a view to avoid the invidious task of estimating the merits of the students?—I cannot say; perhaps it was partly so, and partly to avoid the great labour attached to the examination of exercises.

The Commissioners understand that no prizes are given for any individual performances or exercises, but for general proficiency?—None but the Huttonian prize.

Is it the practice of the students to ask for certificates at the end of the session?—It is a very common practice, and a practice attended with very good effects.

Do you vary the form of your certificate according to the merit of the student?—I always do; and when I see a young man trifling, and not disposed to attend, I sometimes caution him that in his certificate I would speak of him as he really was.

It is presumed, they are quite aware that their certificate must depend very much upon their own exertions?—Entirely. In order to do so, at the close of each session, in the list of my students, I put a mark to each name, by which I know what character is meant, as I could not recollect the more distant classes without it.

Is it from a comparison of those marks that you form your estimate of their merit?—Yes, after my memory has failed.

Do you conceive that it is an advantageous thing for the College, and for literature in general, that there should be so many bursaries as there are in the College?—I do not think there is any disadvantage attending it; some of my colleagues have thought that there was, but I cannot see it. There is sometimes a disadvantage attending getting a bursary at the beginning of the course, which must last during four years, whatever be the attention of the Bursar during the course.

Do they retain their bursaries, whatever be their qualification or disqualification?—A young man, perhaps, makes a very good figure at the competition, and he makes a very poor Greek scholar; and sometimes he makes a very good figure at the competition, and he is found to be a very bad scholar, either in Natural Philosophy or Mathematics. This I do not so much wonder at; but when he has made a good figure at the competition, why he should not be able to become a good Greek scholar I cannot see, except from indolence or inattention. In this way, a bursary may be worse than useless.

When a person receives a presentation to a bursary, are you in the habit of subjecting him to any examination before he enters upon the class?—Always.

If you found him unqualified, would you refuse to receive the presentation?—We have repeatedly done so; and we have sent back to the patron the written exercise which the Bursar produced, to satisfy him that the decision was just.

Is there any subsequent examination of his progress?—Yes; within the last two or three years we have examined all the Bursars at the beginning of each session, and we have found great advantage accruing from it.

Supposing you were to find any of them that had not improved, would that have any effect upon their retaining the produce of the bursary?—It had this effect upon a student last year, that rather than submit to an examination of the same kind at the end of the session, of which he had been forewarned, he left the last moiety of his bursary in the hands of the College; and we agreed, that it should not be paid till he came back the ensuing session, and shewed, on examination, that he had made up his former deficiency; and we have on several occasions said to a student that he would get no part of his bursary till the close of the session, and that he should undergo a second examination, because we were not satisfied.

Have you been in the practice of granting dispensations to the children of parents of the Established Church from attending divine worship in the College?—We grant a dispensation to every student who brings a written order from his father or his guardian for that purpose; if he say that he wishes him to attend any particular clergyman in Aberdeen, we have never refused it.

Are those applications numerous on the part of parents?—They are not very numerous from the Established Church. We make a distinction; if he enjoy a bursary, we do not consider him as entitled to request that dispensation.

Do you ever grant the dispensation upon the petition of the young men themselves?—No. It frequently happens, that when a young man is a Dissenter, and his friends are not near at hand, I have given a dispensation, when I get from Bishop Skinner, or from any respectable clergyman, a written document to show that the student is a hearer of his, and that he will be answerable for his attendance upon divine service. I like that rather better than a mere application from the parents, because the clergyman, when he has once certified, will take care that the student attend regularly; whereas, in the other case, he may get a dispensation, and not attend any place of worship.

Has it fallen frequently under your experience that young men have not attended any place of worship?—I have been told so in a very few cases.

Do you insist upon Bursars attending the College Chapel, though they should be Dissenters?—No, we do not insist upon any Dissenter's attending.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

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The Rev. *Hercules Scott*, A.M., called in and examined.

You are Professor of Moral Philosophy in this College?—I am.

Do you agree in all the Answers that have been returned by the Senatus Academicus to the Questions sent by the Commissioners?—Yes.

Have you any additional suggestions, either with respect to your own class, or with respect to the state of the College generally, that you wish to bring to the attention of the Commissioners?—I think that the subjects which are allotted to me are too numerous for the time that I have to teach. I am the only person that instructs the students at all in logical and moral subjects; of course, therefore, it is expected, that, during the year they are with me, I should instruct them in Logic, in Moral and Political Philosophy, and in Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. I therefore think, that if there were a separate Logic and Rhetoric class, it would be a great improvement in my department. From the want of a separate Logic Class, many young men, who have attended this University for two or three years, are obliged to attend the Logic class in Edinburgh, before they can be admitted as apprentices to writers to the signet.

Will you state, in detail, the method you follow in teaching your class?—The hours of attendance in the Logic and Moral Philosophy class are the same as in the other regular classes, to wit, from half-past eight in the morning to nine, from eleven to twelve, and from three to four in the afternoon. The half-hour in the morning is uniformly employed in *viva voce* examinations on the lecture of the preceding day, and in hearing the answers to the questions which had been dictated on the more important subjects of which it treated. Every lecture delivered in the class is illustrated by questions; and from this practice, two very beneficial effects result. They secure the attention of the students during the lecture-hour, and act as a strong stimulus to exertion during the evening. The answers must be all written; this is peremptorily insisted upon, and indeed is now seldom attempted to be evaded. They are read publicly in the class by the author; and as two or three individuals are often called upon to read answers to the same questions, a degree of emulation is excited, which is found to be of the most beneficial consequence. This exercise likewise accustoms the students to express their thoughts in writing. The hour between eleven and twelve is regularly employed in lecturing. From three to four, the examinations which had been left unfinished in the morning are resumed, and questions for the next morning prescribed. A considerable part of this hour is likewise occupied in the practice of composition. For this purpose, certain subjects of essay are prescribed by the Professor publicly in the class, and a time fixed, before which the essays must be left by the authors at the Professor's house. After being examined in private by the Professor, and the inaccuracies, whether of thought or composition, carefully marked, they are returned to the authors, by whom they are read publicly in the class; their inaccuracies are pointed out, and commented on, and an opinion as to their merits or defects publicly expressed. The subjects prescribed for essay are always more or less connected with the subjects treated of in the lectures, except at the beginning of the course, when some general subject, such as the advantages resulting from the study of history, from the study of classical literature, &c. &c. is prescribed. It may be mentioned, that the first series of essays is generally read by the Professor, without mentioning the names of the authors. This is done, to save, in as far as possible, the feelings of individuals, for it often happens that young men of talents pass through the inferior classes with considerable credit, though almost completely ignorant of English composition. Errors in grammar, and even in orthography, are still of frequent occurrence in the beginning of the course, though much less frequent than they were six years ago; young men come to the Logic and Moral Philosophy class in a much better state of preparation, since the practice of composition was introduced as a part of the regular duty of the class.

Had there been no compositions prescribed previously, in the class of Moral Philosophy?—Yes, there had, for some years. I do not know that the practice of illustrating the lectures by questions had been adopted before. As in all the other classes in this University, a catalogue is read over at the beginning of every meeting, and the absentees are marked. The catalogue is submitted to the Professor every Monday morning, and the absentees are interrogated. There are very few, if any, instances of non-attendance, except in the case of bad health, or of leave asked and granted by the Professor. The Professor has it in his power to fine both for absence and bad behaviour; but these are of such rare occurrence, that for the last six years the fines in the Moral Philosophy class have not amounted to 2*s.* 6*d.*

How many exercises does every young man give in during the course?—For the last four years, I have had four essays every session from every student in the class. I had more the first year that I taught, but the students did not pay the same attention in writing them as they do now.

Are any of the essays written in the class, in the presence of the Professor?—No; they are all written at home.

Do you use satisfactory means to ascertain that they are written by themselves?—There are no means quite satisfactory, which I can use to ascertain that point. I have their own declaration to that effect. From perusing their first essays, I know the progress which they have made at the beginning of the course; and by comparing them with those which they make afterwards, I can in general ascertain pretty accurately whether they are written by themselves.

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How frequently is every young man examined during the session?—Every young man in my class is examined once in three days.

Is there any regular order of examination?—No, they are examined quite promiscuously.

Do you begin with Logic?—Yes.

Will you have the goodness to state the order and the nature of the subjects of which the course treats?—I am elected properly to Moral Philosophy; but as the students are unacquainted with Logic, I consider it my duty to devote a part of my course to that subject.

How much of your course is devoted to Logic?—It is not separate from Moral Philosophy. I have, in general, two or three introductory lectures upon the nature of the subjects to which their attention is to be directed during the session. I then employ some time upon the History of Philosophy, bringing it down to the time of Lord Bacon. I next shortly illustrate the Philosophy of Bacon, and shew its applicability to the Science of Mind. After that, I state the difficulties which are to be encountered in the prosecution of Moral Science. I then begin with the Intellectual Powers, and go over them at considerable length; from them I proceed to the Active and Moral Powers. Next follow the doctrines of Natural Theology, and the Immortality of the Soul. I then direct the attention of the students to their duties to their Creator, to the members of society, and to themselves, and conclude with a short view of Jurisprudence. During the last months, in the afternoons, I generally deliver ten or twelve lectures upon Political Economy; and, about the beginning of December, I begin a short course upon Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.

Is that at a separate hour from those you have mentioned?—In general, from three to four in the afternoon.

Does not the reading the exercises of the students interfere considerably with your own lecturing?—I read them all privately at first.

Do they read them in the class?—They read them in the afternoon.

Does not that occupy a considerable part of the time?—It does certainly.

Supposing there should be a separate class for Logic, what distribution of the classes would you propose for the curriculum, in that case?—I think the Logic class ought to be taught in the third year, if the present system of education is continued here; that is to say, if we have no second Mathematical class.

Supposing there were to be a second Mathematical class?—It might perhaps be taught during the second year, and Moral Philosophy might then be introduced in the third year, which would make our course of study uniform with that pursued in the other Universities. Natural Philosophy would then occupy the last year—not that I am particularly attached to that arrangement; without any change in the distribution of the classes, I think that a Logic class the third year, as a preparation for the Moral Philosophy class the last year, would be of great consequence, because the students are quite unacquainted with those subjects when they come to me.

Do you find that you are able to exhaust those different subjects in the way you would wish to do?—Very far from it.

Do you conceive that you would have ample occupation in Moral Philosophy?—Moral and Political Philosophy, I think, would occupy a Professor fully.

Is it your proposal that there should be a separate Professor of Logic?—I certainly think that that would be a beneficial arrangement, if it could be carried into effect; but I think, that if I were authorised to teach a separate Logic class in a separate year, that might obviate the difficulty in some degree.

How many hours a day would you propose the Logic class to be taught?—I do not think a Professor of Logic could do justice to the subject under two hours a day.

In that case, if it was imposed upon you, that would give you five hours a day?—Yes; but I am not proposing it with reference to myself; it would be a labour that I could not undertake, with the examination of essays in my own house.

Have you observed that the students have made considerable progress in the facility of composition?—Very great.

Do you dictate the questions connected with the course?—Yes; and I insist upon the answers all being made out in writing: at first, there was a little difficulty in getting it done, but that is now overcome.

Do you combine it with *viva voce* examination?—I do.

What is your opinion about the propriety or advantage of lengthening the session?—I have not the least doubt, as far as I am concerned as Professor, that it would be a very great advantage to me; it would enable me to treat of many subjects more fully than I do at present; but as to the students, I question how far it would be advisable. Many of our students are extremely poor; there is never a session passes, in which great difficulty is not felt by many in getting through the session as it is at present. I may add, there is seldom a session in which I have not applications for assistance.

The young men are with you the year before they enter the Divinity Hall, are they not?—They are.

Looking to the state of preparation in which the young men leave you, do you think it would be desirable to add another year to the preliminary education?—I have not the least doubt that it would secure better-educated students of Divinity: but perhaps, if a period were fixed before which they would not be admitted to the University, that might answer the purpose. Many of the young men come at a very early period to College.

The Commissioners understand, that no composition is required in any of the classes in

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the College, except your own?—No composition is required in any other class, as far as I know.

Are there any prizes given for essays in your class, or are they for general proficiency? For essays and general proficiency.

For proficiency in the essays generally, and not for any particular essays?—There are no prizes given for particular essays: they are given for general proficiency and good conduct. The Huttonian prize, which is given in my class, is bestowed on the person found best qualified on the whole course.

What is your opinion as to the best mode of distributing the prizes?—There are considerable difficulties in the distribution of prizes: but I am induced to think, that the mode which is followed at present is perhaps the best that we could adopt. During the six years that I have been a member of this University I have never seen an instance of an undeserving person getting a prize; but I have certainly seen instances of young men left out in the distribution, who, I thought, were fully as well qualified as some of those that got them; and had I had the giving of the prizes myself, I perhaps might have changed the order of those who got them.

Have you reason to think that there is much canvassing among the students for the prizes?—I am inclined to think that in some cases canvassing goes on.

Supposing prizes were bestowed for individual essays, to be decided by the students, subject to confirmation by the Professor, might not that be an improvement, instead of giving them in so vague a manner as for general proficiency?—I question whether it would be right to put the power of judging of the essays into the hands of the students.

Do not they, in fact, judge upon the essays when they give the prizes?—That is one of the elements; but they judge, not merely upon the essays, but upon the answers at the examination.

Do you consider that the students are at all times qualified to determine upon the relative excellencies of the essays?—Certainly not; I have seen favourites in the class, who, I thought, were not entitled to stand so high as they did.

But still you think that system better than the Professor himself judging?—I certainly prefer it.

Do you think it better?—I do not think it better in the abstract; I prefer it because it relieves the Professor from a great deal of disagreeable work. If he were to give the prizes it would be impossible that he could give satisfaction to all concerned. The system is only new here—it has not been followed above six years; perhaps when it is of a little longer standing, some of the objections may be removed.

Connected as your subject is, in some degree, with Theology, and as the students have to present your certificate to the Professor of Theology, do you mark in your certificate the different degrees of proficiency of the young men?—I do.

Supposing it happened that a young man made no progress at all, would you certify that?—No, I would merely give him a certificate of attendance.

Is the principle upon which your certificates are given known at the other Divinity Halls in Scotland, so that they may be aware when a certificate is presented, mentioning attendance alone, that it is meant to mark that he has no merit?—I do not know that it is so understood; most of the Professors of Divinity are personal acquaintances of my own, and I should suppose, when they see a certificate of that kind, that they must suspect that the individual is not very highly qualified.

Do you consider that you are authorised, in the event of the improper conduct of a student, to proceed to expel him, without consulting the Senatus Academicus?—Certainly not. I may put him out of my class during that meeting; but, if I did so, I would conceive myself bound to give intimation to the Senatus, and to get a decision from them.

Have you reason to be satisfied with the regularity of the attendance of your students?—Very great. I have power to fine; but I think my fines altogether, for irregularity and non-attendance, have not amounted to half-a-crown during the last six years.

Do you consider so many classes meeting at the same hour, upon the whole, an advantage?—I think it questionable whether it is an advantage or not; for those who intend fully to prosecute their education it is an advantage certainly, because their attention is not distracted by attending a variety of classes; but it completely deprives many young men of the opportunity of attending classes which they would wish to attend, Those who are only to be at College two or three years might wish to attend all the classes; but that they have not in their power.

Do you conceive that the present system is best adapted for promoting classical literature?—No; I think that our system is perhaps more deficient in that respect than in any other. I am of opinion that our first Humanity class ought to meet an hour every day; that the second Humanity class ought likewise to meet an hour every day, and that the same attendance should be required of the second Greek class. That our classical department is very deficient at present, appears to me from the students who pass through my class. Though it is not the custom of the Professors of Moral Philosophy to read Greek and Latin, in the essays of my students I have had many proofs of gross deficiency both in Latin and Greek.

What course would you propose for them to attend the first two years; would you, in the first year, confine them exclusively to the Greek and Latin classes?—From the state of acquirement in which they come up at present, I think that is absolutely necessary. The second year I would insist upon their attending the second Greek and the second Humanity class an hour each day, along with Mathematics. At present, it is required that every person who goes for a degree shall have attended the Humanity and the Greek classes for

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four years. Now I think if the Greek and the Humanity classes were to meet an hour every day, during the second year, and perhaps if the same thing were required of them during the third year, attendance on these classes might be left optional the fourth year.

Could you advantageously read a little Greek with the students, in authors connected in some degree with your course?—I certainly would have difficulty in doing so, if it is expected that I am to instruct them in the same multiplicity of subjects that I do at present; but if that were reduced, I think I could read both Greek and Latin with advantage.

According to the curriculum, your class and the second Greek and the second Humanity classes, are the only classes they are attending in the fourth year?—Yes.

Do you approve of the present mode of examination for a degree in Arts?—I do not; and three years ago, I made a motion that the mode of examination for a degree should be modified; at least, that a Committee should be appointed to consider if any or what improvements could be made in the mode of conferring degrees. There was a Committee named, of which I was appointed Convener. The Committee met frequently; but several of my colleagues, who have been longer in the University than myself, and who had more experience, disapproved of any change, and the Committee did nothing.

Did they make a report to the Senatus Academicus?—I made a report; but that report was not adopted.

Was it a verbal or written report?—It was a verbal report.

Do you recollect the nature of it?—As there was a great unwillingness to make a change, the change that I proposed was the slightest possible one, in the hope that it would be adopted. The improvement which I suggested was, that a young man, after having attended the regular course of study at College, might have it in his power to come forward to us, and say, I claim a degree of Master of Arts: the consequence of which would have been, that he would have been subjected to a regular and strict examination in all the departments of study. And I proposed, that, if he gained it after such an examination, some change should be made in the body of the diploma, to shew that he had got it *cum honoribus*. It was farther proposed, that the present examination should be public, or at least open to all the Professors.

In addition to that modification, are there any improvements which you would suggest, with regard to the mode of conferring degrees?—I think, that every person who goes for a degree in this University ought to be subjected to a strict examination at the end of every session of College. A strict examination at the end of every ssesion would, in my opinion, be better than subjecting the candidate to a strict examination at the end of his course; because, if he failed one year from inattention, it would be in the power of the Professor to mention to him that he had done so, and that unless he retrieved the ground he had lost he could not get a degree. If that examination was gone through at the end of every session, it would strengthen the hands of the Professors very much, and encourage a spirit of emulation. The degree of Master of Arts ought not to be conferred without a much stricter examination, although I must say I never was present at the examination as at present conducted.

Is any report made to the faculty of Arts by the examining Professor?—Yes.

Is there anything to prevent your being present at that examination if you wished it?—It has never been the custom to attend: it is what I would not choose to do, as it has never been attended by any person, except the examining Professor.

Is the Principal present?—No, he is not.

Would you propose that those examinations should be in the presence of the whole Professors, or an open meeting for the students?—We have public examinations at present in the presence of all the Professors and the students: but I think they might be modified; and it ought to be known, that those examinations were to stand for the degree of Master of Arts.

And you conceive that the consequence of that would be a much stricter examination than now takes place?—I think it would, and that the change would strengthen the hands of the Professors not a little. The young men come up to us at such an early period, that many of them pass through the first and the second year with very little attention: they make very little progress; but if they knew that the consequence of that would be, that they would be deprived of the Master's degree, it would have a very beneficial effect. If a young man was found deficient one year, it ought to be made known to him that he could not get a degree, without submitting to a second examination upon the subject upon which he was found deficient.

Are there any other improvements which you would suggest, for the interest of the University?—I think the degree of Master of Arts, if it were given upon that system of examination, ought to be held necessary to obtaining any higher degree. I think, that perhaps it would be well for us that students were not admitted to the University till they had attained the age of 13 or 14 years.

Do many students now come up to the University, under 14?—A good number: and it is becoming more and more the practice every year. We do not feel that inconvenience so much as some of the other Colleges.

Would you say, that they come up better prepared than they did formerly, when you was a student at the University?—They come up perhaps better prepared in one respect—that is to say, from the value of the bursaries here, they are drilled into writing Latin; but I do not think they are so well prepared in other respects. In general knowledge they are much more deficient, because their sole attention has been directed to writing Latin: their object is to gain a bursary, and, if they gain that, they think everything is done. Until we

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adopted the system of examining the Bursars at the commencement of every session, our Bursars were the idlest and most careless students we had.

Then you do not think that the multiplication of those small bursaries has been of great use to the University?—It has been of use in one respect; they have afforded the means of education to many who could not otherwise have got it at all.

Have you, in any instances, sent back young men, who had obtained bursaries, upon their examination in the second and third years?—Last session, I think there was one who did not receive his bursary: he attended College, but he did not receive it. We have had several instances of young men absenting themselves—giving up attending College rather than submit to our examination.

You have been induced to adopt that new regulation, in consequence of the inattention and idleness of the Bursars?—Yes; and as far as I am able to judge, it has had a most beneficial effect.

Do a considerable portion of the students come to this University with a view to get a bursary?—A very considerable number of them do.

What is your opinion of the probable advantages of a union of the two Colleges?—As an individual, I have always been favourable to that idea; but I must say, that I am a good deal staggered in that opinion, when I see that many older men than myself, and who have had much more experience, are against it. As an individual, I think that many advantages might result to the system of education from the union of the two Colleges.

Do you think that an amalgamation of the two Colleges would be attended with advantage?—I do not think that any advantage would result from the mere union of the Universities; but from one University and one College, or the amalgamation of the two, I think the advantage would be great.

Will you be so good as to state the grounds of that opinion?—I think the system of education here, as compared with the system of education in the South, is considerably deficient. I myself am obliged to teach all the subjects I have mentioned, which I consider to be too numerous. The Professor of Humanity here lectures upon Chemistry; and if we have any Natural History taught, it is taught by him. In short, I think we might have more Professorships, and the system might be improved much.

Do you see any serious obstacle to an amalgamation of the two Colleges?—The only serious obstacle I have ever heard mentioned is, that the classes would be so numerous, that we could not carry on the system of teaching by examination. Now there is a difficulty there certainly; but still our classes would not be so numerous as they are in the South; and I think, if you were to restrict the age of entrants to 41, that would circumscribe the numbers considerably. At present, a number of parents send up their children to us, from not knowing what to do with them; they come to us, well aware that they are not to be educated for any of the professions, and they are idle and inattentive. Now I think, if such were cut off from attending us, that we would not suffer much inconvenience from the size of the classes.

It appears, that the first Humanity and the first Greek classes are nearly double those of the Natural and Moral Philosophy; is not that a confirmation of the opinion you have expressed?—Last session, the first Greek class amounted to 82 or 83. Now, I suppose that, judging from what has happened in other years, the Mathematical class will not be above 60; and by the time they come to the Natural Philosophy class, they will have dwindled down to 50—a circumstance which rather confirms my opinion, that, if the age were restricted to 14, a number of those that come merely for one or two years would not come to College at all. If there is any difficulty in managing the classes, it is generally in the inferior classes; and at public prayer, I may say, from my own experience, when I happen to preside there, if there is any noise or disturbance, it is always among the younger students. If there were a union effected, we might have a pretty complete system, and a complete University in point of classes. We might have a Principal, two Professors of Divinity, a Professor of Church History, and a Professor of Oriental Languages. We have a class of Law founded here. In Medicine we have two Professors, one here and one at Marischal College; there is likewise a Professor of Chemistry at Marischal College. Then, Materia Medica and Midwifery and Botany would be wanting. We might have a Professor of Moral and Political Philosophy, and a Professor of Logic and Rhetoric, as we have at present two Professors of Moral Philosophy. We might have a Natural Philosophy class, a Mathematical class, a Natural History class, a Greek class, and a Humanity class. The consequence of that would be, that three salaries in time would become vacant, and those might be applied to found other classes that would be wanted.—*(See Letter below.)*

So that the emoluments of the two Colleges would make out a complete system?—Yes. By that scheme, there are 16 classes provided for; and for the three classes of Materia Medica, Midwifery, and Botany, which are quite unprovided for, provision might be made by allocating to them the whole or part of the salaries of the Professorships of Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, which would in the course of time become unoccupied.

Have you had opportunities of judging of the comparative conduct of the students attending the College in the New Town, and those attending the College in the Old Town?—Not of late. I was educated myself at the College in the New Town.

From your experience as a student at the Marischal College, and as a Professor in this College, are you able to form any opinion of the comparative conduct of the students, with regard to the advantages or disadvantages of the greater town, in which the Marischal College is situated?—I can have no hesitation in saying, that I think the smaller town far more advantageous to the students in every respect. As the seat of a University, there is no comparison between the two, in my opinion. The students here are much more under the Pro-

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fessors' eyes than in the New Town: a young man cannot be absent from any class a day that he is not inquired after; he cannot go astray in any way, that we do not hear of it in a short time.

Do not a considerable number of students in King's College live in the town of Aberdeen?—I suppose, from 40 to 50 every year come over every day.

But whose lodgings are known to you?—If they are in my class.

And you equally make a point of inquiring after them?—Regularly, if they are absent from my class.

Do the Divinity students go backwards and forwards between the two Colleges?—Yes; the same students attend Dr. Mearns and Dr. Brown.

Did you, as a student of Divinity, find practical difficulties from that?—I studied Divinity at St. Andrews.

Do you think there is any thing gained to literature, by any emulation that may exist between the two Colleges?—I am not aware of having felt anything of the kind myself: one Professor certainly likes to have a larger class than the other, but I consider that but a small advantage.—*(The Witness withdrew.—Adjourned.)*

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*(The Witness, in the course of his examination, having referred to a paper containing a tabular view of the different Professorships proposed by him, in the event of a union of the two Colleges, application was made by the Clerk to him for a copy of it, and the following is Professor Scott's reply)* :—

"*King's College, 8th November* 1827.

"I have been favoured with your letter of the 5th, and beg to annex a copy of the paper to which you allude. In explanation, it is perhaps proper to say, that it was made out on purpose to shew that, in my opinion, a very perfect curriculum of study, in place of what I consider a very imperfect one, might be made from the union of the two Colleges, and the proper arrangement of the founded Professorships, of which, between the two, there are 19:—

Principal.

THEOLOGY.

1. Divinity and Systematic Theology.
2. Divinity and Biblical Criticism.
3. Church History.
4. Oriental Languages.

LAW.

5. Civil Law.

MEDICINE.

6. Theory and Practice of Physic.
7. Anatomy and Surgery.
8. Chemistry.
9. Materia Medica.
10. Botany.
11. Midwifery.

ARTS.

12. Moral and Political Philosophy.
13. Logic and Rhetoric.
14. Natural Philosophy.
15. Mathematics.
16. Natural History.
17. Greek.
18. Humanity.

"In the above scheme there are three Professorships, viz. the three last in the Medical faculty, unprovided for. This deficiency might be supplied by assigning to them either the whole or part of the salaries of the Professorships of Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, and Greek, which, in the event of a union, would become unappropriated on the death of the present incumbents. I am, &c.

(Signed) "HERCULES SCOTT."

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*Aberdeen, Tuesday, 18th September* 1827.

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

*Alexander Dauney*, Esq. LL.D., called in and examined.

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You are Professor of Civil Law in this College?—I am.

Do you agree in the Answers given to the Questions proposed to the Senatus Academicus by the Commissioners?—I believe they are correct.

In addition to those Answers, have you any suggestions of your own to offer, for the consideration of the Commissioners, connected either with your own class, or with the University in general?—In regard to my own class, it must occur to every one who knows any thing of the circumstances of it, that it requires reform. I have been now incumbent, as Professor of Civil Law, since the year 1793, and I have never been called upon, nor have I given any lectures; nor, as far as I know, has any such thing been attempted to be given by my predecessors for centuries. Two years ago, our late worthy Chancellor intimated a requisition to the Senatus, to inquire into the inefficient Professorships, or offices in the College, and to suggest a reformation of them with all possible speed and convenience; and accordingly I was called upon, of course, and I immediately declared my readiness to lecture to the best of my abilities. To be sure, for a man of 79 years of age, it is rather late in life to begin a business of that kind, but I immediately said that I would do my best; and accordingly last session I did commence, and gave eight or nine introductory lectures, during the months of January, February, and March, as long as my health would admit of it, and I am perfectly ready to go on in the same manner; but, at the same time, I do not conceive that any good end can be answered by keeping up my Professorship upon the footing that it is—that is to say, as a Professorship of Civil Law; there is no demand for anything of the kind here, and I am told, that even at the fountain-head (at Edinburgh and Glasgow), that lecture is very much going into desuetude.

What attendance had you at your lectures?—I had crowded audiences—no wonder!—

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the novelty of the thing, and being gratis; the room could scarce contain the audience for two or three nights: they fell off very much after that, perhaps owing to my inefficiency; but they seemed to like the lectures very well. I waited till the students of Divinity assembled, which is not till January; it is only applicable to them, and there are none of the other classes that it can be of the least use to, or that ought to be allowed to attend it.

How would you propose to render your Professorship more efficient?—If it is continued as a Professorship of Civil Law, I can render it in no way more efficient than by compiling lectures, and going into the matter in a proper manner; but I really think that the reformation should go to a greater length than that, and that it should be converted entirely into some other Professorship.

It is presumed, that you do not consider the study of Civil Law as a useless and unnecessary study?—Very far from it.

Why, then, would you propose to abolish the Professorship?—Because you will have no school here.

As a part of general education, should not you consider a course of Civil Law lectures as valuable?—Most unquestionably I do, provided students can be found to attend them.

As it appears that there is no want of students, and as you consider a course of lectures on Civil Law to be valuable, why do you propose the abolition of the Professorship?—Because I will venture to say, you never can establish a school at Aberdeen.

Do you consider, that if lectures were permanently conducted on Civil Law there would be a very small attendance?—A very small attendance indeed, especially if fees were to be paid, which I must take the liberty to say, I think could not be dispensed with.

Do you assign that as the reason why, although you conceive the subject to be of great importance, it is not expedient to be continued as a Professorship in this College?—I am certainly of that opinion.

Did any of the clerks or apprentices of the advocates at Aberdeen attend your class?—They did, and some of the advocates themselves.

What number of their clerks or apprentices?—Not perhaps above half-a-dozen. They have a lecturer on Scotch Law, named by their society; and I am sorry to be obliged to say, that, as far as I understand, there are not above five or six that attend him, or very few*.

What subject would you propose to substitute for Civil Law?—I would suggest, that it ought to be turned into a Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, for which there is no direct or special appointment here—not that I would pretend to give lectures on Rhetoric or Belles Lettres; but I profess myself ready to continue the course that I commenced last session, as long as my health will permit, and when it fails, I hope I shall be indulged with an assistant.

What were the numbers that attended at the conclusion of your lectures?—Not above 20. The Divinity students very soon took themselves away; they are off long before the end of the session; and it is only for them I think that such a lectureship is calculated. As to the magistrands, *some* of them are sufficiently advanced perhaps; but as to the other classes, it is perfectly inapplicable—they are too young by far; besides, they cannot afford the fees.

Have you any suggestion to make, with respect to the general management of the College, with reference to the improvement of the mode of education in other respects?—There is nothing occurs to me in that respect, but to notice, that I think, as the College is now regulated and ordered, the distribution of the classes, and the subjects that the Professors lecture upon, could not well be improved. A very great improvement took place since I was at College; formerly the Professors of the semi-class of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy, went individually through the whole curriculum in three years. Now that is changed, and classes are fixed to the Professor of Mathematics, and the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and so on; that is a great improvement, and it does not occur to me that anything could be suggested in addition, while the Professors do their duty. The general system of things, in my opinion, cannot be improved.

Have you formed any opinion of the advantages attending a union of the two Colleges?—That is a very difficult question to answer. Far be it from me to say, that it would be an improper thing, but, in certain views, the *contrary*; but there are so many difficulties in the way, that I think it the next to insurmountable to reconcile different local interests. If the United College was fixed here, the town of Aberdeen would not like it. I am certain of that, and perhaps it would be doing them injustice.

Without regard to the town of Aberdeen, looking at the interests of the public, and of learning in general, do you think a union might be beneficially accomplished?—I will not say but that it might be attended with very great advantages, provided the private interests could be reconciled. They (meaning the Marischal College) made a great noise about it, long before I became a member of King's College. It was agitated very keenly, and at last went off in smoke, a good many years ago; but it does not follow from that but what the measure was a very proper one. Perhaps there might be a certain allotment made, *i. e.* certain branches of education carried on in the site of this University, and others at Aberdeen. There might be some compromise made.

* (*The Witness added the following Note in correcting his Evidence*):—"This lectureship is in connection with the Marischal College, and the person officiating is a man of talent: the apprentices of the members are obliged, by a late regulation, to attend two sessions; in consequence of which the number of students has considerably increased."

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You was appointed conjunct Civilist with Dr. Thom?—I was. I recollect *three* of my predecessors—first, Dr. Catanach; he was a very respectable man, one of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen. Then came David Dalrymple, afterwards Lord Westhall; and he was, at the same time, sheriff-depute of the county. He held the office for three or four years—he got it after a very keen competition with Dr. Thom. It went to the House of Lords before the matter was settled, and he (Mr. Dalrymple) kept it two or three years; and then Dr. Thom and he came to an understanding, and he resigned the office, and Dr. Thom commenced about 1762, or 1763, and continued till 1793, when he resigned his office; but still, the College made a condition with him, that he should be re-elected, and agreed that I should be joined with him as assistant or conjunct Professor.

When a conjunct Professor, or an assistant and successor, is appointed to the offices which are in the gift of the College, what arrangement is made as to the salary of the assistant and successor, or the conjunct Professor?—I know nothing as to that. I made none with my uncle-in-law. He lived two years afterwards.

Then the College do not inquire into the arrangement that takes place between the Emeritus Professor and the assistant and successor?—I never heard of that being done.

In those cases, is the person, who is appointed assistant and successor, suggested generally to the College by the retiring Professor?—I believe so; I know, in my case, it was through Dr. Thom's influence with the Senatus Academicus of King's College that I ever had it.

With reference to the working classes, are the Professors who are elected assistants and successors generally suggested by the retiring Professor?—There is no instance, at present, of any such thing.

Where there have been such instances have they generally been suggested by the retiring Professor?—I think it may be admitted that that is the case.

Is the arrangement, then, upon which the assistant and successor takes the duty, during the lifetime of the Emeritus Professor, matter of private arrangement between the two?—I am not exactly sure of that, but I rather think it is. I think that the Senatus would take an interest in it, so far as to see that the *interest* of the assistant, or joint successor, is properly attended to, and would make a point of it, if he was complaining.

Has it ever been a regulation of the Senatus, to see that there was a provision made for the assistant and successor?—No. The appointment of a *joint Professor* has been discouraged and cried down, of late years. I know that that is the sentiment of a great part of the present incumbents; but an *assistant* is a different thing.

In former instances, has the competition been thrown open to all who might be found most deserving, or, in point of fact, did it happen that the person was elected who could make the best arrangement with the retiring Professor?—I cannot refer, in answering that question, to any particular instance.

Was there not a competition, on the appointment of the assistant and successor to the Professor of Moral Philosophy, a few years ago?—Undoubtedly: Mr. Ogilvie had resigned, and then came on a very keen contest between Dr. Dewar and Dr. Forbes; but that instance does not apply to what has been mentioned. The Senatus, of late years, have not proceeded to a new election, but upon a resignation, or upon an absolute vacancy.

Considering the former system to be a bad one?—Yes; that is to say, to elect a person conjunct Professor and successor.

In the case of your predecessor, was there the form of a resignation?—Yes, Dr. Thom resigned. He was very far advanced in life at the time; but his resignation was accepted of, upon condition that he should be re-elected *pro forma*.

Have you heard of any instances, since you were a member of this College, in which the successor or the conjunct Professor was supposed to have given any consideration to the retiring Professor, in order to obtain a resignation in his favour?—No, I have not, since I became a member of this College. Whatever there might have been before, I will not say*.

The Commissioners understand, that, in most cases, the retiring Professor is allowed to retain his salary?—In my case that happened.

Does he ever also retain a share of the fees paid by the students?—No; I should suppose that that at least might have gone to the assistant; but there have been few or no instances of late years of an assistant, at least of any continuance.

Did not Dr. Ogilvie retain his salary?—I really could not give a distinct answer to that: he died about the very time. I am pretty sure that he had no opportunity of making any such arrangement, as far as I recollect.

Is there any trial of a Professor's qualifications before he is admitted?—I cannot say that I ever heard of any, unless in the case of a Professor of Divinity; that is always by comparative trial by the Synod. There is a delegate sent from every Presbytery. The office is an addition to the original foundation of the College.

In other cases, what description of evidence is furnished of the qualification of the candidates?—The Senatus are satisfied within themselves. Nobody knows any thing of their motives, for preferring this man to that. When a vacancy occurs, they must supply it within thirty days; that is the only restriction they are under.

* (*The Witness added the following Note in correcting his Evidence*):—"With reference to the Professorship of Oriental Languages, an appendage to the original foundation, and in the gift of the Crown, this answer does not apply."

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You are a member of the Senatus?—I am.

And you have assisted at those elections?—To be sure I have.

What evidence did you proceed upon, in forming your judgment, upon those occasions?—My personal knowledge of the men. In short, there is no comparative trial thought of, but in the case of the Professor of Divinity.

Was your knowledge equal, as to both candidates, in the case of Dr. Forbes and Dr. Dewar?—I was perfectly satisfied as to Dr. Forbes; as to Dr. Dewar, I knew nothing of him. Dr. Dewar came here as a preacher of the Gospel, and got a church at Aberdeen, as well as the Moral Philosophy Chair.—*(The Witness withdrew.)*

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*James Bentley*, Esq. A.M., called in and examined.

Professor Bentley.

You are Professor of Oriental Languages in this College?—I am.

Have you seen, and do you agree with, the Answers returned by the Senatus to the Questions of the Commissioners?—In general, so far as I recollect, I approve of them. I had very little time to read them.

Is there any suggestion you would wish to make, in your individual capacity, to the Commissioners, independently of those returns of the Senatus, either connected with your own class, or with the interests of the University at large?—In my own class, which I consider as connected with the Divinity Hall, I think it would be a great improvement, if the students of Divinity were enjoined to attend the Hebrew class. I do not know what authority could require that; I rather think it must be the General Assembly. They must produce certificates that they have attended Greek, and Mathematics, and Logic, and all the other branches in the Philosophy course; and although the Professorship of Hebrew is designed for the theological students, there is no requirement on them to attend that class; so that sometimes they do not ask for certificates when they have attended, because the Presbyteries do not require certificates of that. On that account, the number of students attending the Hebrew classes is in general small.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Commissioners your course of proceeding in your class?—The session is only for about three months, and we seldom find students attend above one session. The knowledge of the Hebrew language being of such importance to students of Divinity, the whole attention during the first session is directed to it, that, by the end of the end of the session, the students may be enabled to prosecute the study, and peruse the Old Testament in the original by themselves. With this view, a compendious grammar is adopted, which is committed to memory, repeated, and exercised on in the manner in which languages are usually acquired. When the powers of the letters and vowel-points are known, the students are taught to combine them, and they continue to exercise daily in reading the Hebrew of the Bible. The method of reading being acquired, a short portion is daily translated to them, and gone over by them, in the same way, the day following. And after the regular inflections are learnt, the daily portion of reading is not only translated, but grammatically analysed, and the significations of the words given as found in the Lexicon. Remarks are also made on the structure of the language, and the principles of the grammar applied to what is read. The grammar, either by revisions or repetitions of what has been gone over, or by advancing to to new portions of it, forms a principal part of each day's task to the end of the session. I have occasionally had a second or advanced class of students of Hebrew, wherein the grammar is revised; the syntax and some other parts are studied, and a course of reading for translation and analysis, similar to that of the first class, is followed, attended with a more extensive and minute range of criticism. In the same course, the mode of reading without the vowel-points is taught and practised, and the study of the Chaldee language is prosecuted, as far as is necessary to enable the student to proceed by himself.

How often do you lecture?—We meet every day, except Sunday, one hour in the day.

What Grammar do you use?—It is without the author's name; but I understand it was drawn up by Dr. Ashworth. It is called the Hebrew Grammar, with principal rules; edited, within these few years, by a Mr. Yates, I think, of Cambridge.

Do you initiate them in the whole complex machinery of the points, or merely the leading points?—We do not go into all the minutiæ of the vowel-points, and do not at all touch on the accents.

Do you accustom your students to all the variations of the points, and declining the nouns and the different forms of the verbs, and all the variations that take place?—I do: we read, as exactly as possible, according to the points.

Then you use the points, not merely for reading the Hebrew, but to point out the different forms of the verbs?—Yes; I wish attention to be paid to that always.

Do you not find that attended with considerable difficulty, and to form a considerable obstacle to the progress of the students?—I cannot say that it appears to me so formidable as some represent it.

Did it ever occur to you to reverse the practice you have mentioned, and, instead of reading without the points the second year, to begin reading without them the first?—No, that never occurred to me. I think it is necessary for a person to be acquainted with the vowel-points, before he forms an opinion as to their utility, and as to their constituting a part of the language.

Waiving that question, do you not think it would be a great object to make the students as speedily as possible acquainted with the leading principles, so as to enable them to translate as early as possible?—I think it is necessary to bring them to translate as early

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as possible, but I do not think it would facilitate that, to teach them without the points. There is a vagueness, I think, in the language without the points that would rather be a hindrance.

Have you ever attempted to teach the Chaldee or the Syriac, with your first class?—No, I have not: I think it is accomplishing as much as could be expected in three months, to enable a student to go on reading the Hebrew language in the vacation.

Have you been in the practice of disciplining your students in the different forms of conjugation of the Hebrew verbs, before proceeding to translate?—No, I begin translating very early, and before they are acquainted with the parts of speech at all, and without analysing, merely with a view to initiate them gradually, and to render the study more interesting. As soon as they can read, I translate a little to them; and, as they become familiar, by frequent repetition, with the passages translated, I analyse the words of the text to the class, as far as their acquaintance with the grammar enables them to understand the same.

What lexicon do you recommend?—The lexicon that I approve most of, all things considered, is Stokii Clavis.

Do you find that the students become expert in finding out the words before the termination of the session, so as to use the lexicon with advantage?—I find that some do; I cannot say that they generally do.

What number generally attend your class?—I think the average number is eight or ten.

Are the students in Divinity generally disposed to attend your class?—As there is a class for the same branch in Marischal College, the students have it in their power to attend either. It is usual for the students to attend the Hebrew class only one session in the course of the four for which they attend the Hall, and even that is optional to themselves.

Have you been in the practice of prescribing any exercises to your students, in addition to what you do in the class?—No, I think nothing further than translating and analysing.

What part of the Scriptures do you begin with?—I begin with the narrative part. I have been reading mostly in the book of Genesis; and towards the end of the session I read a few Psalms. If they attend a second course I would read Isaiah and the other Prophets.

How often have you had a second class?—I do not suppose I have had above three or four second classes.

Do you recollect the number that attended the second class?—I suppose not above three or four students.

Is it your opinion that there is a greater desire now to become acquainted with Hebrew, among the students of Divinity than there was some years ago?—There is; some years ago there was no class in either College.

Do you happen to know whether it has taken place, that some of the students have left the Divinity College without attending Hebrew at all, of late?—I could not name instances; but I am persuaded there are many instances of students not attending the Hebrew class in any College.

And finishing their theological course in that way, without being acquainted with Hebrew?—I do not say, without being acquainted with Hebrew, but without attending the Hebrew class in the College: they may learn from other teachers: there is a teacher advertises in Aberdeen.

How many sessions should students of Theology be required imperatively to attend your class?—I think imperatively it should not be above one session: they are only required to make one full session at the Divinity Hall, by the rules of the Church, and I think attendance in the Hebrew class for one session, with after private study, would accomplish them as far as can be fairly required.

Supposing that the General Assembly should render it imperative to attend the Hebrew class, for that one year of regular attendance that must take place, do you conceive that one Professor of Hebrew could teach all the students of Divinity in the two Colleges?—I do think he might, with perfect ease.

Have you formed any opinion of the advantages of a union of the two Colleges?—I think, with regard to the Professorships of Hebrew in the two Colleges, it would be better if one of them had some other branch assigned him; and if the department which is now adopted by both, were left to one, if one of them lectured upon Jewish Antiquities, or upon Church History, or upon whatever may be defective in the department of Theology; and as there are two Professors of Divinity in the two Colleges, perhaps they might divide their department better than they do at present. I believe they both lecture very much upon the same subjects, and that it has been the custom hitherto in the two Halls to do so. It would be an improvement, I should suppose, if each Professor met every day during the session, and took but a part of what is now their course, and left the rest to the other Professor.

Have you formed any opinion of the advantages of an incorporating union between the two Colleges?—I think that is rather a difficult question to answer, there are so many arguments upon both sides. I question the propriety of a complete incorporation of the two; I think the ordinary classes would be too great a number, perhaps, for being so successfully conducted as they at present are; but such classes as are small might well be united, if such a partial union could be accomplished.

You mentioned, that there was a private teacher of Hebrew in Aberdeen; do you know what attendance he has?—I never heard, but I suspect he has scarcely any. I have seen his advertisements in the newspapers; I know nothing further of it.

Was he a student of yours?—No, he was not.

Of the 69 regular students of Divinity, which appear to be the number attending last

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session, the proportion that attended the Hebrew class was only about 10?—Only about that number that attended my class.

Then, it would appear, that the greater proportion of the students of Divinity that leave this College are quite uninstructed in the knowledge of the Hebrew language?—Four years is the regular course at the Divinity Hall. Then, if one year's attendance at the Hebrew class is required, the fourth part would make the average number that ought to attend the Hebrew class; out of 69, the fourth part would be the average number that might be expected to attend the Hebrew class.

Have you a new succession in your public class every year?—Yes. I have, occasionally, students returning and going over the same ground a second time, but they are generally new ones.

Supposing your class to be 10, do you imagine that there are 40 of the students that continue four years here that have been under your tuition?—Yes, I should think so.

Are you furnished with a list of the names of the Divinity students, so as to know who attend and who do not attend your class?—No; we have so little authority over them, that we do not attend to anything of that sort. The only check upon them is the Church Courts, when they come before them.

Is there any Presbyterial examination in Hebrew?—Yes; it is about the last part of their trials.

Do your students, in general, obtain certificates from you, of their attendance upon your class?—A good many do; but they do not all.

You mentioned that it is not the practice, in this part of the country, to require the certificate of the Hebrew Professor?—No, I do not understand that it is. I have frequently given certificates, but they do not universally ask for them.

When you had a second class, did it meet at a different hour?—Yes.

Have you any general suggestions to offer for the improvement of education in the University, or the interests of science?—There are two Professorships in King's College, which have not, for a long time, had classes. I think if they could be modified in such a manner, as that the Professors should give lectures on subjects that would suit the generality of students and the state of literature and science at the present time, it would be a great improvement. Without abolishing the Professorships, the Professors of Law and Medicine, while no students in their own professions offer themselves, might lecture on such kindred subjects as would improve the general course of study; for instance, the Professor of Law might teach Logic and Rhetoric, and the Professor of Medicine might give a course of lectures on Natural History.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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*James Bannerman*, Esq., M.D., called in and examined.

Professor Bannerman.

You are Professor of Medicine in this College?—I am.

Have you seen the Answers that have been returned to the Questions of the Commissioners, and do you agree in the contents of those Answers?—Yes, I do.

Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commissioners on your own individual behalf?—None particularly in my department. Unfortunately for the faculty of Medicine, being without an hospital, we are situated considerably as the English Universities are, which is very much against the establishment of a school of Medicine.

Have you ever given lectures in your class?—No.

The Commissioners understand, that it has not been the practice of your predecessors to attempt it?—I think the father of the late Dr. Gregory of Edinburgh, from 1755, to about 1764, made an attempt to establish medical lectures, and a subsequent attempt was made during the incumbency of Dr. Chalmers, from 1782 to 1792; but both proved ultimately abortive, principally from the reasons I have mentioned.

Have you any general suggestions to offer to the Commissioners, for the promotion of the interests of the University, in any other particular, unconnected with your own department?—None in particular.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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The Reverend *Duncan Mearns*, D.D., called in and examined.

Professor Mearns.

You are Professor of Divinity in this College?—I am.

Do you concur in the Answers that have been returned to the Commissioners by the Senatus Academicus?—So far as I am capable of judging of the correctness of them, I do.

In addition to those Answers, are there any suggestions you would wish to make individually to the Commissioners, connected either with your own class, or with the University in general?—No changes of magnitude occur to me, in the practicability and beneficial character of which I have sufficient confidence to entitle me to propose them to the Commissioners.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Commissioners a little in detail the method in which you conduct your own class?—It has been stated to the Commissioners that my class meets three times a week, *i. e.* on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, during a session of 15 weeks. On Friday and Monday, the business of the class is opened with prayer by one of the students, who then delivers an exercise, which occupies about 20 minutes, sometimes more; after that, I call upon the students to make any critical remarks that occur to them on the exercise which they have heard read; I receive those remarks, and then criticise the dis-

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course myself; after which I deliver a lecture, which occupies about three quarters of an hour; and the business of the class is concluded with prayer. The meeting of Saturday is appropriated wholly to the delivery of exercises by the students. On that day I usually take three discourses. The first student opens the meeting with prayer, and delivers his discourse; the second takes his place in the desk, and delivers his; and the third, after reading his discourse, concludes with prayer. Then the students are in like manner called upon to state any remarks that occur to them upon the discourses they have heard; I criticise the discourses last, and conclude the meeting with pronouncing the blessing. This is the uniform mode in which the business of my class is conducted throughout the session.

What number of discourses may a student deliver in the course of the session?—Students are required, by the laws of the Church, to deliver five discourses during the period of their attendance at the Divinity Hall. Students may deliver their discourses either here, or in the Hall of Marischal College. There are sessions in which they deliver no discourses here.

Do you find the practice of mutual criticism of each other's discourses very advantageous? I cannot say that I do: it is an ancient practice here; but I have not found that those whom I consider the most capable of criticising discourses are those who are most apt to offer their criticisms.

Have you observed any unwillingness on the part of the students, in criticising the composition of their fellow-students?—With the exception of a very few, they are not in the practice of criticising each other's performances.

It appears, that, of the students that attend your class, the irregular attendants greatly outnumber the regular attendants: do you think that practice of irregular attendance is one that admits of correction, or not?—As the law of the Church stands at present, I do not think that any thing can be done to alter materially the proportions of the regular and irregular students; and I have great doubts whether it would be advisable to alter the law of the Church on that point.

Will you have the goodness to state the reasons which make you satisfied with the present practice?—A great many of the students, and some of those the most deserving, and who turn out to be the most useful pastors, are employed in such a way as completely to preclude them from attending regularly. If such an alteration of the law of the Church is made, as to cut off the irregular attendance, those students, and all holding like situations, are necessarily debarred from entering into the Church.

Do you think it possible that the allowing of irregular attendance, to the extent to which it is allowed, may encourage a greater number of aspirants to the Church than may be necessary or desirable?—Of late years there have come forward, owing to several causes, a greater number than is necessary; but I question whether that is any disadvantage to the public: those whose prospects of preferment fail necessarily mingle in the other classes of society; a great many of them are employed their whole lives in teaching—some in parish schools, some in schools of a meaner description; but I cannot think that it is any disadvantage to society, that a greater number of young men than are absolutely required for the Church, are educated in this way, and have turned their attention particularly to the acquisition of moral and religious knowledge and habits; since they may not prove less useful and respectable in the situations they afterwards fill than had they been otherwise educated. The knowledge which they have acquired, and the correct sentiments of religion and morals which it may be concluded they have imbibed, will always have a tendency to diffuse themselves throughout those classes of society with which they come to be connected; and I apprehend that in this way the public is benefited, even by the circumstance of there being a larger supply than is indispensably necessary.

Do you think, in the event of any greater attendance being required, that the pecuniary circumstances of a large proportion of those students would render it impossible upon their part to comply with it?—I think so. Of course, the number cut off would be regulated by the extent of additional attendance required.

Do you think it would be desirable that students in Divinity should be compelled to attend the Hebrew Professor?—I think it would be desirable.

Have you observed any difference in the attainments of the regular and the irregular students, either at Presbyterial examinations, or at other opportunities you may have had of noticing their different characters?—I cannot say that I have, in respect of the more essential qualifications. Irregular students certainly are distinguished by less self-possession, less fluency of expression, and less subtilty in argument, than regular students, habituated to the debates of their theological societies. I may mention, that for some time past very few students indeed have left the Hall, without attending at least one session regularly.

What degree of irregular attendance constitutes a sufficient attendance?—There is no particular time of attendance specified as necessary for partial attendance. A student produces to the Professor the necessary certificate from the minister of his parish: he is enrolled; he attends a few meetings; and this is all that is necessary to constitute partial attendance.

It is presumed he delivers a discourse?—He delivers the requisite number of discourses during the course of his attendance; it is not necessary to constitute a session of partial attendance that he delivers a discourse that session.

Then it is presumed that attendance at one meeting may be sufficient?—Attendance at one meeting may be sufficient.

Are there any irregular students at this College who only attend at one meeting?—It very rarely happens: the average number of meetings, however, attended by irregular students, is not more than from four to six.

What means, generally speaking, have the irregular students of prosecuting the study of their peculiar profession in the country; have they any access to books?—They have access

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to a library belonging to the students of Divinity attending here; they have almost always access to such books as the minister of the parish possesses, and may reap benefit from his advice and assistance in their studies; and, as I have mentioned before, they were almost all in the way of attending one session regularly, even before they were obliged to do so, by a late act of the Church.

In point of fact, have you found much difference in the proficiency of the regular students and the irregular students?—I cannot say that I have found much difference between them, in respect of proficiency in the most essential studies. A few years of close private study, chiefly directed to the Scriptures in the original languages, and aided by a few good old books, does much more than attendance on theological lectures.

Are the books from the library in the Divinity Hall sent to the country?—They are.

Is the supply of books so ample as to be sufficient both for the regular students and the partial students?—It is not. Of late, the students, who have the management of the library in their own hands, have adopted a practice which has been recommended to them, that of employing a considerable part of the funds in purchasing duplicates of the most useful books, and in this way a better supply is obtained of such works than there was some years ago.

Is the catalogue of the library printed?—It is.

Will you be good enough to explain the plan of your course, and the general heads of the subjects you touch upon in your lectures?—I deliver one course of lectures, occupying one session, upon the Evidences of Religion, chiefly of Revealed Religion, giving a short summary, in the outset, of Natural Religion and its evidences. I give a course of lectures on the nature of the three Dispensations—Patriarchism, Judaism, and Christianity, viewed in connection; with historical views of the progress of the true religion, and of religious corruptions, from the earliest times, to the full establishment of Christianity: this subject occupies two sessions. The fourth session is employed in Theology, properly so called, *i. e.* in dissertations upon the chief doctrinal subjects of Christianity. Besides these, I have two or three times delivered a course of lectures, occupying one session, upon the history of the Christian Church, as there is no Professor of Ecclesiastical History in this University.

Was that at a separate hour?—At the regular hours of meeting.

Do you think it would be advantageous to divide the students into two classes of Theology?—Perhaps it might; but I have not considered the subject sufficiently to give a decided opinion.

Do you think it would be of much advantage to institute a Professorship of Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History in this University?—I think it would be of utility.

Do you think it would be advisable to extend the session of Divinity to four or five months?—I have great doubts whether it would be advisable to lengthen it. I added a fortnight, *i. e.* twice three meetings, soon after I was appointed to my present office, but the students have never attended these additional meetings well.

Will you be so good as state the grounds upon which you doubt whether that would be advisable?—Of the regular students who come from a distance, many find difficulty in leaving their situations, or in maintaining themselves even during the short session we have at present. I am afraid, therefore, if the session were lengthened, the consequence would be that we should have a larger proportion still of partial students.

Your course of lectures extends to four sessions; do you conceive that any evil results from the students commencing their theological studies, not at the commencement of your course, but at any intermediate part of it?—I endeavour, as well as I can, to guard against any inconvenience of the sort alluded to; and I scarcely think there is any material disadvantage arising from it.

Have you been in the practice of examining the students in your class?—I have not.

Are you disposed to consider that that would be advantageous, with respect to students of Divinity?—I have great doubts whether it would. I think public examinations of students of Divinity must be very apt to degenerate into disputations between the Professor and the students. Something of the sort was practised by some of my predecessors a long while ago. It was given up, I have understood, in the time of Professor Lumsden, who was in the way of holding what were called at the time "free conversations," which were partly examinations of the students. Subjects were proposed by the Professor, and the students were called on to declare their sentiments; discussions took place, and those discussions were frequently not of the most pleasant or useful nature. In consequence, the Professor, although a ready speaker and subtle disputant, and therefore particularly well qualified to conduct an exercise of this sort, found it expedient to relinquish the practice, and since that time it has not been resumed.

You mentioned that you did not consider it advisable to abolish the practice of irregular attendance; supposing it to be continued, do you conceive that any more efficient mode could be adopted for attracting the attention of the irregular students to theological study?—No new method has occurred to me that seems very efficient for that purpose.

Have you ever been in the practice of prescribing any discourses to your students, additional to those that are required by the Church?—I cannot say that I have been in the practice of it. I have a few times prescribed what are called exercises and addition, upon subjects taken from the Old Testament, in order to give some of the best Hebrew scholars an opportunity of shewing their knowledge of that language.

Have you ever been in the practice of distributing prizes in your class?—No.

The students are required to deliver their discourses year after year successively; do you think that it is of advantage that they should do so, in order to enable you to judge of the progress they make in composition?—I think it rather is of advantage; but it is not imperative upon them, and it would prove inconvenient to render it so.

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Have you ever, from the shortness of the session here, combined with the increased number of students of Theology, found it impossible to take the discourses of the students in the proper year?—I cannot say that a few instances of that kind may not have occurred. I think some cases have occurred, in which a student, coming up only to attend a short part of the session, has found it impossible, from the places being pre-engaged, to deliver his discourse at that particular time; but I make it a rule to continue the meetings till the exercises are exhausted, so that those who are in attendance at the conclusion of the session cannot be disappointed.

Do you consider that there is any objection to the Professor of Theology increasing the number of hours during which he teaches?—I should think no objection would be made, in any quarter, to any reasonable and competent alteration of the duties of the Professor.

What would you recommend with respect to that?—I cannot say that I have thought sufficiently upon the subject to state anything determinate. The Commissioners are aware what is the extent of duty to which I am bound by the charter, and in what hands the regulation of that duty is lodged; and of course I need say nothing upon that subject.

What is your opinion as to fees being exacted by the members of the Theological faculty?—I am decidedly against the exaction of fees from students of Divinity. I think that the greater part of the students of Divinity that we have here could not conveniently afford to pay fees.

Do you not consider it as a great evil that there is no Professorship of Church History in this College?—I consider it a defect, certainly.

Have you any way, in practice, of supplying the want of such a Professorship?—I have mentioned, that since I held my present office I have two or three times delivered a course of Ecclesiastical History.

What would you propose, for the purpose of making the course of theological study at this University complete; what additional classes would you consider to be necessary?—I have not thought sufficiently upon the subject to enable me to state distinctly what I should conceive to be the best method. In addition to the course of the Professor of Theology, were there one delivered on the subject of Biblical Criticism and Oriental Antiquities, for example—another upon Ecclesiastical History—and were part of the exercises of the students to be taken by those Professors, so as to relieve the Professor of Theology of part of that duty, I should think, in that case, with the Professorship of Hebrew, which there is at present, that the course would be pretty complete.

More of your own time, it is presumed, would then be devoted to the instruction of the students?—Yes; the lectures might be lengthened, without rendering the meetings inconveniently long.

Have you ever been in the habit of concerting, with the Professor of Divinity in the neighbouring College, the nature of the course of lectures you give respectively, or do you lecture entirely independently of each other?—Entirely independently. I believe there never has been any concert established between the two Professors.

Do the same students attend both?—The same.

What is your opinion of the effect of that double system of instruction, in the same science, going on at once?—That it is not so beneficial as a concerted system between the two Professors would be.

Would not one system, and one set of Professors, for the instruction of Theology in Aberdeen, be preferable?—I should think that sufficient concert might be established by the proper authorities, without any other alteration.

Have you turned your attention to the probable advantages of a union between the two Colleges?—It is neither expected nor desired, I presume, that I should go into a statement of the arguments for and against a measure of that wide and complex nature. It has always appeared to me that a union of the Colleges would be decidedly disadvantageous, and that a union of the two bodies into one University would be a measure of very questionable expediency, though less subject, under certain arrangements, to strong objections than the other.

What is the general nature of your objections to an amalgamation of the two Colleges into one?—I do not conceive that if the numbers in each class are doubled, the same system of instruction and of discipline which at present exists, and which is efficiently applied to the lesser number, could be made equally advantageous to the greater. I think also, that the spirit of rivalship, which has always existed between the two Colleges, and which necessarily arises out of their local circumstances, forms no unimportant security to the public that the business of neither will be neglected.

The Commissioners observe, that there are a great variety of bursaries founded at this College; what is your opinion of the effect of such a number of bursaries, both upon the class of students whom it may bring to the College, and as to the application of the students having bursaries?—It is advantageous, I think, in both respects.

Were you educated at this University?—At Marischal College.

Does it appear to you that the circumstances of the students are more straitened, generally speaking, now than they were when you yourself were a student?—I do not know that they are. The circumstances of the students at this College are more straitened, taking them as a body, than the circumstances of the students at Marischal College.

Do you think that the bursaries have any effect in bringing a class to College, whom, upon the whole, it perhaps is not desirable should be carried away from their former station in life, with the inadequate prospects that they have of subsequently turning their education to much account?—The bursaries certainly are the means of drawing out a great number of individuals from the lowest classes of society and affording them education, and giving them chances of being joined through life to a class of society with which they could not other-

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wise have been entitled to mix; but I conceive that this, so far from proving any disadvantage to the country, is of very decided benefit to it. This College was originally instituted with a particular view to the civilization and improvement of the North Highlands—a large proportion of our students have always belonged to those remote districts; and, I believe, the system which has been pursued, including, of course, the large establishment of bursaries belonging to this College, and given away by free competition, has been the means of introducing a greater portion of knowledge and civilization into that part of the country than could have been accomplished without it.

Are there many bursaries open to the students attending the Divinity Hall?—There are a good many: I cannot now specify the exact number. Several of these belong properly to students of Marischal College, and the deeds of mortification are recorded there.

Is it chiefly in the earlier part of the education that they are assisted by means of bursaries?—Chiefly.

Is there any great proportion of those who obtain bursaries, who subsequently abandon, if they ever had formed any intention of prosecuting any of the learned professions, and return to their former occupations in the country?—There are such instances: but, according to my views of the matter, the advantage arising from their having enjoyed these bursaries, that is, their receiving a liberal education, is by no means lost to the country.

Have you had opportunities of observing whether those enjoying the bursaries are as diligent and as industrious in the prosecution of their studies as other men who, without that advantage, are struggling with the difficulties incident to their situation?—More so, I think. They have greater inducements; they are under stronger responsibility than others; they are liable to be deprived of their bursaries with disgrace, in case they should be notoriously negligent, or guilty of immoral conduct of any sort.

Have you ever been able to form any comparison, after the students come to the Divinity Hall, between the comparative attainments and character of those who have enjoyed and those who have not enjoyed bursaries?—I cannot say that I have ever formed such a comparison with care; at the same time, I certainly expect more of a lad who has held one of the higher bursaries than I do of students generally.

Is that expectation generally realized?—I think it is.

Are students ever permitted to hold bursaries while they are giving only partial attendance at the Divinity Hall?—No; perhaps there may have been a very few cases in which such a thing may have passed *per incuriam*, but the instances are very rare, and it certainly is not allowed to pass when at any time it is discovered. There are some bursaries that are not under the immediate control of the College, and sometimes we are at a loss to know in what manner those bursaries are bestowed.

Supposing it could be accomplished, do you conceive it would be more advisable, that, in place of a great number of very small bursaries, the bursaries should be increased in value, so as to approach in some degree to the exhibitions in the English Colleges?—I doubt whether it would be advantageous, that is, I do not conceive that, instead of giving a boy from 5 to 20 pounds, you would at all benefit him by giving him a much larger sum. The larger bursaries here are sufficient to maintain the students in the economical and temperate manner in which they are accustomed to live here, during the whole time of their attendance at College. To give them more than what is necessary for this purpose, I believe, would not be advantageous.

The Commissioners have received the regulations respecting the management of the Divinity library: do you approve of the manner in which that library is managed?—I cannot say that I think the method according to which it is managed the very best, in all respects, that might be devised: at the same time, the students have gone on better of late, since the last body of regulations was drawn up; and upon the whole, I think it is fairly managed at present.

Generally speaking, do you approve of giving the students of Divinity that sort of interest in and management of the Divinity libraries in the different Divinity Halls in Scotland?—I am not disposed to approve of that method in the abstract; it may perhaps answer fairly enough, in certain circumstances and situations, but there are are others in which it would be very far from being the best method.

How have they conducted the selection and the purchase of books in general in this University?—I have mentioned, that I think they conduct it more usefully of late than they did formerly. Some years ago, a great part of the funds were, in my opinion, uselessly bestowed: they were employed in purchasing new publications just as they appeared, and the bulk of those were of course very unworthy of being put on the shelves. Of late, they have employed a large part of the funds in procuring two, three, six, or even more copies of works of established reputation; and that, I think, is a much better mode of bestowing the funds than the other.

Have you any *veto* upon the selection and the purchase of books?—I have nothing whatever to do with the management of the library. The library, for a great many years, was under the management of the Professor of Divinity in Marischal College. In the time of the late Dr. Campbell, it was given up to the management of the students, and has continued on that footing ever since.

Is the library common to the students of both Colleges?—It is: it is lodged in the Marischal College.

Did the students formerly consult the Professor in any degree about the purchase of the books?—I do not know that that has ever been the regular or usual practice; occasionally, individuals in the management consult the Professor regarding particular books.

But they have adopted the recommendation you gave them, of employing their funds rather

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more usefully of late?—I certainly did recommend that method of bestowing their funds: whether it was owing to that recommendation that they adopted it I cannot say.

The Commissioners observe, that the endowment of the Professor of Divinity consists at present, in a great degree, of an allowance granted by the Exchequer since your appointment; had that allowance not been given, or in contemplation, would the endowment have been sufficient to induce you to leave the parochial charge you previously had?—If that allowance, or an addition in some other shape, had not been made to the endowment, I had fully made up my mind to remain in my former situation.

The allowance is not permanently given to the Professor of Divinity?—It is not. It is given to the present incumbent while he discharges the duty of the office, and while he is unprovided with any ecclesiastical benefice or office under government, amounting to the same value, that is £150 per annum.

Was not the previous endowment considerably under £200?—It was under £200 at that time. There are one or two small additions that have fallen to it since; there is the interest of £300, which fell in about eight years ago.

Do you consider the endowment of that Professorship such as can enable the electors to secure men of eminence and of station in the Church of Scotland, for the important office of Professor of Divinity?—I should think it could not be depended upon.

Is there any year during which the students of Divinity are in the practice of attending the Hebrew class?—There is no particular session of their course in which they attend that class.

Do they read any Hebrew in your class?—No.

Are you of opinion, then, that the knowledge of Hebrew is sufficiently secured by the regulations and establishment of this University?—I am clearly of opinion, that the study of Hebrew is not sufficiently attended to.

Have the students of Divinity a right to the use of the general Library of the College?—They have, on the same footing as other students.

Does it occur to you, that the deposit that is exacted from the students, both of Divinity and those attending the Philosophy classes, bears hard upon the circumstances of the students?—I should think not in general; and I conceive it to be necessary for the safety of the Library.

Do you think it expedient, that the system of deposit should be continued, to the amount to which it is at present required, of the value of each volume; or might not a smaller sum, for security against injury, be an adequate protection, seeing that the students are so well known to the Professors?—I should think such a sum as might be adequate to secure the volume merely against any injury or damage happening to it through carelessness would not be sufficient.

Have you not the means of enforcing the return of the books from the students, without the system of deposit?—I think not in all circumstances.

Supposing the Librarian gave in a list of the books wanting, once a month, to the Professor of each class, might not that answer the purpose of enabling you to enforce a call for the books?—Regulations to that effect would not, in practice, be carefully attended to; and the consequence would be, that the books would, in certain cases, remain at the end of the session in the hands of students, who would carry them off to the country with them; and I think that the Library would thus sustain damage.

Is the deposit dispensed with in particular cases?—In some cases it is.

Are the Professors in the habit of giving leave to the students occasionally to take books out in their pages, in which case no deposit is required?—Several of the Professors, I know, are in the habit of doing so occasionally; I do not know whether they all are.

What is your opinion as to the advantages of allowing the students to read in the Library, if adequate accommodation could be obtained for that purpose?—Perhaps it might be to a certain degree advantageous.

The question refers particularly to the more advanced students—the magistrands and those in the Divinity classes?—I should think it might be of some advantage under certain restrictions. But if a general indulgence to that effect were given, even to the more advanced students, it would be found productive of great inconvenience.

Is there any examination of the students, after finishing their course of preliminary education, before they enter the Divinity Hall?—There is a late regulation of the Church, requiring that there shall be an examination of students by their respective Presbyteries, previous to their being enrolled as students of Divinity.

Is there any examination by the Professor of Divinity, or by any authority in the College?—No.

Are you of opinion, that it would be advisable either to require certain requisites before they enter the Divinity Hall, or that they should undergo an examination, conducted by the Professor of Divinity, and perhaps by some of the other Professors, as to their previous attainments?—I question much whether such an arrangement would be advisable. I think the Presbytery is the proper court to conduct examinations of that kind; they are armed with constitutional authority over students of Divinity. An examination by the Professor of Divinity, or by other Professors, except you gave to them a degree of power which I think might be unsafely lodged in the hands of individuals, would not, I imagine, be attended with much good.

In point of fact, are those Presbyterial examinations, generally speaking, conducted throughout the country in such a manner as to answer the purpose for which they are intended?—The examination in question is only newly appointed, and the effects of it cannot yet be judged of.

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The question alludes to the Presbyterial examinations, generally speaking, that the students of Divinity undergo before they are licensed: have they been found very strict, or very efficient?—Different opinions may be entertained as to the efficiency of those examinations; they certainly are effectual to a certain extent. How far they might with advantage be required to be more rigorously conducted, I am not prepared to say.

The Presbyteries, it is believed, are not entrusted with the power of preventing any young man being entered at the Divinity Hall, whatever may be the result of the examination recently instituted?—I believe not; but I have not seen any copy of the law which was passed at the last Assembly.

Then, it is presumed, you think it can only operate as a stimulus?—Only in that way, if it operates at all.

Supposing the certificate of the Presbytery to bear that the young man was totally unqualified, would the Professor of Divinity, in that case, enrol the student?—I cannot say, without seeing the Act; but except a specific power is given to the Professor of Divinity to refuse enrolment in that case, I for my part would not refuse.

The Act stating that the Presbytery shall give a certificate, which certificate is to be carried to the Professor of Divinity, would you consider yourself, under that general clause, as authorised to reject a student bearing a certificate of being totally unqualified?—I should think not, unless special authority is given by the Act to reject. Presbyteries may be appointed by this law, merely to certify that the student has submitted to examination; any thing farther may be an unsanctioned act of their own.

Would you not consider, that the very circumstance of the certificate being to be carried to the Professor of Divinity implies that it was for his judgment and direction?—I might consider that it was so implied; but I might not choose to act upon my conception of that implication. It is a received maxim in law, I believe, that enactments involving forfeitures are not to be loosely interpreted.

You know, it is presumed, that certificates are required to be produced to the Professor of Divinity from the other Professors: now, supposing such a certificate to bear that the student is totally unqualified, would you enrol the student in that case?—I have never met with such a certificate. The law of the Church only requires that attendance, not proficiency or conduct, be attested.

Supposing such a case to occur, how would you act with regard to it?—It would be quite a new case; and I would consider of it before I resolved how to act.

Do you not understand that the Professors of Philosophy, when they are unable to say any thing favourable of a student, satisfy themselves with attesting merely that he has attended the class?—I believe so.

You stated that no prizes are given in your class: what is your opinion with regard to the utility of prizes in general?—I think the distribution of prizes is useful in the inferior classes. I doubt whether any material advantage could accrue from such a measure in the Divinity class.

Do you approve of the mode of decision by the votes of the students?—I really am not prepared to speak decidedly upon that subject, which does not at all fall within my department. I believe, upon the whole, the method which is presently practised here, though liable to considerable objections, may, upon the whole, be as good as any other.

Is it your opinion that the public examination of the classes of Philosophy, at the middle and end of the session, is conducted in such a manner as to be very beneficial?—I consider those examinations as beneficial. Alterations might perhaps be made, which would render them much more so.

Is it not understood, generally, that the students know beforehand what questions they are to be asked?—It is not so in all the classes, as I understand the matter; but I really am not prepared to answer positively as to that point.

Some of the Professors, it is believed, have extra hours for the purpose of preparing for those public examinations: is there not some risk that that plan, while it may be attended with some improvement to the students, may partly do away with the benefit of the public examinations?—It depends much upon the manner in which those private examinations are conducted, and what they consist of, which I really do not fully know. I believe in all, or almost all, the classes, there are private examinations beforehand, upon the subjects in which they are to be examined publicly; so that the students are prepared, previously to the examinations, upon the subjects generally; how far they are prepared exactly upon the particular questions to be put to them individually, I really cannot say.

May it not then happen, that while the students acquit themselves very well at the general examination, it is no very correct test of the general progress or proficiency they have made during the course?—A student will make a better appearance upon those examinations certainly than he would do if he had not been particularly drilled upon the subjects of public examination previous to it.

Are you satisfied with the present method of conducting the examination for the degree of Master of Arts?—I never have been present at that examination.

You know it is confined entirely to the Professor of the third class?—I believe it is: at the same time, I understand that the Professor of Moral Philosophy gives some sort of recommendation of those that he considers as qualified to receive the degree; that he makes up a list of them; and that he has it in his power, and I believe has exercised that power, of refusing such recommendation.

Inasmuch as a great part of the income of the Professor of Moral Philosophy depends upon the fees paid by the Masters of Arts, do you not think that there is some disadvantage in making his income depend upon that resource?—I have been all along inclined to think,

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that in conferring degrees, it would be well that no individual member of the College had any pecuniary interest in the matter.

Do you think it desirable that the Principal of the College should teach a class?—That matter is now before the University authorities, as I think has been mentioned in the returns made to the Commissioners. I concur in the sentiments which have been expressed by the Senatus upon that subject.

In the event of it being found that the Principal ought to teach a class, what class would you propose as the most fit to be taught by him?—Supposing that to be the case, I think that the Principal, as Primarius Professor of Divinity, ought to have the department of Theology, properly so called. In the proceedings that have taken place upon that subject, I think that the Principal has rather pointed to Ecclesiastical History, as the branch which, under certain circumstances, he would take; at least the Senatus understood that he did so, and therefore, I believe, they recommended that department.

Are you quite satisfied with the present distribution of the classes in the faculty of Arts, and the order of study which has been observed for more than half a century?—I would by no means say, that a distribution far better in the abstract might not be made. I think there are several things that might with advantage be altered, supposing that our circumstances admitted of it; but the system, as presently established, succeeds fairly in practice.

Do you think any additional Professorships are desirable in that faculty?—Certainly: but I really have not considered the subject so fully, as to be able to say what additional Professorships might, with most advantage, be established here.

Do you think it would be desirable to disunite the Logic and Rhetoric from Moral Philosophy?—It might be of advantage.

In that case would you make the Logic precede the Moral Philosophy?—I should not think it of material consequence.

Do you think any additional hours ought to be allotted for the study of Greek and Latin?—The students are very completely occupied, according to the present system; if that were not the case, I should think that additional hours of attendance on the Humanity classes, particularly the lower, and on the higher Greek class, might be advantageously enjoined.

Is it your opinion that the schools throughout the country are taught in such a manner as to render it practicable to dispense with the elementary Greek class?—Certainly not immediately.

Do you think it would be extravagant to hope that schools might be established in which the masters, if better provided for, might be capable of preparing young men for the Universities, whose attainments might be such as to enable them to pass over what is now the elementary Greek class?—I think it might be reasonably hoped for.

Do you conceive that there are any superfluous Professorships connected with the establishment at present?—There are Professorships in which there has been no public duty performed for a long while past.

Do you think that any other class might be advantageously substituted for that of Civil Law?—I agree in the opinion which has been expressed by the Senatus relative to that Professorship, that a short course of lectures upon the history and principles of the science of Law, viewed as a subject of general study, might be delivered usefully to the more advanced students here during the session of College; and perhaps another course, during vacation-time, adapted for students of Law. How far any transfer could be made of Professorships from one department to another, consistently with foundations and chartered rights, it is not for me to say.

Have you any farther suggestions to offer to the Commissioners upon any subject?—May I be permitted to state chiefly, in explanation of any apparent unwillingness that I may have shewn to propose or approve of changes of magnitude, that it arises from this:—the system of education which has long been established in the Scottish Universities, I think, is most intimately connected with the system of parochial education—of education, I mean, conducted by means of parish schools, and also with the character and constitution of the Church Establishment. These are parts of the same whole, and the system of public instruction, which, taken together, they compose, although certainly not well adapted for every purpose—certainly not well adapted, for example, for making great and distinguished scholars, for which there are neither the means of instruction provided, nor the requisite inducements held forth;—notwithstanding this, the system, I think, is admirably constructed for another and much more important purpose, that of diffusing throughout the lower classes of society that degree of various knowledge and sound sentiments on moral and religious subjects, which has brought forward the people of this country to a condition much beyond what has been reached by any other. Any change, apparently not very formidable, in any one of those departments, might, I apprehend, materially disturb the operation of the whole; and therefore, as the system works well at present, I confess that, for my part, I am very unwilling to contemplate the introduction of changes in any of those departments, which I think might be attended with results very different from those anticipated at the time that they are made.

Do you think that the allowances of the parochial schoolmasters are sufficient?—I think they are not sufficient; I think they might with advantage be increased: but at the same time the standard of qualifications required from schoolmasters, in my opinion, ought to be differently regulated, and might with advantage be raised beyond the rate at which it is found at present.

Will you have the goodness to state any views you have upon this subject?—As the law stands at present, it remains with the minister and heritors of every parish to fix the qualifications necessary for the schoolmaster of that parish. It is not necessary that the schoolmaster be able to teach Greek, or even Latin, or the most common and practical branches

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of Mathematics. This, in my opinion, is a very considerable evil; and it bears strongly upon many points touched upon in the foregoing discussion, particularly on the question of requiring from intrants to College some knowledge of the Greek language. I think means might be found, at no distant period, of providing all the parochial schools of Scotland with masters capable of teaching the elements of Greek, as well as the Latin language thoroughly, provided proper means were adopted for that purpose. But it would be necessary that it should be by law rendered imperative upon every schoolmaster to be able to teach those branches; and in that case I should think that somewhat higher allowances than they have at present would be necessary and safe.

Do you think Greek and Latin sufficient, or would you include any knowledge of Mathematics?—All the lower and practical branches of Mathematics, I think, ought to be included.

Would you include anything beyond that?—It certainly would be desirable that parochial schoolmasters were capable of carrying on the students, during the vacation, in the several branches of study in which they are employed while attending the second and third classes at College; but that must be considered as a higher rate of qualifications than the other that has been mentioned, and less easily and speedily to be procured.

You do not think that these higher attainments would render them less useful in instructing the lower description of individuals that attend their schools?—I think not. I conceive the number of scholars they would have, learning Greek, Latin, or Mathematics, could, in very few situations indeed, form such an inducement, in point of interest, or so far occupy their time, as to prevent their attending properly to the ordinary business of the school. Were it otherwise the evil would be enormous; but I can perceive no reasonable ground for anticipating such a consequence.

Probably, if means could be adopted for realizing the views you have now expressed, you might not have the same reluctance to some higher requisites being expected of the candidates for orders than are now required before they go through the Divinity Hall?—Certainly not, as soon as arrangements shall have been prudently made in the system of University education, corresponding with the improved system, supposed to have been previously realized in the parochial schools.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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Mr. *James Edmond* called in and examined.

Mr. Jas. Edmond.

You are Clerk to the King's College?—I have been Clerk for some time; since the returns were required by the present Commission.

Have you had occasion to go through the accounts of the College, and their different rentals?—I have seen a little of them, for the purpose of preparing the last enumeration of revenues.

Are you in possession of any old rental of the College property?—I have possession just now of the rental of crop 1700.—[*This rental has been subsequently transmitted to the Commissioners.*]

Does it appear that the College is in possession of all the property enumerated in that rental?—Not of the whole of it; some part of it has been sold since.

Are there any other parts that have been sold that are not stated in the last returns, prepared in answer to the order of the 18th of August last?—There are none.

Is the College in debt to any extent?—I am not very well acquainted with the state of the College debt; I believe the Procuration Account is indebted to the Mortification Account in a considerable sum.

To what extent?—I cannot state; the only means of information is from the last account of the College.

Will the Factor be able to state that?—He will.

There is an entry in the Procuration Accounts from 1824 to 1825, of the Procurator's borrowings being £8,465; do you know what is the explanation of that, and to whom that debt is owing?—I do not think I can explain it, unless I had the accounts before me.

Have you the accounts?—I have not the accounts, but I can procure them, if desired.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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[*The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations, as explanatory of his evidence*]:—

"I have to add, in explanation of my evidence relative to the rental of crop 1700, that all the properties appearing in that rental still belong to the College, except those which have been sold,—the teinds, which have been diminished or exhausted (both mentioned in the enumeration of revenues),—and the following feu-duties and annuities, which have not been drawn since 1722, in consequence of a resolution passed at a rectorial meeting, held 8th March of that year, that these sums, being controverted and uncertain, should be struck out of the College rental, viz.—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| "From Dunbanks | £0 | 2 | 0 | From Kinnellar | £1 | 13 | 4 |
| Finlayson's house | 0 | 4 | 0 | Pittenbringans | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Kindlethmonth | 0 | 5 | 0 | Blairshinnoch | 8 | 13 | 0 |
| Templar's Inchture | 0 | 4 | 0 | King's or Mitchell's house | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Balgarno | 0 | 2 | 0 | Donaldson's ditto | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cochrane's part of Murray's Croft | 1 | 4 | 0 | Newton's ditto | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Elphingston's ditto | 1 | 2 | 0 |

All Scots money.

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"I have been required to add also a short account of the different properties mentioned in the index to the inventories of the two Charter Chests,—whether, and how, and when any of them has been disposed of, and in what manner the price has been secured. As far as these particulars can be accurately given, I think they will be found in the enumeration of the College revenues already returned. I beg to subjoin the following supplementary account:—

OLD CHARTER CHEST.

Sh. 1. *Slaines*,—comprehending,—

1. The Teinds, now nearly exhausted.—*Vide* Enumeration of Properties, &c. p. 198.
2. The Patronage of the parishes of Slaines and Furvie, and the Superiority of Kirkton of Slaines, both sold.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 200.

2. *St. Mary Magdalene*,—supposed to comprehend the following Annuities, viz.—
   20 shillings Scots from a tenement in the Shiprow, Aberdeen.
   11 „ „ „ Green, Aberdeen.
   20 „ „ „ Castlegate, Aberdeen.
   These are not now recognised among the funds in the present rental of the College; but it is impossible to say how they have been disposed of. Very probably they have been struck out of the rental.
3. *Uthock*.—*Vide* Sh. 12.
4. *Belhelvie*.—An Annuity of £20 Scots, still payable.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 198.
5. *Berryhill*.—A Superiority, sold.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 201.
6. *Mondurno*.—The Teinds drawn from Mondurno is all that is entered in the rental of 1700, as derived from that property. They are now exhausted.
7. *Pettie*.—An Annuity of 6 merks Scots, which was, previous to 1704, paid by the Earl of Dunfermline; but, as appears from the College Accounts of that year, was then discharged by the Lords of Council and Session.
8. *Collyne and Audat*.—Superiorities, sold.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 201.
9. *Shirrars*.—A variety of Annuities, payable out of tenements in Aberdeen and in Kintore, amounting altogether to about £3. 10*s*. Scots.
   These are not recognised among the other funds of the College at the present day. It is likely that most of them, or all, have been struck out of the rental, on account of their trifling amount.
10. *Tabert*.—So styled, from the name of the person who conveyed the ground to the College. It is a small piece of ground, and is presumed to be that which is now called Shirrar's Croft, yielding £1. 6*s*. 8*d*. of feu-duty.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 197.
11. *Kintore, &c.* including the following Annuities, viz.—
    £3 0 0 Scots, from Kintore, still payable.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 198.
    1 13 4 from Kinellar, struck out of the rental, 8th March 1722, as already mentioned.
    1 0 0 from Dyce; and
    2 0 0 from a tenement in Castle Street, Aberdeen.
    Neither of which last two can now be accounted for, as they do not appear in the present rental.
12. *Bonakettill and Hillbrae of Udney, Audiell, and Crimond and Uthock.*
    Bonakettill, Hillbrae, Audiell } Sold with the other Superiorities.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 201.
    Crimond, Uthock or Uthaw } The original Annuities from these are still payable.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 198.
13. *Inverurie and Waterton*, comprehending an Annuity of £4 Scots, upliftable from Waterton, and several small sums, upliftable from different tenements in Inverury. It is presumed that the first was redeemed; but no certain account can be given of any of these. They do not appear in the rental of 1700.
14. *Leslie*.—Annuity of £2 Scots, sold on 19th December 1758, for 40 years' purchase.
    *Udny*.—*Vide* Balnakettle and Hillbrae, Sh. 12.
    *Waters of Banff*.—Annuity still payable.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 198.
15. *Blenshell*.—An Annuity of 23*s*. Scots, from a tenement in the Castlegate. Supposed to be Foveran's house, mentioned in the Enumeration, p. 198.
    *Murray's Croft*.—Affording an Annuity of 24*s*. Scots, 11*s*. of which is still payable (*vide* Enumeration, p. 198), the balance having been discharged in 1722, as already mentioned.
16. *Mameulay and Boddoms*.—Teinds within the parish of Machar, exhausted.
17. *Snow and Subchantrie*.—The Snow Church was united to the parish of St. Machar, and consequently the profits from the Teinds of the Snow Church are exhausted.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 198.
    *Westhall, Fallowrule, or Midiple Smiddyburn*, sold.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 201.
18. *Peterstoune*.—The same.
19. *Gray's Fortrie*.—An Annuity of 12*s*. $2\frac{8}{15}$*d*. sterling, still payable.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 198.
    *Chaplains*.—The ground on which the Professor of Divinity's house stands.
    *Cargill*.—This is not specified.
20. *Lochhills*.—This is supposed to be a piece of ground on the west side of Old Aberdeen, presently in the possession of Mr. Leslie of Powies. The date of its alienation is not known.

*Audiel.*—*Vide* Sh. 12.

21. *Mr. James Watt.*—Mortification.—*Vide* No. 2 of that Enumeration.

22. } *St. Germains* comprehends, 1*st.* The Teinds of Marykirk, Abergarden, Glenmuick, and
28. } Slaines. For an account of these see the Enumeration, p. 197.

2*d.* The following Annuities, viz.—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | £1 | 1 | Scots, from the | Lockhouse, Lothian. |
| 2. | 0 | 2 | ,, | Dunbanks. |
| 3. | 0 | 4 | ,, | Finlaysons and Company in Leith. |
| 4. | 0 | 5 | ,, | Kindlethmonth. |
| 5. | 0 | 4 | ,, | Templars of Inchture. |
| 6. | 0 | 2 | ,, | Balgarno. |

Perhaps there were other Annuities belonging to the Hospital of St. Germains. Of those now mentioned, the last four were struck out of the rental in 1722, and the first has not been drawn for many years.

32. *Ross' Mortification* seems never to have been fully settled; at least, it does not appear in the accounts, as far as they have been examined.

33. *Humphrey's Croft.*—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 200.

34. *Mediciner's and other Manses.*—This Shuttle contains the title to the following Annuities:—

1. 24*s.* Scots from Ord of Montbrae.
2. 36*s.* ,, Pittenbrinzean.
3. 36*s.* ,, Baldavie.
4. £7. 10*s.* Scots, from Blairshinnoch.

All these, with the exception of Baldavie, were struck from the rental in 1722; the Annuity from Baldavie, although still included, has not been drawn for many years.

5. College Bounds and Mediciners' Manse.—*Vide* Enumeration, pp. 196, 197.
6. Humanist's Glebe,
7. Civilist's Glebe,
8. Canonist's Glebe and Manse. } These appear in the Enumeration, pp. 196, 197.

35. *Chaplain's Chambers, &c.*—including,

1. The Chaplain's Chambers.—*Vide* Sh. 19.
2. Strachan's Croft, supposed to be that on which the Principal's manse now is.
3. Regent's Croft.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 197, Art. 9.

37. *Lorimer's Mortification.*

*Park's* do.—*Vide* Mortification Return, p. 208, Art. 6.

*Reid's* do.—Lorimer's and Reid's Mortifications do not appear at all in the accounts. That there were such, there is no doubt. They are mentioned in an abstract prefixed to the account for 1700; but the accounter states that he had no intromission with them, and there has been none, that can now be ascertained.

*Adam's* } Mortifications.—*Vide* Return, pp. 208, 209.
*Watson's* }

38. *Newhills.*—Relative to the Teinds of Newhills.

39. 1. *Auchindore.*—A Patronage, sold, as mentioned in Enumeration, p. 201.
2. *Westhall.*—*Vide* Sh. 17.

41. *The Deanry.*—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 198.

44. *King's General Confirmations.*—These are relative to properties, &c. which had been previously acquired by the College. Those not mentioned before, are—

1. Methlic, sold.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 201.
2. Carmelite Friars, Banff, do. do. p. 201.

45. *Melville's Mortification.*—*Vide* Return of Mortifications, p. 208.

46. *Ley's* do. —*Vide* do. p. 207, and Enumeration, p. 199.

47. *Dunlugus.*—Sold.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 201.

49. *Redhyth's Mortification.*—*Vide* Return, p. 207.

50. *Fullarton's* do. —*Vide* do. p. 209.

51. *Half Nets Salmon Fishing.*—*Vide* Redhyth's Mortification, Return, p. 207.

52. *Cairntradlin.*—Feued by the Professor of Divinity to the College.—*Vide* Enumeration, p. 200.

NEW CHARTER CHEST.

23. *Lundy's House and Yard.*—The House fell. The Yard is mentioned in Enumeration, p. 197.

24. *Glenfarquhar's Mortification.*—*Vide* Return, p. 209.

25. *Greig's* do. Fraser's, Ogilvy's, and M'Intosh's.—*Vide* Return, p. 210.

26. *Bogfairley.*—Purchased by the funds arising from the sale of Superiorities, &c., and afterwards resold, as stated in Enumeration, p. 201.

27. *Grant's Mortification.*—*Vide* Return, p. 211.

35. *Gregory's* do.—This was a mortification for behoof of Salmon Fishers, which does not appear to have been under the management of the College.

37. *Deeds and Sasines.*—Anderson. This Shuttle contains some unconnected deeds not in the name of the College.

46. *Tulloch and Sclaity.*—*Vide* Return, pp. 200, 206.

48. *Balnakettle.*—*Vide* Return, p. 200.

51. *Redhyth.*—*Vide* Old Chest, Sh. 49.

52. *Fullarton's Mortification.*—*Vide* do. Sh. 50.

Mr. *David Hutcheon* called in and examined.

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Mr. D. Hutcheon.
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Are you the Factor of this College?—I am common Procurator and Master of Mortifications to this College.

Can you state what is the amount of the capital which King's College possesses, if they have any?—I can give an account of the property that they have, but I do not know that they have any capital in money. They have the property and funds belonging to the mortifications; and there are four sums lent from them, as stated in the Supplementary Appendix to the Returns of this College, pages 10 and 11.

The question relates to the property of the College: do not the Superiority and Patronage Funds belong to the College?—Yes, they do belong to the College. There is an exact account given of them in the Returns that were made by the College. I have compared those Returns with my accounts, and they are accurate, with some very trifling exceptions.

It is stated, in the Abstract of the Procuration Accounts, that the Procurator's borrowings amount to £8,465; are the Commissioners to understand that that is a debt due by the Procuration Account?—The sum due by the Procuration is £2,192. 0*s*. $7\frac{8}{12}d$.

To whom is that due?—It is due partly to the mortifications, and partly to the Edilis Fund.

How much is due to the Mortification Fund?—I do not know if I can distinguish them. It is stated in the last printed Return, p. 10: "Principal sums lent to the Common Procurator of the College, for behoof of the procuration, and chiefly laid out by that fund on the purchase and permanent improvement of their lands, for which the procuration property and revenues are liable, £5,290. 2*s*. 4*d*."

Are the Commissioners to understand that the whole amount of that sum is borrowed from the mortifications?—Yes.

Then how is it that the total debt only amounts to £2,192?—I suspect the £2,192 is besides the Superiority Funds; that sum merely regards what comes into the Procuration Account.

Then it appears that in that Return, in page 11, there is a principal sum, that seems to have been expended in buildings, borrowed by the College, amounting to £3,150. 9*s*. 4*d*.; is that borrowed solely from the mortifications?—Solely from the mortifications.

Then, according to that result, the College have borrowed from the mortifications about £8,500?—Yes.

What is there to answer the interest of that money which has been borrowed by the College, whether for the Procuration or for the Edilis Account, from the mortifications?—There is the property belonging to the Edilis Fund, and the property belonging to the Procuration.

That is to say, the interest of the money is a burden upon the property of the College?—Certainly.

What are the sources from which the interest on the sums lent to the Edilis Fund is paid?—The interest is paid from a variety of different sources of income. There is the interest of £254 of stocked money, belonging to the Edilis Fund; annual sums paid from the Procuration and Superiority Funds; room-rents from the Bursars, and rents of houses possessed by the Principal and Professors. The amount of the income is £182. 8*s*. 7*d*. for 1825.

What is the exact amount of the mortifications?—It is mentioned in the printed Returns. The whole sum lent from the mortifications is £13,850, being the whole amount of the balances on the mortification accounts.

Of which £5,400 is lent upon the lands of Newton Hill, and upon heritable bonds and dispositions in security?—Yes. I have the bonds here, if the Commissioners wish to see them.

Is there any separate account kept for each mortification?—There is a separate account kept for each, and the increase, or decrease, is ascertained every year. I have here an abstract, shewing the increase and decrease of different mortifications.—[*The Witness delivered in the same, and it is subjoined at the end.*]

Do many bursaries continue vacant for any length of time?—I have never seen any bursary continue vacant for more than a year.

How is the revenue of the bursary disposed of, during the vacancy?—It is added to the capital fund, to increase it.

Is the amount paid to the Bursar increased in any degree?—It is increased from time to time, but there is always a small surplus kept; at least there is so almost upon the whole of the bursaries; and it is the plan of the College always to have this small surplus, so as to increase the capital.

Is that the case with each bursary?—Yes, upon most of the funds. There are from four to twenty-six bursaries upon some of the funds, as stated in the Supplementary Appendix to the Returns of this College; and after a small surplus is laid aside, the rest of the revenue is divided among the Bursars.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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*Additions and Explanations, on revising Evidence.*

"In addition to, and explanation of, several parts of the foregoing evidence, the Witness has to state—

"1*mo*. That of the sum of £5,290, due by the Procuration to the Mortifications, almost the whole is repayable by yearly instalments, from the revenue of the property and funds of the Procuration.

"2*do*. That the said sum is composed of a number of sums borrowed from time to time, for defraying the expense of permanent improvements on lands, &c.; and since the Witness became Factor to the College, in the year 1815, every sum thus borrowed, with the exception

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only of two small sums, has been appointed to be repaid by ten yearly instalments; and an instalment of each of the said sums has accordingly been paid off every year, although the income of the Professors is thereby in so far diminished. The amount of these instalments paid off in the year 1825 was £222. 4*s*. $7\frac{8}{12}$*d*.

"3*tio*. That the sum of £2,192. 0*s*. $7\frac{8}{12}$*d*. appearing in the evidence was in consequence of an error in figures, to which the Witness had reference at the time, stated by mistake as the amount of debt due by the Procuration. The real amount of that debt was £8,465, as stated in the Abstract of the Procuration Accounts sent to the Commissioners. Of this sum, however, £2,285 is part of the Superiority Funds, and the remainder is borrowed from the Mortification, Edilis, Library, and other funds.

"4*to*. That those bursaries which, from the smallness of the capital stock, do not admit of being increased, viz. Melville's, Park's, Watson's, Glenfarquhar's, Greig's, Mackintosh's, Ogilvie's, Coll's, Duff's, Grant's, Johnston's, Stuart's, and Macleod's, are kept always of the same amount; and when the general rate of interest is 5 per cent., there is always a small surplus, which is added to the fund; but when interest is below that rate, as was the case lately for some years, there is a small deficiency; and this will account for the present apparent decrease of the capital stock of some of these bursaries. All the other funds, yielding bursaries belonging to the College, are ample, and have a surplus added to the capital every year, as will appear from the Returns made by the College to the Commissioners."

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ACCOUNT shewing the Original and Present States, &c., of those MORTIFICATIONS belonging to KING'S COLLEGE, whose Principal Sums are not vested in Landed or other Heritable Property:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Melville's Mortification.* | | | |
| Of several sums bequeathed by George Melville, the College only received 3,000 merks | £166 | 13 | 4 |
| Stock of this mortification, per accounts crop, 1825 | 235 | 15 | $4^{3}$ |
| Increase | £69 | 2 | $0^{3}$ |
| *Park's Mortification.* | | | |
| James Park, in 1691, left to the College 2,000 merks | £111 | 2 | $2^{8}$ |
| And the stock for crop 1825 amounts to | 193 | 7 | 3 |
| Increase | £82 | 5 | $0^{4}$ |
| *Watson's Mortification.* | | | |
| William Watson, in 1699, bequeathed to the College 2,000 merks | £111 | 2 | $2^{8}$ |
| And the stock for said crop amounts to | 169 | 8 | $7^{8}$ |
| Increase | £58 | 6 | 5 |
| *Braco's Mortification.* | | | |
| Lady Braco, about 1706, left to the College £1,000 Scots | £83 | 6 | 8 |
| And the stock, per the accounts, for crop 1825, amounts to | 316 | 1 | $2^{8}$ |
| Increase | £232 | 14 | $6^{8}$ |
| *Glenfarquhar's Mortification.* | | | |
| By Sir Alexander Farquhar's mortification, the College, in 1722, received £6,400 Scots | £533 | 6 | 8 |
| And the stock of that mortification, per accounts, crop 1825, is | 610 | 1 | $8^{10}$ |
| Increase | £76 | 15 | $0^{10}$ |
| *Greig's Mortification.* | | | |
| John Greig, by his Will in 1724, left to the College 1,500 merks | £83 | 6 | 8 |
| And the stock, per accounts, crop 1825, is | 97 | 8 | $7^{11}$ |
| Increase | £14 | 1 | $11^{11}$ |
| *Mackintosh's Mortification.* | | | |
| L. Mackintosh and his Spouse left to the College, in 1728, 2,000 merks, | £111 | 2 | $2^{8}$ |
| And the stock, per accounts, crop 1825, was | 142 | 19 | $1^{10}$ |
| Increase | £31 | 16 | $11^{8}$ |
| *Ogilvie's Mortification.* | | | |
| D. Ogilvie, by his Will in 1723, left to the College | £200 | 0 | 0 |
| The stock of this mortification, by the said accounts, was | 253 | 13 | 11 |
| Increase | £53 | 13 | 11 |
| *Coll's Mortification.* | | | |
| A. Maclean, of Coll, in 1790, gave to the College | £200 | 0 | 0 |
| The stock of which mortification, by said accounts, was | 369 | 2 | $11^{10}$ |
| Increase | £169 | 2 | $11^{10}$ |

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*Udny Duff's Mortification.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Duff, in 1791, mortified 6,000 merks | £333 | 6 | 8 |
| The stock of which mortification was, by said accounts | 374 | 11 | 8[7] |
| Increase | £41 | 5 | 0[7] |

*Grant's Mortification.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Of James Grant's mortification, the College received | £200 | 0 | 0 |
| And the stock, by the said accounts, amounted to | 232 | 13 | 10[1] |
| Increase | £32 | 13 | 10[1] |

*Johnston's Mortification.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Johnston left to the College | £200 | 0 | 0 |
| And the stock of this mortification was, by said accounts | 216 | 10 | 7[5] |
| Increase | £16 | 10 | 7[5] |

*Stuart's Mortification.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| James Stuart, by his Will in 1809, left for behoof of the College £1,000 stock, which yielded, after paying all expenses | £603 | 0 | 0 |
| In terms of the Will, the Magistrates of Aberdeen lent that sum to the Shoremaster; and there is, besides, a balance or increase, by said accounts, of | £7 | 3 | 0 |

*Macleod's Mortification.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Macleod, in 1806, mortified to the College | £200 | 0 | 0 |
| The stock of which mortification now amounts to | 208 | 11 | 3 |
| Increase | £8 | 11 | 3 |

*Findlay's Mortifications.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The funds of this mortification are not now under the management of the College, but they have a balance of their intromissions with these funds, viz.— | £2 | 11 | 7[6] |

*Cruikshank's Mortification.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Cruikshank bequeathed to the College £400, so that, after paying legacy-duty, they received | £360 | 0 | 0 |
| The stock now amounts to | 276 | 7 | 5 |
| Decrease | £83 | 12 | 7 |

*Note.*—The persons to whom the above sum of £360 was lent became bankrupt, as stated in Appendix to printed Returns, page 19.

*Macpherson's Mortification.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr J. Macpherson bequeathed £2,500 Carnatic Stock to the College; of that sum £250 was sold to pay the legacy-duty, &c.; and besides the balance of £2,250 stock, there is an increase of | £134 | 11 | 2[5] |

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ACCOUNT, shewing the INCREASE and DECREASE of the Yearly Rents and Feu-Duties of the several PROPERTIES belonging to KING'S COLLEGE of ABERDEEN, since Mr. HUTCHEON became Factor in 1815.

| NAMES OF PROPERTIES. | Crop 1814, Dr. Gerard's last Crop. | | | Crop 1825, being the last settled. | | | Increase, reckoning Bear at 25s. and Meal at 18s. per boll. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Money. | Bere. | Meal. | Money. | Bere. | Meal. | | |
| I. PROCURATION. | £ s. d. | b. f. p. | b. f. p. | £ s. d. | b. f. p. | b. f. p. | £ s. d. | b. f. p. |
| Balnakettle | 113 10 2 | . . . | . . . | 162 3 7[6] | . . . | . . . | 48 13 5[6] | . . . |
| Cairntradlin | 308 13 11 | 2 0 0 | 36 0 3[1/5] | 404 12 7 | 2 0 0 | 36 0 3[1/5] | 95 18 8 | . . . |
| Tulloch | 41 3 6 | . . . | . . . | 116 0 0 | . . . | . . . | 74 16 6 | . . . |
| Humphrey's Croft | 61 2 9[10] | . . . | . . . | 59 11 1[10] | . . . | . . . | . . . | 1 11 8 |
| Great Head Croft | 116 19 9[1/2] | . . . | . . . | 268 4 11 | . . . | . . . | 151 5 1[1/2] | . . . |
| Leys Little Croft | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | . . . | 9 0 0 | . . . | . . . | 4 10 0 | . . . |
| II. MORTIFICATION. | | | | | | | | |
| Sclattie and Bankhead | 159 3 0 | . . . | . . . | 634 15 1 | 50 0 0 | . . . | 538 2 1 | . . . |
| J. Laing's Rigg | 6 10 0 | . . . | . . . | 10 5 0 | . . . | . . . | 3 15 0 | . . . |
| Tails and Riggs about Old Aberdeen | 152 1 0 | . . . | . . . | 168 11 0 | . . . | . . . | 16 10 0 | . . . |
| Edipingle Croft | 103 16 6 | . . . | . . . | 116 16 0 | . . . | . . . | 12 19 6 | . . . |
| Sickhouse Croft | 17 11 0 | . . . | . . . | 17 8 4 | . . . | . . . | . . . | 0 2 8 |
| Tillieve | 136 12 0 | . . . | . . . | 249 1 6 | . . . | . . . | 112 6 | . . . |
| | | | | | | £ | 1058 19 10 | 1 14 4 |

*Nota.*—In the above Account, those Properties are only mentioned, on which a difference has arisen on the yearly Revenue.

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Professor Paul.

The Reverend *William Paul*, A.M., again called in and further examined.

You have been Curator of the Library?—I was, one year.

What are the funds destined to the support of the Library?—The Library has a small sum lent at interest, which amounts to £6. 15*s.*, partly paid by the Procuration, and partly by the Edilis fund: this is its steady income. Besides, it has an occasional income, as stated in the Return, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for the matriculation of every student who wears a gown, attends morning prayers, and goes regularly through the course. Farther, it has an income from degrees conferred in Law, Medicine, and Divinity, amounting, as far as I recollect, to £2. 10*s.* from each Degree; and in Arts, of 6*s.* 8*d.* from Alumni, and of £3 from those who are not Alumni.

What is the average annual amount of the funds destined to the support of the Library?—I am afraid I cannot state that immediately, but it might be easily obtained. The Principal is the present Curator, and has all the accounts. He could furnish the last Library account, which was settled in the month of April, and from it an idea of the average amount might be formed.

In addition to the books presented under the Act of Parliament, has the Library the means of making any purchases?—It has means from another fund, called Hollis's Fund. Many years ago Mr. Hollis left £100 for the use of the Library. That sum has accumulated now to more than £150; and the Senatus came to a resolution lately, that they would not suffer it to increase beyond £150, but employ the surplus in the purchase of books, agreeably to the donor's intentions. Since I became Professor, no books have been purchased; books were purchased before that time, but the Library Fund has suffered very much of late years. In consequence of the new Act we get almost all the new publications in sheets, and the Library Fund has to pay the whole expense of binding.

Are the funds sufficient to enable you to bind all the books?—They are not sufficient to bind them in the way that is proper for a public Library. Valuable books are bound pretty well as to the back part, but we can neither bind them in calf nor in sheep; and a great many of them are bound in the slightest manner, and at a very cheap rate, perhaps fourpence or sixpence a volume. Our Library has suffered very much in this respect, that we have hitherto been at all the expense of the keeping and the binding of the books; and therefore we have been able to buy fewer books for ourselves than our neighbours. When Fraser's bursaries were so much augmented by the feuing of the lands at Bankhead, we were enabled to give the Divinity Bursar £40 a year; and we then called upon him, in the terms of the foundation of his bursary, to act as Librarian. By the founder, the sum left was only £6 per annum for a Divinity Bursar, and £5 for a Philosophy Bursar; and while the sum was so low, we thought it a hardship to call upon the Bursar to do the duty of the office, and the salary of Librarian was paid out of the Library Funds; but when the bursary was augmented to £40, we thought it incumbent upon us to avail ourselves of his services, and save the other funds.

It appears that there is an annual inspection of the Library?—Since the new regulations were adopted there has been so, and I have taken a part in it every year; it becomes a very laborious work, because we count every book in the Library. We have a shelf catalogue, as well as an alphabetical catalogue: the shelf catalogue contains the names of the books in every shelf; we look at the books on every shelf, count the numbers, say perhaps that there are 20 volumes in the shelf, while the person having the catalogue finds that there are 21; and in counting the books again, we turn to the lists, and see on whose page the missing book is entered. Since the adoption of the new regulations there has not been a book unaccounted for, while, previously to that time, we sustained considerable losses; books were taken out, and sent nobody knew whither; but since the new regulations, the Librarian alone has the key of the Library, and no Professor can get out a book without depositing a receipt for it. Whoever gets out a book gets it upon a Professor's receipt, and the Professor is answerable for it from that time forward; that is, he does not get any book after the visitation of the Library, till he deposit the value of the book amissing, or produce it to the Librarian.

Is it the practice to sell books that come from Stationers' Hall, that are unfit for the University?—In my time, it has not been the practice. I believe a little time before I came into the College the music was sold; but from the time of the new Act, I am convinced there has not been an article of the smallest value ever appropriated to a different purpose from that contemplated by the Act. There are little articles sent that are never put into shelves. We get child's primers, labels for blacking, and a great variety of things equally worthless. These are placed in a room by themselves, without shelving; but we do not sell any, and we could not of ourselves do so, because our brethren in the other College have the same property in the books that we have.

Do you not think it would be an advantageous thing, if novels and such books were sold, and the produce laid out in the purchase of other books?—I remember being one of a minority in the Society, who were of opinion, when the Act was changed, that instead of sending down every book to us, or rather, as it has turned out, of sending in general what is bad, and retaining what is good, it would have been better if the Legislature had given us a certain sum annually, and made us exhibit an account of what we purchased; and I still think it would be better for us to get a compensation for all the worthless publications received, under condition of exhibiting every year the accounts of respectable booksellers, of books purchased to that amount. But the selling of any of our books might subject us to disagreeable imputations.

Do the University employ an agent to procure for them the books to which they are

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entitled?—We have repeatedly employed an agent; but we found we never could employ him long; from what cause I do not know: whether it was that he was better paid by others than by us. Although we have repeatedly changed our agent, we never found that it answered for any length of time; and I recollect, when I was Curator, I sent repeated letters to different booksellers, and I got back the letter again with double postage, saying that the book was entered.

In those cases had the book been obtained by your agent?—I am not certain whether it was obtained, in consequence of my letter, or whether it had been lodged at Stationers' Hall before.

Is the College in the habit of inspecting the monthly lists of the booksellers' publications, and of demanding those that they do not receive in proper time?—We were in the habit of doing so, and we still take in a paper that is devoted solely to mentioning the books which are published every month; but hitherto, we have not been successful in procuring many of them. We perhaps get the first few parts of a book, and then it is stopped. There is the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, for example, a very excellent work, of which we got eight or nine half volumes; it is no longer sent.

Do you know what effect the introduction of the new regulations, with respect to the granting of degrees, has had on the funds of the Library?—I can state that very easily: part of the fund for the Experimental Room and the Observatory is derived from the fees of degrees; and I know, that in the last year I had only one, while, formerly, I have sometimes had, from medical degrees, eight or ten fees in the same time.

So that a large proportion of the funds, applicable to the purposes of the Library, it is now deprived of?—It is.

Is the present state of the Library fund totally inadequate to supplying it with foreign publications?—Entirely.

It would appear that the chief source of income that the Library now possesses is the payment by the students?—It is, and that regulation was only adopted lately—the regulation, I mean, of matriculating every class; formerly, we only matriculated the Greek class.

Do you consider that it is necessary to require so large a deposit, as is done at this Library, from the students?—I think the deposit asked is generally 20*s*.

Is that for each volume?—In practice, I think it is never more than 20*s*. that is asked for the whole book, and that sum generally lies in the Librarian's custody till the close of the session, as applicable to all succeeding orders.

Is no student allowed to get out any book without an order from a Professor?—When a student wants any book out of the Library, he puts on a piece of paper the names of half-a-dozen books, lest he be disappointed, and that is subscribed by a Professor; and no one can get a book out of the Library without a Professor's line, whether a student or any other applicant.

Are the Professors in the habit of taking out books, for the purpose of lending to other persons besides students?—Yes; I often give my name to a friend in the town, who wants a book, such as I might be permitted to take out myself. I have only once found, at the end of the session, when the Library was visited, that a book so lent was not returned, and I have been obliged to make a deposit to the amount of its value; but in general the books are returned in good time and in good order.

Is that done by the Professors to a considerable extent?—I am not aware of the extent to which it is done by others. I have never done it to a great extent myself. I have sometimes accommodated a literary friend in the country with a book; but I do so at the hazard of replacing it if lost; nor are valuable books, that could not be replaced if they were lost, so sent.

How many students do you suppose may get out books every time the Library is opened?—I cannot answer that question. I know, that in my class, I am not very often troubled with lines for books—perhaps not above once or twice in a week, after the first week is over. A student with us, if he do all his tasks, has not much time for reading; and those who like light kind of reading do not make application to the College Library: they go to a circulating library at Aberdeen, where they get light reading of every species.

Do the books in the Library suffer much from damp?—The Library is rather damp; and I am sorry to say, the stove we have put into it does not afford heat enough. Part of the old wall has never been plaster-lathed, that part towards the steeple particularly. The Library ought to be repaired next summer, and rendered less damp.

Is there any interval between the book-cases and the wall?—There is an interval between the book-cases and the wall. I believe all the book-cases are lined with wood; but there are places where there are no books, and that part of the wall is not plaster-lathed. The great injury sustained by the books was from the decayed lead roof, before the slated roof was put on.

The appearances of damp in the room are of old date, are they not?—They are.

Is it the practice for Professors to refuse, at any time, to sign those lists for students?—I have never refused to sign any list. Sometimes, when I have found in the list a book of light reading, unprofitable for the student, I have taken it out; and sometimes we are under the necessity of denying a student very valuable books, which, if they were lost, would be more than his funds could replace, or which we suspect might be injured; but the Library is open for two hours in the middle of the day in winter, and three hours in the summer, during which any young man who wishes to consult a book may do so.

Before the late regulations had the Library suffered from loss?—It had suffered a great deal from loss, and a great deal from damage. Smith's Optics, for example, and other valuable books, have been scribbled upon by idle boys; and there have been many books

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formerly lost by Professors. We have a book in which the losses sustained by the Library are mentioned.

Is that a separate report, or is a notandum at the end of the list of each Professor?—There is a notandum at the end of the list of each Professor; but there is a Library book, in which we enter all books that are received from Stationers' Hall, and in that book we have a list of those that have been lost.

Has there been any complaint on the part of the students of their not being adequately supplied with books?—Not that I am aware of.

Was there any discussion, during the course of the last century, with regard to Leys bursaries?—All I recollect is, that there was a dispute in the College, whether Leys bursaries should be raised from £40 Scots, to £60 Scots, when there was an augmentation of the Professor's salaries, in consequence of the institution of the Superiority Fund; and the party in the College, which was opposed to the raising of the bursaries, produced the acts of visitation of 1718, and extracted from them what is to be found in the College minute* of date 20th December 1760; but those acts of visitation are not in our inventories, nor, as far as I know, were they ever in the charter-chest; nor do I know that any gentleman about Aberdeen has a copy of them; and further, I know, from printed papers relative to the union in 1786, that Professor Ogilvie complained, with regard to those acts of visitation, that though he had asked a copy of them from the Principal of that day he had not got it, nor did he know where it was to be had, though it was evident that the College was at one time in possession of it. We lately found a small part of the acts of visitation above mentioned, among other papers in the charter-chest; and that part is now printed, with other returns.

Was there any discussion in the Court of Session, with regard to the import of the deed relating to Leys bursaries?—Not that I know of. The disputes in the Court of Session were relative to other matters.

Are you in possession of the proceedings in the court of session to which you allude?—No, they were withdrawn.

Are you not enabled to state what was the subject of the action that was then raised?—I could not do it from memory in a way that would be satisfactory.

But it had no reference to Leys bursaries?—No. As far as I recollect, with regard to the disputes of those times, they were all settled by decreet-arbitral of Messrs. Garden and Burnett, afterwards Lord Gardenston and Lord Monboddo, and by a concordat of the whole University authorities, who agreed that the subjects of dispute should be settled in a particular manner. The dispute relative to Leys Bursars was settled by the Chancellor's decree in 1762; see printed Returns, page 10.—[*The Witness withdrew.—Adjourned.*]

* A Copy of this Minute was sent among our Returns.

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# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

## THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN SCOTLAND.

## MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

*Aberdeen, Wednesday, 19th September* 1827.

*University of Aberdeen.*

*Marischal College.*

Professor Skene.

19 September 1827.

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

*Charles Skene,* Esq., M.D., called in and examined.

You are Professor of Medicine in this College?—I am.

Have you seen, and do you concur in, the Answers which the Commission has received from the Senatus Academicus?—I have seen them, and I concur in the Answers as far as I know with regard to them.

Is there any suggestion which you wish to originate yourself, connected with your class or with the University?—None in particular, unless any may occur in the course of the examination.

Have you been in the habit of giving lectures?—I began the winter after I was appointed; but I have not been successful in getting a number of students to go on with the course; the numbers here are but limited. When the course commenced, for some time it went on very well, and it gradually fell off, till at last so few attended that it could not be continued.

Has not there been some concert with the other College by which you have been enabled to give a more extended course?—Yes; in consequence of a plan suggested by myself, that, as far as medical teaching was concerned, the two Colleges should go together, thinking that their united efforts to establish a school here would be more likely to be successful than if they were proceeding separately.

The Commissioners observe that the number of medical students is pretty considerable?—It has varied very much of late. During the last war there was a considerably larger number than now, but at that time there was very little medical teaching here.

In the last session, what did the class consist of?—The class that I opened last year, at the first meeting, might be between 20 and 30; but none came to take out tickets, though I gave sufficient time.

Will you have the goodness to state in detail to the Commission how you conduct the class?—I endeavour to explain the general principles of the subject I have to lecture upon.

What branch of Medicine do you lecture upon?—The Practice of Physic.

Are you limited by your commission to the Practice of Physic?—I am not limited to any particular branch; the place I hold is merely as Professor of Medicine, which confines me to no particular branch; but I made choice of that, as arrangements have been made to subdivide the labour as much as possible, by appointing lecturers upon different subjects.

Do any of those lecturers take the Institutes of Medicine?—There was an attempt made to open a course of lectures upon the Institutes of Medicine, but no students appeared. Dr. White was appointed to lecture upon that subject some years ago; he has since died, and it has not been opened again; in fact, the only course that is well attended here is the anatomical course.

Have you any suggestion to offer to the Commission, by which the medical students may be more fully instructed than under the present system; for it appears, according to the regulations which this and the other College have agreed to make, in granting medical degrees, that it is quite impossible, with the present system of instruction, that a degree can ever be granted to a person who receives the whole of his medical education here?—The students are educated here in the mean time. It is only of late years that the plan has been adopted; and probably, for some few years, the only courses that will be attended here will be Anatomy, the Institutes of Medicine, and the Practice of Physic. The number of students, and the opportunities, do not admit of that subdivision which can be made where there is a greater concourse. It can hardly be supposed that you will get lecturers to bestow much trouble to carry forward courses that will not repay them. Now, in the situation in which matters are here at present, I am afraid there will not be a sufficient number of students to indemnify the lecturers, with the exception of the above-mentioned courses. The Lecturer on Anatomy is pretty well attended. I have myself opened a course, which I hope in time may, by continuing to pay attention to it, gradually work its way and be fairly established here; others may come on afterwards; but, in the mean time, I suppose all we can do is to get some of those primary and more important courses established. By the regulations, according to the education we insist upon for candidates for University degrees, we do not confine them to University courses, if they have attended those courses in any other part of the world, or at any respectable school. We are satisfied, provided they can go through the examination. The system of examination is only fully adopted since I became Professor of Medicine. Before that they granted a degree upon a certificate; but as to that plan, though I do not think it was abused

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to the degree that is generally supposed, yet, upon the whole, we thought it better to change it, and now have rigorously insisted upon an examination in every instance, except in the case of honorary degrees, of which there has only been one since I was appointed.

Then, at present, a medical student commencing his course here must necessarily conclude it elsewhere?—There are some of the courses that there are no lectures opened upon here now, such as the Institutes of Medicine.

Do you see any reason to doubt that, ultimately, a school of medicine may be established here which shall enable a student to complete his course here?—I see no reason to think but what it may be established.

The Commissioners understand that you have an Infirmary here?—The Infirmary is a matter of the utmost consequence, and within the last twelve months, clinical lectures have been opened there.

Are they given by any of the Professors of the College?—No, by one of the medical lecturers of the establishment; and it is proposed at present to extend the course, so as to bring it nearer the system at Edinburgh.

Is that unconnected entirely with the College?—It lies entirely with the managers of the Infirmary to appoint the clinical lectures, and to say what wards the lecturer is to have the use of. The College has no voice, except so far as the Professors may happen to be managers.

Is the Infirmary under the direction of the town?—Under the direction of a certain number of managers who are appointed. Any person who pays £50 to the institution is considered a manager.

Are the officers elected annually?—They are; but the appointment is generally continued when once a physician or surgeon is appointed.

Did you continue your lectures daily?—No; I gave lectures three times a week. I am perfectly aware that a five-months' course of three days a week would not be sufficient; but still it might be, that beginning that would lead to something of more consequence.

Then, attendance upon that class would not qualify for the army or navy?—Attendance upon that class would not qualify for the army or navy at present; but as soon as it was understood to be requisite in passing at Surgeons' Hall, or before the Medical Board, of course the students would see the necessity of attending more closely here.

Would it not be more expedient, for the progress of the school, to lecture daily?—It would be, if it could be done; that is to say, if you could get a sufficient number of students to attend the course that would indemnify the lecturer.

Is it not more likely that they would attend such a course, if the effect of it (if a six-months' course of lectures daily) was to entitle them to receive a degree and to practise?—Unquestionably.

All that they can receive now is a certificate of having attended half a course?—Two courses are required to entitle them to the privileges that one course at Edinburgh would give them.

[*The Petition of the Medical Students in Aberdeen, transmitted to the Commissioners on the 7th instant, was shown to the Witness.*]

Have you any observation to make with regard to the matter of that petition?—It is to be recollected that the greater part of those lectures are entirely voluntary upon the part of the lecturers; and it is not to be supposed that they can continue without they get a sufficient number of students to attend, not being on the foundation, and not having any privileges or emoluments whatever, but merely the name of University Lecturers.

Did you grant any certificates when you taught?—I issued tickets the first year; but as the course was interrupted, and the students gave up attending, I thought that I could not well grant a certificate of their having received instruction, which I was conscious they had never got.

What description of persons, generally speaking, attended your class?—Some of the medical students attending the Infirmary, and the apprentices of the physicians at Aberdeen.

Were they chiefly persons having in view the establishment of apothecaries' shops, or persons intending to follow the profession of medicine?—Persons intending to follow the profession of medicine as general practitioners.

With reference to the interest of the North of Scotland, does it not appear to you that the establishment of a medical school here would be a matter of essential importance?—I think it would; but what I think would be of more importance to the whole country would be, if any plan could be devised to secure proper preliminary education, before they enter upon their medical courses. The greater part of the students that are here generally through the winter are attending some of the philosophical courses, which obliges the lecturers to adopt very inconvenient hours; and at the time that the plan was established for giving medical lectures on different branches, it was understood that it was not to interfere with the philosophical courses; but it can be easily seen, that if the medical classes come to be anything considerable, they must, as at Edinburgh and other places, take the hours that would answer better for the lecturers.

You mean, that before entering the medical classes they should be possessed of a greater degree of general acquirements than they possess at present?—That is to say, they should have finished those courses that they are in the act of attending when they begin the medical attendance here.

Would you require certificates of their having attended those classes, before they enter the medical classes?—Yes; they often commence their medical courses here at the time they enter the College, which is too early; and I should think a student commencing his medical studies about 17 or 18 years of age is early enough.

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What is the case at present?—They very commonly commence their apprenticeships here, after leaving their second class; now many boys of 15 commence at that time. One general defect of the establishment here is, that the students are sent too young to College.

In order to deliver a complete course, must not the session necessarily be extended to six months?—I should think that six months would be fully necessary to overtake the subject, but a longer time would be necessary to do ample justice to the different subjects that might be lectured upon. None of the courses were ever continued, or ever intended to be continued beyond the time of the session, which is five months.

Are the medical students in any better condition to support the expense of a lengthened session than the other students of the College?—No, they are taken much from the same class; but I can see no hardship in the same rule being adopted with regard to the medical profession which is found to answer with the ministers of the Church of Scotland. The students of Theology must necessarily produce certificates of their having attended a certain time, and gone through a certain number of courses, before they enter upon the study of Divinity. The only hardship in that case, with respect to medical students, would be with respect to those who are likely immediately to come forward; but if such a rule were adopted, to take place at a given future time, persons would be aware of it, and would make preparation accordingly.

What course of preliminary education would you make necessary?—I think they should be tolerably good Greek and Latin scholars; and they should have attended the courses taught here—Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, and Moral Philosophy.

It is presumed that the effect of the present system is, that a very considerable proportion of the young men from the North of Scotland, who may intend to follow the profession of medicine, are obliged to remove to Edinburgh or Glasgow, in order to prosecute their medical studies?—If their view be to take a degree at Edinburgh, that is the case; but they are received for examination by the College of Surgeons at London; and the greater proportion of the students here, having the view of following the profession as general practitioners afterwards, are satisfied with a surgeon's diploma; and perhaps not one-third of the students educated here have a view of taking out the degree of M.D.

Is the education obtained at this University such as to entitle them to obtain a diploma of Surgeon, either from London, Edinburgh, or Glasgow?—They are received at London as candidates for a surgeon's diploma.

Are they received without any further education?—Without any further education. Many of the students pass, immediately on their going up and producing certificates of their having attended the courses, and availed themselves of the opportunities they have here.

Is it known in the College of Surgeons at London, that the classes are as imperfect as you have stated them to be?—It is known at London: but they trust much to the examinations that they undergo; and the students that have gone from here have not been found deficient.

Would they be received at the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh?—If they go to take out a diploma at Edinburgh; but those that do so, for the most part, pass a winter there, and make up at the College there.

Under the regulations of the College of Surgeons at London, is not a longer attendance at an hospital necessary than they can obtain here?—They may attend as long as they please at the Hospital.

Have not the clinical lectures just been established?—They were received for examination before the clinical lectures were adopted. The regulations of the College of Surgeons vary at different times; sometimes a stricter course is required, and sometimes a less strict one.

Was it not the practice of the medical gentlemen connected with the Infirmary, before the institution of the clinical lectures, to direct the attention of their apprentices to the cases in the Infirmary?—Not generally; but the advantage of an hospital of the size of the Aberdeen one is, that the students have an opportunity of coming into contact with the patients, so that the cases are more immediately forced under their observation; and the privilege of dressing is not confined to a particular class: the Physician may appoint any attentive student he pleases, to take charge of any patient that he sees may require his assistance for dressing sores. Now, at most of the other hospitals there are particular dressers appointed, whose duty it is to attend to that.

In order to make the course of medical instruction, afforded by the Universities in Aberdeen, complete, what classes do you consider to be necessary?—It is difficult precisely to say. The same plan should be adopted here as elsewhere; but I think, that all the plan admits of just now would be the establishment and regular teaching of such branches as I have pointed out—say Anatomy, the Practice of Physic, Surgery, the Institutes of Medicine, and Chemistry; but there are a great variety of branches that might be required.

It appears, that at the time that the lectureships were commenced, the attendance, on the whole, was not much above 20, and has increased to 64: do you not think, that if the lectures had been given daily, that would have tended greatly to increase the number of students?—It might, supposing the lecturers had gone on for some years, in opposition to every possible difficulty, and at a great expense of time and funds; but the College could give them no remuneration.—all that they could give them was the privilege of lecturing as University teachers. The plan was first set a-going by myself about 1803. I was first of

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all appointed lecturer on Anatomy; I then opened the course, between 20 and 30 students attending it. The time and trouble requisite in carrying on the course properly was such that I could not continue it regularly; but I was able to go on, giving demonstrations every winter; and the certificates I gave were received at Surgeons' Hall, merely as proofs of the students having seen anatomical demonstrations; and that plan went on till lately, when this plan was devised, that the Colleges should go together—one College supporting those appointed by the other, and having the nomination alternately; and there was a division made of the labour, and a certain duty assigned to each individual; but at that time, as I mentioned already, we found that there were not a sufficient number of students to enable the lecturers to go on.

In what year was that arrangement made?—I do not recollect.

Supposing a course of lectures established, would the avocations of a professional gentleman of extensive practice interfere with the regular discharge of his professional duty?—It might occasionally interfere with it, particularly if he were engaged much in country practice, but still I do not see that he would be so often away as to make the course extremely irregular on that account. That was found to be the case at Edinburgh. The late Dr. Gregory was very extensively employed in practice, and he was at the same time in the habit of going to the country when called there; but I never observed any irregularity in consequence of that.

Were you in the habit of examining the students in your class?—That plan was not introduced here; but I would approve of it by all means.

What was the fee paid at your class?—The only year I took fees, two guineas was the fee I charged; the other years I took none.

Was it in the third session of your lectures that the fee was paid?—In the second.

Had the exaction of the fee any effect upon the number of the students?—I suppose it had an effect in lessening the number.

Looking to the state of the medical school in this University, do you think that the subject of the Practice of Physic was the best to select, seeing that it is rather considered as the last class to be taught?—Yes, I think it was the best to select, because you might, in the course of it, endeavour to make up deficiencies in other respects, by going over the previous subjects, though it would be a great advantage to have separate courses.

Did those lectures embrace more of elementary instruction than is generally given in the course?—No; they were in a great measure practical.

Had any lectures been delivered from your Chair before you were appointed?—Not that ever I heard of. I do not think there was anything in the shape of regular instruction till I opened an anatomical course in 1803; and, in carrying that on, the College having no funds to assist me, I was obliged to build a small place at my own expense as a class-room.

Did you experience much impediment from the difficulty of getting subjects?—I found it much the same here as elsewhere; but the labour and the difficulty of carrying on an anatomical class can only be conceived by those who have undergone it, particularly where you have no assistance in making preparations, and have no collection.

Is there no collection of that description at Aberdeen?—There is no collection. The lecturer on Anatomy now has a sufficient number of preparations to enable him to go on. He has what I had provided for myself; but there is no proper collection belonging to the College—indeed, there is no place where you could keep a collection in the College.

Did you suggest to the Senatus Academicus of this or the other College the propriety of not allowing the students to attend those classes till their philosophy courses were completed?—I have mentioned it at different times to many of the members of the Senatus, but they have no power of carrying it into effect: a student may commence his studies when he pleases. All that they can do in that case is to encourage that plan.

At what hour was your class?—At seven o'clock in the evening.

Would not the object to which you have now adverted be obtained, if the lectures were given during the hours when the junior classes were taught?—It might be the case, provided we had no medical students but those who have already attended their philosophical courses; but now, many of the medical students are at the same time carrying on the other branches of their education.

Are the Commissioners to understand that many settle in the country as general practitioners without more instruction than what you have stated arises from those lectureships?—No; the better part of those gentlemen who settle here in the country have a surgeon's diploma, either from London, or Edinburgh, or Glasgow; and a great number of those practising in different parts of the country are from the army and navy.

Does the class of Chemistry embrace Pharmacy at all?—Yes, there is a part of it on Pharmacy; but on that subject I cannot give so full information as the Professor of Chemistry can do.

Is it prescribed as any part of the curriculum of the general students?—No; it does not come into the general curriculum, except such part of Chemistry as the Professor of Natural History may bring in, in his course.

Do you intend to open a class the next session?—I intend so.

Are the greater proportion of the students attending these lectureships resident in the town?—Those from the country come in with a view of remaining in the town during the time of their apprenticeship.

Therefore an extension of the session would not bear so hardly upon them as upon the others?—It would not bear so hardly upon them as upon the other students, who have the greatest difficulty in meeting the expense of residing here during the winter. To enable them to pass the examination at any of the Colleges, it is necessary that they should attend an hospital, which implies their residing in the vicinity of it.

Has not the Infirmary been enlarged of late?—There have been some additional wards and other alterations, making it more convenient; but there is accommodation for upwards of 100 patients, and the average number is, I suppose, 80 or 90.

Are students allowed to walk the wards of that hospital?—In that respect there is everything in their favour, because a ticket once taken out serves them as many years as they choose to attend. The ticket is five guineas, but it is not for a limited time. The expense at some of the hospitals at London may be from 18 to 20 guineas for six months, and at Edinburgh they may renew their tickets annually; but the same ticket serves them here throughout.

Have they the advantage of the clinical lectures for that ticket?—There is a separate fee for that; but that, like the other parts of the establishment, is merely in its commencement. I am convinced of one thing, that the plan to succeed here is, by not attempting too much at once, and opening too many courses.

Can you state the number that attended the clinical lectures during the last year?—I cannot say exactly, but I suppose from 20 to 30.

Are there many important surgical operations performed in the Hospital?—A great number: from this being a sea-port town, and there being a great many manufacturing establishments here, it may be supposed there must be a great many accidents, besides the common average of cases from different parts of the country. There is an hospital now opened at Elgin, but that is only of late, so that they have a great extent of country to get cases from.

All the bad cases from the country are sent in here?—A great number of bad cases are sent in from the country. As far as the Hospital is concerned, there is no want of ample means of improvement for the students here.

Will it be possible to grant a degree of Medicine in this University to a student educated here according to the new regulations, if some alteration does not take place in the lectures? —As there are some of the courses not taught here, for instance, the Institutes of Medicine, we could not well receive a candidate who had only studied here; but as the greater proportion of our candidates for degrees are educated elsewhere, we endeavour to take in all the courses that are deemed requisite; and we have endeavoured, as far as possible, to secure a proper preliminary education, by saying, that after a certain time none will be eligible to the degree of M.D. who have not already taken out the degree of A.M.; but that regulation is not to come into force till the year 1830.

Are there any summer courses given by those lecturers?—There are botanical lectures given in the summer-time by Dr. Knight; the clinical course must take in part of the summer season. As that lies under the direction of the managers of the Infirmary, we cannot say so much about it; but I know, that at present there is a plan in agitation to extend it, and make it more full.

Do you think that it would be any hardship upon the students attending the medical classes here to require a previous knowledge of Greek?—By no means; and I think the hardship, if there were any, would diminish every year, because when parents knew that it was necessary, they would endeavour to prepare their children for it. It has no effect whatever in diminishing the number of Divinity students.

Have you any other suggestions to make for the improvement of the medical school at Aberdeen?—None particularly, except one that I may mention. I think it would be of consequence if the medical faculty was strengthened in the University, by having one or two more medical Professors appointed, so as to get them a seat in the Senatus, such as a Professor of Anatomy.

In short, you wish that the teaching of Medicine should be carried on under a regular Professor in the College?—Yes, and to give him a voice and weight in the College. As it is now, you would suppose that the teaching of Medicine had not been in the view of the Founder.

Do you think that the study of Medicine would be promoted or facilitated by a union of the Colleges?—I do not see that the making them one College would have any effect upon it: perhaps, if it were one University, so as to make it one Senatus, it might be of consequence; but to unite both Colleges into one, I think, would not do any good to the medical classes, and would perhaps injure the other classes, by making them too numerous to admit of the mode of instruction by question and answer being carried on.

It is your opinion that the status and dignity of a Professor might induce the gentlemen who are teaching those classes, or others, to devote more time to their lectures, in the face of the obstacles in their way?—Yes, I think it would; and also, it would make the examinations more respectable, by strengthening the Faculty in the number of examinators. As it is at present, the faculty of Medicine consists only of the Professor of Medicine, in a manner; he is assisted in the examination by the Professor of Natural History and Chemistry, and all the Senatus are taken in; but if there were more belonging to the medical faculty, it would be an advantage.

Is it not the case at present, that there is nothing to induce the lecturer to devote his time to the performance of those duties, except the fee?—Yes; and the fee is so trifling that it is hardly worth consideration. The very name of being Teacher is of some consequence to them; and, being employed in that way, shows the estimation in which they are held; but beyond that, I do not see any other advantage that they have. The lecturers have no other remuneration than the class-fee; the amount and sources of the Professor of Medicine's emoluments are stated in the Return before the Commission.

Have you had any examinations for degrees of Medicine on the more improved system?—Yes.

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Will you have the goodness to state how they are conducted?—The application s laid before the Senatus, and they either appear as a body, or appoint a committee to ex mine and then the examination is according to the terms mentioned in the regulations, upon the different branches of Medicine, and upon Greek and Latin—such an examination as is reckoned sufficient.

Have the examinations ever been in the presence of the Senatus?—The Senatus has been regularly summoned for different examinations, and generally the greater part have been present at almost every one.

How long may those examinations last?—At present there is only one for each candidate; it may last an hour and a half or two hours.

Do you consider it to be a strict examination?—I consider it to be strict examination; such an examination as, I will be bound to say, that a mere empyrical pretender could not go through.

Is the examination in English or in Latin?—In English.

Do you consider that to be the preferable mode of ascertaining the attainments of the candidates?—I consider that a much preferable mode to ascertain the acquirements of the candidates, you have it in your power to know their classical acquirements by other means.

Do you require a thesis?—We do not.

When did the improved system commence?—I cannot say exactly; about two or three years ago; it is mentioned in the Returns.

During the last session it appears that there was but one; do you attribute that to the effect of the regulations?—To the examination. A number of good practitioners, who were perhaps very deserving of a degree, did not like to come forward at the period of life that generally our candidates have attained; they were afraid of part of the examination, and, in consequence of that, much fewer come forward than did some time ago.

Will not the effect of this system necessarily be to raise the character of a degree of M.D.?—It must inevitably have that effect, and has done so already, because no person can possess a degree from Aberdeen without having undergone an examination; and the circumstance of his getting a degree is a proof that he has had a regular education, and that he has profited by it.

Previous to those regulations, were there not merely certificates produced?—Certificates were produced of attendance on such courses as are the subject of examination, but no examinations were deemed necessary.

How is the Library supplied with medical works?—With the more modern publications it is very ill supplied. With some of the older ones, the works of the last century, it is pretty well supplied. There is no fund for it; the only fund they have is the fees paid on medical degrees, and that is put an end to now, and they have no means of supplying it. The books they get down now are the books for the two Colleges from Stationers' Hall; but they are lodged at King's College.

Do many of the medical students apply for the means of reading medical works?—Not in general here; but a great part of them belong to a medical society in Aberdeen, where they have a better medical library.

Are all the medical classes attended in one session, or do you prescribe any particular course?—We prescribe no fixed course; we leave that to the students themselves. There are a great many improvements that might take place in the course of time; but the plan is altogether in its infancy, so that you cannot say whether it is to succeed or not.

Would not the petition that has been shown you rather lead you to think that the students are ready to go on with a more systematic course of study?—I dare say they may think so just now, but in the course of a little time I doubt whether you would find the same eagerness to attend that you would suppose from that petition. One obstacle to it would be the necessary expense; because, if different courses are opened here, there must be some means of remunerating the lecturers. If there be none to remunerate them it is not to be supposed that the business can go on.

Would not the students save the expense of going to other Universities?—Yes; but they look more to the immediate advantage: the greater number commence their studies here, not so much for a medical degree as for qualifying themselves for acting as general practitioners. A great proportion of the students educated here go to the army and navy.

Do they pass the Medical Board in London?—They pass the Medical Board in London, and they must pass through Surgeons' Hall.

Is your course completed for the army and navy according to the late regulations?—By the late regulations, I do not bear in mind what course is required, but I know that students going up are received for examination every day; they have to go before the Medical Board, and the Medical Board may insist perhaps upon some more courses.

Did you study Medicine at Edinburgh?—Here, and at Edinburgh, and at London.

Were you satisfied with the completeness of the medical course at Edinburgh when you studied there?—I had no reason to be otherwise than satisfied with it at that time. There was not so good an opportunity of learning Anatomy as at London, but they are very much improved in that respect; they have a better supply of subjects, and they are now able to cope with the teachers in London. In fact there was little or no dissection among the students here.

How long was that ago?—I was there in 1796 and 1797, and graduated in 1799.

Have you any suggestions to offer with regard to the University as to other branches of literature and science?—Nothing particular with regard to other branches; but one subject I would beg that the Commission would take into their consideration, to inquire into the way in which the election of the Rector has been carried on. By the charter it lies with the

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students; and, as they are very young, a great proportion of them are very apt sometimes to be rather turbulent, and to lose that respectful attention that they ought to pay to the teachers at the time. But other Professors will be able to give the Commissioners more full information upon it; they can refer them to the minutes kept at those different times.

Is it your opinion that the present system is prejudicial?—I think it is. I think, by the charter, there is reason to suppose the students were further advanced in years at the time when that practice was established, and there was less danger of any turbulence. At present they come so young to the College, and having a right to choose a Rector, they are apt to be misled by others; and at times it is a painful duty to keep them quiet at the elections. Now, without taking the power of election out of their hands, perhaps it could be modified to say that those only should have a voice who are students of a certain standing or a certain age.

At what age do they enter?—On entering the Greek class a greater proportion, I suppose, are under than above 14.

Are the students of Divinity allowed to vote?—They have been of late years allowed to vote, not only they, but also the medical students—all the students attending any of the lectures taught here.

Do the medical students matriculate?—Yes.

Are you prepared to recommend any age, or length of attendance, as the proper one to qualify them for voting at the election of Rector?—No; I can only point out what I conceive to be the causes of the confusion that prevails sometimes, without being able to suggest the proper remedy.

Do you conceive that it would be of advantage to give the graduates any interest in the election of the Rector?—No; I think it would be better confined to those who are attending at the time, because they are more interested in the way in which matters are carried on in the College.

When you stated that it was sometimes difficult to keep the students quiet, did you mean at the period of the election, or in consequence of previous meetings?—What I have seen is at the time of the election.

Is it productive of any more general inconvenience?—It may be; it is easily conceivable. I am not aware that it has produced any bad effects, except that the discussing the matter will lead them into knots and parties; but I had rather refer it to others to speak upon this subject.

At what time does the election take place?—It is about the end of February or the beginning of March.

Would you recommend it to take place either earlier or later than it does at present?—I am not prepared to say that there would be any advantage in changing the time; perhaps it might be as well at the commencement as at the end; but upon that, I must again repeat, that the other Professors must be able to form a better opinion than I can.

Have you ever been present at any of the public examinations of the classes of late years?—I have, since I was appointed.

Are they conducted so as to afford any satisfactory test of the progress of the students?—I think they are, upon the plan which is now adopted.

Has there been a change of late?—There has.

Are they now in the presence of the Senatus?—The Black-Stone examination is in the presence of the Senatus; and the Master of Arts examination is in the presence of the Senatus.

Is there not a public examination of each class?—That is the Black-Stone examination.

At what period does that take place?—Towards the end of the session.

Is that in the presence of the Senatus?—It is. They have, of late years, adopted entrance-examinations too.

Are those examinations of the Bursars?—Of the Bursars; but it is extended to all the gown students. It is an examination of the students entering for the ensuing session.

It is not stated in the Returns whether it is the intention of that entrance-examination to remit to their former studies young men who may not go through it satisfactorily; is that the case or not?—I believe that to be the intention, to prevent their advancing to the course they have in view.

It would appear, from the minutes of the Rectorial Court held by Mr. Hume, as Rector, which have been transmitted to the Commissioners, that a complaint was made that regular attendance was not given, for the full hour, by the Professors: do you know whether that was well founded?—I recollect the charge being made; but I think they failed in proving it. Perhaps the Professors were in the habit of allowing a few minutes before they called the catalogue; they might give 10 minutes, to allow the students to collect, before they called the catalogue.

You are not aware that there was any systematic diminution of the time?—I am positively aware that there was no systematic diminution of it.

Did you attend at this College yourself?—I did.

Do you approve of the regulations that have been made since that time, in regard to the use of the Library?—I do.

You do not think that they bear hard upon the students?—Not, as far as I am able to judge; nor am I aware that they are different from the regulations adopted at other Universities. I understand what they complained of was, insisting upon a deposit for the safety of the books. Now, as we are responsible for the safety of the books, we thought it fair that they should lodge such sum as would pay for replacing them in case they were destroyed.

Is the Library only open one hour a week?—I suppose that the printed regulations in the

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Returns give all the information that I can with respect to it. The Librarian will be able to give the fullest information with regard to that.

Upon what footing was it when you yourself was a student?—At the time I was a student I made no great use of the Library; but at any time that we wanted a book we applied to a Professor, and he gave permission to get it.

Does the Librarian always attend himself?—I believe he does.

Has it never been the practice for the porter to give out the books?—It may have been occasionally the practice for the Sacrist to give out books.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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The Rev. *James Melvin*, A.M., called in and examined.

Rev. J. Melvin.

You teach the Humanity class in this College?—I am lecturer on Humanity in this College.

You are appointed by the authority of the Senatus Academicus?—I am.

You are also rector of the grammar-school of this town?—I am rector, or head master of the grammar-school here.

How long have you been lecturer on Humanity?—I have been upon my present footing one session. With a view to the present arrangement, I was appointed, in 1825, assistant to Dr. Davidson, who had taught a Humanity class previously. One Latin class was found to be insufficient, and I was appointed lecturer upon my present footing, and upon my own responsibility, by the Senatus last session.

Will you have the goodness to state in detail to the Commissioners the manner in which you teach your class, the method you pursue, and the works you read?—There are two Humanity classes. I began last session, in the first or junior class, with Horace. When I prescribed the ode that I wished them to prepare, I first of all gave them a general idea of its contents; mentioned to them, as far as is known, the occasion on which it was composed; removed any difficulty that might occur in preparing it; and endeavoured, as far as I could, to possess them of the proper feeling, and make them enter into the spirit of the author. When I came to examine, I first of all required them to read the ode correctly, and translate it as literally as possible. I then required them to tell me the meaning in proper English, and to explain what allusions there were to History, Geography, Antiquities, and Mythology. I required them to scan, and questioned them on the poetical beauties, and other beauties of composition. Sometimes, also, I required them to give me a written translation of the ode, and to make such remarks in writing as might occur to them. In the selecting of the odes I was very much guided by the interest that I thought they would feel in one ode more than in another, and pretty much, too, by a desire to embrace as many different kinds of verse as possible.

Are all the students of the first Humanity class capable of reading Horace?—Not well.

Do they understand anything of prosody?—A great many of those who come from the country know nothing of prosody. With these I have to begin at the very elements; and for this purpose I sometimes meet with them at a separate hour. We then read a part of Livy, which we did very much in the same way, only making allowance for the different sort of composition. And besides, a good deal of time was spent in examining written exercises.

Of what nature are those exercises?—They were principally pieces of English to translate into Latin, and pieces of Latin to translate into English.

How often are those exercises prescribed?—The exercises, of one sort or other, were prescribed about once a week.

To what number of the class?—There were about 60 in the class, who all performed the exercises.

Does that complete the studies of the first class?—That embraces the studies of the first class.

What is the course pursued in the second class?—In the second class I began with some of the higher odes of Horace, going over them pretty much in the same way as in the lower class, only entering a little more into critical detail than I found it proper to do with the junior students. After that, I read the sixth book of the Æneid with them, requiring them to understand all the allusions there. I also prescribed exercises of the same kind with those in the first class, only a little longer and a little more difficult.

Is the reading of the second class confined to Horace and Virgil?—No; it is not necessarily confined to those authors; but I found that I could not advantageously go further during that session.

Is it understood that you possess the same authority in teaching the class, being appointed by the Senatus, as a Professor himself?—I understand so.

Do you exact regular attendance?—I exact regular attendance and good behaviour. I have a catalogue called, and I insist upon all the tasks being performed.

In the event of any omission or misconduct, what course do you pursue?—I have not to complain of any such thing; I have not had occasion to fine at all.

Would you consider yourself competent to inflict that species of punishment without reporting to the Senatus Academicus?—Yes.

Are the students attending your class solely those that attend the Civil or Natural History class?—The first Humanity class is principally attended by the Greek students, and the second Humanity class by those who are attending the Natural History and first Mathematical classes (Dr. Davidson's and Mr. Cruickshank's); but any others that choose are allowed to enter.

Is the class taught in the College?—It is.

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Is that duty in addition to your own school?—It is quite distinct from the grammar-school.

Were you educated at this College?—I was.

At what age do the young men come to the first Humanity class?—About the age of 14.

Are there many under that age?—There no doubt are; but I take that to be the average age.

Are there any as young as 12?—I should suppose there are.

What may be the average age of those that attend your own school?—They enter about the age of eight or nine to the grammar-school.

How long do they remain with you?—Five years.

When was the second Humanity class established?—The second Humanity class was established last session.

Is the first Humanity class one that is calculated to carry on a student farther than when he leaves the grammar-school?—It is.

Do many pass from the fifth class of your school to the first Humanity class?—The great proportion do.

The Commissioners understand that you teach each of those classes three times a week?—I do.

Do you consider that adequate for the purpose?—Perhaps scarcely.

Do you teach an hour each time?—The time is nominally an hour, but I am frequently more than an hour.

You stated that you have sometimes separate meetings?—I have; but besides these, I seldom confine myself to the hour. I often extend the time beyond the hour, independently of the separate meetings.

How often do you have separate meetings?—I had separate meetings, perhaps once every three weeks, during the last session.

For more than an hour?—Sometimes half an hour, sometimes three quarters of an hour, and sometimes more.

What is the relative state of the previous knowledge of the students coming from the grammar-school, compared with the students coming from the country generally?—I have found this difference, that those coming from the country are very seldom possessed of any knowledge of prosody, and are, generally speaking, deficient in the minutiæ of the language.

How long have they generally attended school in the country, before they come here?—I cannot state the average time; but I believe that many of them have not attended more than three years in the country.

Have you seen any improvement in their acquirements since you commenced the Humanity class; do they appear now to come better prepared?—They do indeed, as they know that more is required of them. They seem to have made greater exertion to prepare themselves before they come up to College, and particularly in point of prosody.

Have you had an opportunity to see that sensibly?—Yes; there is a sensible difference between last year's appearance and that of the previous year.

What is the number that attended the second Humanity class?—About 60.

Is that voluntary, or is it included in the curriculum?—It is part of the curriculum.

Do you examine your class publicly at the end of the session, in the presence of the Senatus, in the same way as the other classes?—I do, just as is done in the other classes.

Do you give prizes?—I gave prizes.

Who adjudges these prizes?—I consider myself entitled to adjudge the prizes, as they are paid for by myself; but I did not choose at first to take the responsibility altogether upon myself, and therefore I consulted with two of the Professors, with whom I was most intimate, who agreed with me in the decision.

They are not prizes given by the College?—No; I gave them out of my own pocket.

You do not in any case leave the decision of the prizes to the students?—In no case.

Do you approve or disapprove of that practice?—I rather disapprove of it, because I have understood that when a class expects that prizes shall be given in that way at the end of the session a canvassing goes on among them, and one or two, perhaps second-rate scholars, by giving assistance to a good many inferior ones in their exercises, obtain their votes.

Supposing a distinct and regular class for Latin was instituted in this University, would you consider more frequent hours of meeting to be essentially necessary?—In the state in which the generality of the students come up at present, I should.

From any knowledge you may have obtained in either of the situations you hold, are you of opinion, that if a higher degree of preliminary education were required, that could be easily obtained by the students generally?—The system in many of the parish schools would require to be altered before that could be completely accomplished.

In what respect?—The scholars would require to attend longer in the parish schools than I believe they generally do, and to read more advanced authors; and I suspect that a good many of the present schoolmasters are hardly qualified to carry them the desirable length.

Do you take any method to secure your students reading additional authors to those which you read in the class yourself?—No; but I recommend the practice, and point out books proper for their reading.

But you have not been in the practice of examining upon those books at any period of the session?—I have not.

So that, in point of fact, the reading of the students in your class is confined entirely to what they peruse during the hours you are with them?—In a great measure. In regard to

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the private reading of the students, some of them, to my knowledge, do more than prepare the tasks for the class. Last session I was several times consulted in regard to difficulties which they had met with in their own reading; and once or twice I was asked how such an English expression might be best turned into Latin, or what was the quantity of words which they could not find in their Gradus.

Do the boys who attend the grammar-school, and who complete their time, universally learn Greek?—We have begun Greek in the grammar-school a few months ago, for the first time.

How far do you intend to carry them?—That will depend upon circumstances. They have just begun to read the Greek New Testament.

Is the same Grammar used in the grammar-school and at the College?—The same Grammar.

Was that practice, of teaching Greek in the grammar-school, introduced by yourself, or was it a regulation of the directors of the school?—It was introduced by authority of the magistrates, who are our patrons in the grammar-school.

Can you state the proportion of the students attending your class who come from the country, and from your grammar-school, or any other school in the town?—I should say that a third is from the grammar-school. When I say that a third of those who enter College come from the grammar-school, I mean that a third have been regularly educated at the grammar-school. If those be taken into the account, who have commenced their Latin studies elsewhere, and come to the grammar-school for a longer or shorter time, in order to prepare for College, the proportion, in that case, will be considerably above a third.

Do any come from any other schools in the town?—There are, I believe, one or two schools that send a few.

Then more than half of the students come from the country?—More than a half.

And of that proportion, what may be the number educated at the parochial schools?—Nearly the whole.

Are you enabled to inform the Commissioners whether any considerable number of students are sent to the College for the Humanity and Greek classes, without any intention of having any other University education, by the inhabitants of Aberdeen or the neighbourhood?—That is certainly not a general practice; but I cannot speak very decidedly.

In short, if that has happened, it has not attracted your attention?—It has not.

Do you think, in general, they are sent for the purpose of going on with a University education?—I do.

How do you account for the great falling off of the number, before the completion of the course of Philosophy?—Many of them change their views, and some of them die off. We find it the same in the grammar-school; a class there, that commences with 80, will, by the fifth year, not contain 50 or 40.

Do you think the proportion continues much the same at the College as it was at the earliest period of which you have any recollection?—I think it continues much the same.

But you think it has not been the custom to send young boys merely to the two first classes, for the sake of saying that they had been at College?—I think not; though they frequently send them to the Natural Philosophy class, or to one of the Mathematical classes, without intending to put them to any other.

Have you noticed whether the election of Rector interferes at all with their attention during the time it is going on?—I have noticed this with very great regret; I think it interferes very much with their attention.

Have you observed that any other bad effects result from the present mode of election?—It draws off their attention, for some time before, from their preparation for the class; and their conduct at the election is such as is highly unbecoming in students to their Professors.

Does that spirit of insubordination continue after the election is over?—No, it does not continue a moment after.

Do you think that your students have sufficient access in the Library to such books as are adapted to the stage of study at which they have arrived?—I know but little of the Library, not being a member of the Senatus.

Have you any other explanations to give as to the class that you teach?—I do not know whether I mentioned that I give a good many prosodial exercises, as well as exercises in Composition.

Do you mean that you make them write verses?—Yes. With respect to the *writing* of verses, I have to state that this sort of exercise has not been exacted, as the other exercises are, from the whole class. Original verses have been written by a few; but all that I have hitherto been able to accomplish with the class in general is merely as follows:—I dictate a number of lines, each put out of order, and sometimes (when the sense admits it) with a word or two wanting; these are to be arranged and filled up as the verse requires, regard being also had to the meaning. Such exercises, accompanied with a translation, are required of all the class.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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Mr. *Robert Reid*, A.M., called in and examined.

Mr. R. Reid.

You have taught the Greek class in this College?—I have.

For how long?—For five sessions and a half. Professor Stuart became unable to teach, from the state of his health, about the middle of session 1820-1821.

Were you appointed by Professor Stuart?—I was.

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With the approbation of the Senatus, or by him alone?—I believe I was suggested to him by one of the Professors; but I do not think it is a matter that comes before the Senatus: I think it rests entirely with the Professor of each class to choose an assistant.

You taught three classes?—Yes. The third one, however, was voluntary on the part of both student and teacher.

Will you have the goodness to describe to the Commissioners the manner in which you taught these different classes?—To the first class, the students came quite ignorant of Greek; and the commencement of the session was employed (at least about three weeks of it) in making them acquainted with the declining of nouns and adjectives; after that was done, a small book of exercises was introduced, which was taught an hour each day. After the verbs were mastered, then translating from Greek into English commenced, and an hour was devoted to it. First, there were some chapters of the New Testament read, and then a book, consisting of extracts from different Greek authors (viz. from Æsop, from Hierocles, Lucian, Anacreon, Tyrtæus, Herodotus, Xenophon, Theocritus, and Homer). Translating from that book was continued, till within about three weeks from the end of the session, when a book of Homer was read.

How often did you meet?—Three times each day, excepting Tuesdays and Saturdays, from eight to nine in the morning, from eleven to twelve in the forenoon, and from three to four in the afternoon.

Was the third hour otherwise occupied upon Tuesday and omitted on Saturday?—On Tuesday, at least for the last session, it was occupied by the lecture of the Professor of Divinity from three to four. There was no meeting of the first Greek class after twelve on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Will you describe your method of proceeding in the second class?—The course in the second Greek class was a short one, only consisting of three hours a week; we met on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from one to two o'clock. On Mondays and Fridays, extracts from the first volume of the Græca Majora were read; and, on Wednesdays, Nelson's Exercises were made. I occasionally dictated versions, alternately from English into Greek, and from Greek into English and Latin—an exercise which I also prescribed, towards the end of the session, in the first Greek class.

Were any of the students in the first class able to translate English into Greek?—Yes, very simple versions; the small exercises I mentioned before prepared them, in some measure, to do this. The small exercises consist of English sentences, with the Greek not made opposite to the English.

What was the nature of your third class?—The attendance upon it was not required by the Senatus Academicus. It consisted of students who voluntarily attended for the purpose of reading the more difficult authors. I read with them extracts from Longinus, and part of one of Sophocles' Plays.

How often did you meet?—Once a week (on Saturdays). I frequently made them read, almost *ad aperturam libri*, considerable portions of the Græca Majora, which they had formerly read while in the second Greek class.

What number might the third class consist of?—Last year I had 19 in my catalogue, but they were not very regular in their attendance from having so many other classes to attend; the first year I had only about six, the next nine, the next 12—19 was the greatest number I had.

Was the attendance quite voluntary?—It was quite voluntary.

What were the numbers in the second class?—Sixty was about the average number.

How long is it since Mr. Stuart himself taught the class?—I began to teach about the middle of session 1820-21. He taught till that time during that session, but Mr. Alexander Ross taught the two preceding sessions.

In the Returns for 1821-22 the first class is said to consist of 73, and the second class of the following year is said to consist of 78; was that occasioned by any of the students that entered in that year beginning at the second class of Greek?—The number appears greater from a good many attending the second class who were not required to do so, who had formerly attended, but who had the privilege of attending again without paying any fee.

So that some of the students that did not attend the third class continued to attend the second class again?—Yes; they were not, however, examined, but had the benefit of hearing others examined.

Has that continued to be the practice ever since, even after the institution of the third class?—Yes; and some of those that did attend the third class, from their enthusiasm in the study of Greek, attended when they could find time.

Can you state, from your experience, that there was generally considerable improvement in the students from the time that they left the first class to the time that they entered the second, with respect to the knowledge of Greek?—I do not think that the improvement was very perceptible; a part of the second session was always devoted to recapitulation. My opinion is that, during the recess, the majority of them had not paid much attention to Greek.

As a large proportion of the first Greek class come from the grammar-school, and as it is now incumbent upon the rector of the grammar-school to teach Greek, in the event of a large number of the class coming in a certain degree prepared, how would you proceed with them?—I should think it would occasion considerable confusion having those from the grammar-school acquainted with the elements of Greek, and others coming from the country, or other schools, not at all acquainted with it. It would be absolutely necessary to commence at the beginning of the grammar with those not at all acquainted with Greek, and probably it would be better to appoint separate lessons for those who have got some knowledge of Greek; at least, for some time this would be necessary.

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Would you have the means of such subdivision as would enable you to teach them all profitably?—I scarcely know how it could be done without devoting a little more time to that department; such subdivision was not necessary while I taught.

It is presumed they all came perfectly unprepared?—Yes; and, with the exception of a few individuals, they knew nothing of Greek when they entered the first class.

Are the students from the country, in general, ignorant of the elements of Greek?—In general they are so.

Are they chiefly educated at the parochial schools?—Yes.

Is there a larger proportion come from the northern than from the southern parts of the country, or do very few come from parts to the south of this?—A very small proportion comes from the south of this.

Did you attend this College as a student?—I did.

At the time that you attended there was no second class?—None.

Have you had occasion to remark that, in consequence of the institution of the second class, there has been greater proficiency in Greek among the students in general than there was previously to its institution?—I cannot speak decidedly in answer to that question. I do not remember so distinctly what appearance the students generally made at their examination, as to be able to draw very decidedly a comparison between the appearances which the students made at the different periods alluded to. The improvement has been more susceptible to me since the examinations for the degree of Master of Arts took place; there has been a considerable improvement in their attention to Greek since that time.

Was the first class taught the same number of hours when you attended this College?—Yes.

What is the annual expense of books in the several classes?—In the first class, I should think the expense amounts to from 20*s.* to 30*s.* for books, and, in the second Greek class, from 12*s.* to 16*s.* That will depend very much upon circumstances; they frequently have an opportunity of purchasing the books second-hand.

Is it your opinion that the new regulations with respect to the examination for degrees have a decided effect of making the students more attentive in the prosecution of their studies?—That is my opinion.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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The Very Reverend *William Lawrence Brown,* D.D., called in and examined.

Principal Brown.

You are Principal of this College?—I am.

Have you seen, and do you concur in, all the Answers that have been given to the Commissioners by the Senatus Academicus to the Questions transmitted?—I have seen them; they were read over at the College meeting; indeed, some of the answers I suggested myself.

Do you possess and exercise all the powers and privileges of Principal as vested in you by the foundation?—I do.

You are also Professor of Divinity?—I am.

Is that necessarily joined with the office of Principal?—It is by no means necessarily joined with the office of Principal. So far from that being the case, I recollect perfectly well, when an augmentation was given to the salaries of the Principal and Professors, when I stated that the Professorship of Divinity was not necessarily connected with the office of Principal, although it had been held by my predecessor, Dr. Campbell, conjunctly; and, besides that, they are not under the same patronage. The Principal's office is in the gift of the Crown—that of the Professor of Divinity is in the gift of the magistrates of Aberdeen; and they have been separately held, because my predecessor, Dr. Campbell, was Principal before he was Professor of Divinity; and the old Dr. Gerrard, the late Dr. Gerrard's father, was Professor of Divinity, and not Principal. I was likewise three or four months Professor of Divinity before I was inducted as Principal.

Is the Principal, when not Professor of Divinity, obliged to give any course of lectures?—So far as I know he is not. By the foundation charter, the Principal is obliged to teach Syriac and likewise to teach Anatomy. How far a Principal could acquire Anatomy who had never studied Physic I cannot say; and he was obliged to explain Aristotle's Metaphysics; but, when the Professorships were allotted to the different individuals, that became quite unnecessary, and it really would have done much detriment to the course of the Professor of Moral Science.

Will you have the goodness to describe the course you follow in the discharge of your duty as Professor of Divinity?—I commence with some preliminary lectures on the branches of study which are necessary for entering upon the study of Divinity—such as the learned languages, Greek and Latin; such as Moral Philosophy, in particular, and all branches of Philosophy, as conducing to open the mind preparatory to the study of Divinity. I believe I have about ten lectures upon those preliminary subjects; then I give a course of lectures on Natural Religion; then I have the Christian Evidences, on which I think I may venture to say, without presumption, both from the best writers upon that subject, and a great many additions of my own, I have exhibited to them as complete a body of the Christian Evidences as they can have. They cannot get it without reading such a number of books, as it can hardly be supposed they are capable of reading. Then I enter upon the Christian scheme—first, with regard to its doctrines, then with regard to the Christian morality; and then I have a good many lectures on pulpit eloquence, and even upon the absolute necessity of a good delivery, in order to make an impression on the minds of the hearers. That is the substance of my lectures; and it is about six years before my course is finished, because, by the laws of the

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Church, those that attend irregularly must be six years in attendance. I have about 28 or 29 lectures every session, and that multiplied by six shows the total number of lectures.

Is not the proportion of irregular attendants to the regular attendants very large?—At first when I came here, 32 years ago, the proportion of regular students was but small. I think it might be averaged about 30, and that is rather high; then the rest was composed of irregular students. The number of general attendants at that time might have been about from 70 to 80 or 90. However, as I have always made it a point to reprobate to the utmost of my power irregular attendance, I have been able to produce some effect in that respect; and I must say that the number of regular attendants now is much greater. Suppose there were no more than regular students that attended, I should have about 90 hearers—now the numbers are about 152 or 153—but the Commissioners will be pleased to remember what is an irregular attendance. A man comes, and he brings a certificate; he gets himself enrolled; he hears one lecture; then he walks off; and this may stand for a session of attendance at the Divinity Hall; or he may attend three or four times—it is a great deal if they attend a week. Then again, I have likewise to hear their exercises, both English and Latin. I had to criticise, the session before last, 90 discourses, English and Latin. With respect to the Latin discourse, I have introduced a practice which is now observed; I always deliver my opinion in Latin, extempore, on the discourse that has been delivered: and it is my constant practice to ask the students for their opinion, whether upon the English discourse or the Latin discourse. There is first a homily, that is, a text prescribed, on which the student must write a discourse. Then there is the lecture, that is, a passage of the Old or New Testament, on which he must comment, and draw the proper inferences from it. Then comes the exigesis, which is a question in Divinity proposed in Latin, and the discourse must be written in Latin. And last of all is the exercise and addition, which is a passage of the Greek Testament, which is to be analysed by the students, together with the proper inferences drawn from it: it is called an exercise and addition. The exercise consists in the analysis of the Greek words that occur, those that require any explanation; and the addition is the doctrines that it contains; and I have brought them now so far that those who deliver their opinions on the Latin discourse do it in Latin, and some of them acquire a facility in doing it.

The Commissioners understand that your opinion would be in favour of abolishing entirely the practice of irregular attendance?—Most decidedly; I look upon it as a very great nuisance indeed. That practice of allowing irregular attendance was introduced by our Church, at a period when there were not sufficient candidates to perform the different offices of the sacred ministry; but now the case is so reversed that there are so many students of Divinity that there are not churches for them; and the diminution of the number of students I should think a very great benefit; for even if there were none but regular attendants allowed, there would be a great superfluity. I must likewise observe that the same students that attend in the Divinity Hall of Marischal College also attend in the Divinity Hall at King's College. There is one thing that I have introduced since I came here, which is the opening the session of College with a Latin oration. I have 18 of those Latin orations upon different subjects, and one of them was in imitation of Petrus Bermannus Secundus, who delivered his Batesteinum. I have introduced that practice, because I thought it was most academical that that should be the case; and there is one of those orations of mine that is a Latin poem of about 184 lines. I remember the subject of it is De Librorum Societate, on the Conversation of Books.

Does it consist with your experience that irregular students are not in general so well qualified to be preachers and ministers as regular students?—As for my experience in that respect, I really could not say, because I have not an opportunity of knowing anything about them, but, *à priori*, it may be said that it is impossible; for in the country they can get no books; they have no literary conversation; they hear no lectures: how is it possible, then, that they can benefit? To be sure, a man of superior genius, even with a very little instruction, will always shine; but, taking the ordinary race of mankind, he who has the opportunities of information and instruction must necessarily surpass him who has not those advantages, and I have always looked upon it as a very great nuisance; and there is never a session of the Divinity Hall that I do not express my strong disapprobation of that irregular attendance.

Was Dr. Campbell of the same opinion?—He was. I can mention an anecdote of him, with reference to this subject. There was a student that had come up to deliver a discourse; that was all that he had to do. Dr. Campbell said, "You come to deliver instruction to me, not to receive it from me; but, my good friend," said he, "it would just done as well if you had delivered your discourse to John Arthur," who was then the Sacrist; "I would have heard him deliver it, and would have given him my opinion upon it."

Supposing that the system of irregular attendance should be continued, can you suggest any mode more efficient than the present one, for directing the attention of those students to theological study?—I could not, because, in fact, they have no opportunity of getting books; many of them are schoolmasters in the country. Here they have the theological library of our College, which is not equal to that of King's College, on account of the funds. But I could not suggest any plan. I have often said, "If you think that theological lectures, and the benefit of advice from the Professor of Divinity, are of no use, do you advise that there should be no Professors of Divinity at all? you had better get them abolished."

Have you been in the practice of examining your students upon the lectures delivered?—No; because, in fact, there is not sufficient time for it; and the truth of what I say will be easily conceived, when I state that every time I have three days, and Dr. Mearns has as many; but I am obliged to hear discourses before my lectures every time; and then there is a separate day for discourses, so that I hear about nine discourses in the course of a week, and

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I am generally in attendance from about two hours and a half to three hours; it was not so when I came here first.

Do you think it would be desirable to extend the length of the session of Divinity?—However advisable it might be, I doubt if we could get our students to attend much longer. They have not funds sufficient, and that is of prodigious consideration with them; they are anxious to get away to save a week of their lodgings in town. However much in the abstract it may be desirable, I doubt very much whether it would be practicable here. Then there is another consideration: it is in the beginning of April that our session terminates; our sacrament always falls in just exactly at that time, and consequently a whole week would be lost, in as far as regards attendance in the Divinity Hall.

Would you consider it of great importance for promoting the study of Theology that there should be instituted a Professorship of Biblical Criticism and a Professorship of Church History?—I really do think that a separate Professor of Biblical Criticism would be extremely useful, because the want of such a Professor obliges both Dr. Mearns and myself to insert as much of that in our lectures as we can. There is in both Colleges a Professor of Oriental Languages; and whether, by the original foundation of those offices, it could be done, I do not know, although, to be sure, an Act of Parliament can do anything. If it could be done, one of these Professorships of Oriental Languages, might, with great advantage, be rendered a Professorship of Church History. Now, in my lectures, I give them a history of the Church, from its first planting down to the time of Constantine the Great, when the Roman empire became Christian, at least externally so.

In the event of the institution of a Professorship of Biblical Criticism, would not you think it advisable that he should hear the exercises and critical discourses, and in that way relieve the Professor of Divinity of part of that duty?—There are four Professors in the Divinity College. I recollect those that chose to attend heard all the discourses. Principal Morrison gave lectures upon Divinity. There was a Professor of Divinity, and a Professor of Oriental Languages, and those four constituted the meeting. At that time the lectures were given in Latin; indeed it was the practice in all the Universities over all Europe to lecture in Latin. When I was Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Utrecht, all my lectures were in Latin, and every Professor delivered his lectures in Latin.

Is there any objection to the Professor of Divinity lecturing daily here?—If he were to lecture daily he must encroach upon the lectures of the other Professors, unless they were obliged to lecture, each of them, twice a day.

Have you turned your attention to the subject of a union between the two Colleges, and what is your opinion of its utility and practicability?—I have, in as far as relates to their union into one University, with respect to conferring degrees—for example, degrees of Master of Arts; they could not be conferred by the University, because they must be conferred by the College where they have studied. I think that with regard to such union it might perhaps be useful; but as for uniting them in one College, I think it would be extremely prejudicial, because it would throw such a number of students into one class. I know it may be answered that the number of students at Glasgow and Edinburgh is still greater: but can they do the same justice that is done when a smaller number is under the direction of one Professor? It would prevent all examination; and besides the inhabitants of Aberdeen would not, by any means, agree to lose their own College; and the greater part of our students are from the city of Aberdeen. And therefore I think it is more useful, if they are to be united, that they should be united in one University, but still with separate Colleges; and besides, there is a good deal in competition to stimulate industry.

You spoke of degrees in Arts being given still by the respective Colleges, although united in one University; how is that possible?—For this reason, because they must be examined particularly by the Professor under whom they study; that is the regulation we have introduced.

Then they would be no longer University degrees?—No, they could not be University degrees; but the designation of this College here is Marischal College and University, so that still it would be a University degree. But there will be a kind of anomaly there.

Would your objection apply to the institution of one Divinity Hall instead of two?—I cannot say as to that; but I cannot see any good purpose that it could serve. They are at this moment, to all intents and purposes, one Divinity Hall, because no student can go before the Presbytery without certificates of both the Professors here. We are in fact united, as far as relates to the substance of the thing.

May not the Professor of Divinity in this College, and in the neighbouring College, be lecturing upon the same description of subjects, and treating the subject in the same manner, at the same time?—It has never occurred yet, because both Dr. Mearns and myself never lectured upon the same subject at the same time.

What is your opinion of the manner in which the Rector is elected in this University?—The Rector is elected in this University in perfect conformity to the charter; so much so, that when the students are all met on the first day of March for the election of the Rector, it is always my duty to read that part of the charter which relates to the election of the Rector; then they are separated into nations, and each of those nations elects a Procurator, whom, at St. Andrews, they call an Intrant; and those four Procurators come up into the meeting of the Senatus Academicus, and declare whom they have elected, and the election is immediately recorded. However, we have had a great deal of most disagreeable work. I think it was the last election, or the election before, when there was such a tumult and riot; they wanted to burst open the door of the Hall, and we were on the point of sending for the civil power to protect us; and that is, in my opinion, entirely owing to the two younger classes having the right of election, because upon their minds impression is made by very turbulent people, of whom we have some here,

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that have occasioned to us very great annoyance, particularly at the time when there was so much work made about Mr. Hume's election. At St. Andrews it was confined to the two higher classes; then the students of Divinity had the right of election within these two or three years: how far we have the power to do so I cannot say. We have extended the right of election to the students of Divinity. I am perfectly convinced they had, *ab initio*, the right, because, in our Rectorial book, it appears that the *Procuratores* have in several instances been students of Divinity, but they had laid aside the exercise of the right, and we have now extended it to the students of Divinity, and the students of Law and Physic; but still the younger students are more numerous.

Do you think it would be beneficial if the two junior classes were excluded from exercising that right?—I should think so; but whether the charter would allow it, I cannot say; if it could be done it would be beneficial, because at the time that that charter was granted the students that came to College were much older than they are now; they are now quite boys, and how can they judge who should be the Rector?

Is that the only alteration you would suggest with respect to the election of the Rector?—I have no other.

Do you think that the duties of the Rector can be performed by a person who is constantly non-resident?—It is very clear that they cannot be performed by a person who is not there.

In point of fact, is not he very often non-resident?—Yes. To be sure, we have had Rectors, gentlemen who were proprietors not far from Aberdeen: the Lairds of Drum have been Rectors several times, and have exercised the rectorial power by turning out a Professor who never attended his class at all; but, to be sure, a resident Rector is much more efficient than a person who is at a distance, although, at the same time, he has very seldom any occasion to exercise his power.

How long, in general, do the regular students of Divinity attend?—Four years, by the law of the Church, and the irregular students six. But I believe that is altered now; it is now one year's regular attendance: but if it were done away altogether it would be a very good thing, and, as a clergyman, I feel my honour concerned in it: that the clerical office should require no study at all appears a great disgrace.

Is it your opinion that the years of regular attendance should not be fewer than four?—Yes; I think four would be absolutely necessary.

Would you not consider three sessions of six months fully equivalent to four of three months?—No, I would not, because it is not the cramming down a number of lectures, any more than the cramming down of a great deal of food, that gives nourishment to the mind; it is of importance to have an opportunity of having an interval for revisal, by studying the best books upon the subject. The German students at Gottingen used to attend six or eight or ten lectures a day, and then they thought themselves very learned.

Supposing attendance for four sessions to be prescribed, what would you then consider to be a complete system of instruction in Divinity—what additional classes would you suggest in that case?—I should suggest a class of Ecclesiastical History and of Biblical Criticism.

How long would you require the students of Divinity to attend the class of Hebrew?—They might improve by attending the whole time, but a couple of years perhaps would be quite sufficient.

Is it your opinion that attendance for two years upon the class of Hebrew should be made imperative?—I think it would be beneficial; but I doubt much if any Royal Commissioners could do that *propria auctoritate;* it must be the Church that does that; but still a recommendation from them would be of infinite advantage.

Would you consider it to be an improvement that the class of Divinity should be separately endowed, and be distinct from the office of Principal?—If there were a sufficient endowment, it would certainly be an improvement, and the Principal of our College has a very small salary.

In that event, do you think the Principal should discharge any duty in the way of lecturing?—He might, if he were a clergyman: he is not necessarily a clergyman in our College.

What particular duty do you think should be allotted to the Principal?—The duty allotted to the Principal by the foundation charter is to lecture on Anatomy and a number of things; but he is the person "cui tota Academia et singula ejus membra curæ sint;" he has the superintendence of the Professors and all the students, and he is likewise to preside in the College meetings.

Upon what subjects ought he to lecture in your opinion?—I could not say, if he were a layman; if he were a divine, he might lecture upon some subject of Divinity.

The charter, in describing the duties of the Principal, contains the following passage:—"Is in sacris literis probe instructus, ad aperienda fidei mysteria et reconditos divini verbi thesauros idoneus; linguarum etiam gnarus et peritus esto, imprimis vero Hebraicæ et Syriacæ, quam propagari cupimus; in singulas septimanas, die Lunæ in sacris literis doceat, horam unam; idem post octo acroamaticos libros, quos tertius Regens explicabit, reliquam physiologiam omnem e Græco Aristotelis contextu enarrabit, cui addet brevem Anatomiæ explicationem; idem Geographiam, Chronologiæ et Astronomiæ principia proponet. Hebraicam insuper grammaticam, cum aliquâ præceptorum praxi, adjunget:"—Do you think that any person is capable of being Principal of Marischal College, in terms of the foundation, unless he has had a complete theological education?—I think that the charter seems to require him to be a man that has had a proper theological education, and that would be an objection against a layman holding the office of Principal.

You stated that your course lasted for six years; did you find any inconvenience to result from the students commencing their theological studies, not at the beginning of your course?—That is a thing that is quite unavoidable, according to the constitution of our Divinity Hall,

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if they do not finish the course in one year; however, if they continue, they will hear the whole course at last.

Has it ever occurred to you whether it might not be advantageous to divide the Theological class into two?—It might be so.

Supposing that the Evidences of Christianity, and a general view of the system, should be comprehended in one year, and then that the more minute details were given in the after-sessions?—It might be so arranged; but I look upon that branch of the Christian Evidences as the most important part of all my lectures, and I take immense pains about it.

The laws of the Church require the students to deliver discourses every session after the first; does it not sometimes happen, from the increased number of students, combined with the shortness of the session, that you are not enabled to take the discourses of the young men in the proper year?—It is impossible to get them all in one year; I am obliged to delay them, certainly.

Have you any suggestions to make to the Commissioners on any subject which you think calculated to promote the interests of the College over which you preside?—I believe I have suggested all that occurs to me; to do away with the irregular attendance, and likewise to establish a Professorship of Church History and Biblical Criticism, and likewise, if it were possible to do it, limiting the election of Rector to the higher students.

Have you any suggestions to make as to the other classes in the College?—No, I have not. I am convinced that the different Professors discharge their duty, and have hitherto discharged it to my great satisfaction. They teach three hours in a day; that is a thing to be attended to with respect to our College. I believe, in other Colleges, where the session is longer, they have two hours a day, but we have three; but I am quite aware that it may be objected; you must not cram down too much at one time.

Have you anything to suggest as to the medical department?—Our medical department is just incipient, and it would be very desirable if we could form a medical school here. I doubt whether the people of Edinburgh would like that; but it would be much for the benefit of the northern part of Scotland if we had such a medical school here, and we might have it, for we have two Professors of Physic. We have several lecturers on the subject, and we might have a very good medical school here, so as to complete a medical education and confer a degree.

Would you recommend the institution of any new Professorships in Medicine?—I could not positively say that; but I think the Professor of Medicine would be best fitted to suggest anything of that kind.

Would you think it desirable that young men should be acquainted with the elements of Greek before they enter College?—Certainly; I have been long convinced of that; and accordingly some improvement has been already made, for they have begun to teach Greek now in our grammar-school. I do not know on what ground it has been introduced, that alpha, beta, gamma, delta, should be taught in the Greek class in the University; they should be able to read Greek tolerably well before they come to the University.

Does your experience of the students of Divinity lead you to think that their classical attainments are greater now than they were when you were yourself at College, or when you commenced your duty as a Professor?—I do think they are; and permit me to say, that I have exerted myself uniformly, in order to inspire them with a love of classical literature; and the practice I have introduced, of obliging them to deliver their sentiments in Latin, when making remarks on the Latin discourse in the Hall, has had a great effect in that way. I never fail, either in the course of my conversation with them, or in the course of my lectures; for although my lectures are written, I frequently make additions quite *extempore*, and then I lay hold of every opportunity of inculcating upon them the improvement of classical literature, which, of late years, has been much neglected; and it was not so formerly in Scotland, for the Scots were excellent classical scholars, as in the time of Buchanan and Arthur Johnston. But of late years classical literature has fallen; however, it is beginning to revive, and I am happy to see it, for it is the foundation of all good taste, in my opinion.

Do you think there has been any degeneracy in that respect in your time?—Not of late years. I think they are rather improving; and if it pleases God to spare my life, I shall always persevere in that plan. The Latin oration, at the opening of the session, has likewise had an effect in that way.

What is your opinion as to the effect of the number of small bursaries at the College; do you think it beneficial or prejudicial?—I think that our bursaries are by far too small; and I wish that in general they were of a greater amount. To be sure, there has been shown a great deal of desire among our ancestors to promote learning, by assisting those who were poor; and accordingly the number of young men who attend College in Scotland is superior to that almost in any other country; it diffuses a considerable portion of knowledge among the people. Dr. Johnson said, that in Scotland every man had a mouthful of learning, but no man had a bellyful; but that mouthful is of use.

Do you think that the bursaries are not only too small, but too numerous also?—I think they are too small; I do not know if they are too numerous; but it would be desirable if they were large enough to enable a student to maintain himself during the time he is at College.

Although you may think larger bursaries better, do you think the small bursaries are useful as far as they go?—They are certainly useful, inasmuch as it is better to have sixpence than nothing at all.

Do you think they have the effect, either of bringing to the College, for a few years, a class of persons who have no intention of turning that University education to account, or of bringing an inferior class of persons into the Church?—They may have that effect to a certain degree; but I am persuaded they have another good effect, that is, they extend knowledge

among the people, and there are many of those persons who go abroad; and it has been remarked that the Scotch push their way wherever they are—and that is owing to the education they receive, in my opinion. That the small bursaries are better than none, there is not the smallest doubt, but it would be desirable if they were more valuable; and with respect to the clerical office, it would be desirable if some that entered upon it were rather excluded; but, however, that may be an uncharitable opinion. These bursaries are the means of qualifying many young men for becoming *parochial schoolmasters.*

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The Commissioners understand you to say, that you do not think the narrow circumstances of the students intended for the Church is any reason why they should not be obliged to bestow proper time upon the study of Theology?—No; because in fact, if irregular attendance is productive of bad consequences, it appears to me, that, from whatever cause it proceeds, it ought, if possible, to be checked.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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[*The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations, as supplementary to his Evidence*]:—

"I wish to add, that I always open with a Latin prayer the public school, which is held once a fortnight, where all the Professors and students are assembled, and delinquencies corrected. During the session the same prayer is not repeated. I have a number sufficient for the whole session. This I do in my capacity of *Principal,* added to my other duties in that office; this evinces that it is no *sinecure,* as it may seem to be to those who view it at a distance. In my capacity as *Professor of Divinity,* I deliver, once a week, to all the students assembled in the *Public Hall,* and placed under the inspection of two of the Professors, and as many other of them as can conveniently attend, a lecture on *Practical Theology.* This duty is performed in consequence of a late *foundation* by a benevolent individual, who has annexed to it a salary of £50.

"It may be supposed that the duty of a Professor consists wholly in *lecturing* and exercising his students; but, ought not every person, devoted to the cultivation of *literature and science,* to have a due proportion of leisure for augmenting his own store of knowledge, and, if possible, for benefiting the *public* by the productions of his pen, and perhaps of extending the reputation of the seminary to which he belongs. Could short vacations admit of these advantages? *Qui vacat a docendo literatus, is studiis intentior incumbit?*"

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The Reverend *Robert James Brown* called in and examined.

Professor Brown.

You have been recently appointed Professor of Greek in this College?—I consider myself as such; I am not yet admitted, and therefore not a member of the Senatus Academicus.

Will you explain to the Commissioners, in detail, the method you intend to pursue in conducting your class?—I have not, perhaps, yet entirely made up my mind as to all the parts of the plan I shall pursue, till I have seen the class itself. The second class and the third have been taught already so far, that it will be necessary to see what progress they have made, before I can adopt finally a plan with respect to them; but in the present state of things, and from the way in which Greek is taught in this country, I believe it will be necessary to begin with the grammar, and with it, I would therefore commence the whole of the first class: the grammar that has been taught here is Nelson's edition of Moore, I believe; and as that has been taught in most of the schools, and the young people, who have had any knowledge of the Greek Grammar at all, are acquainted with that one only, it will be necessary, in my opinion, still to continue its use. After having carried them on in the grammar for two or three weeks, so that they shall be acquainted with the declension of nouns and adjectives, I would propose, in the next place, to adopt a system of exercises. I believe the exercises that have been taught here are Professor Sandford's Exercises: those seem to me to be very good for the purpose, and I would therefore propose that they should be instructed in the use of these exercises, declining the nouns and the adjectives and the verbs as they occur, when they have learned the verbs in the grammar. When they are so far advanced as to be able to go through the nouns and the verbs, they might begin to read Professor Dalzell's Analecta Minora; or Professor Sandford's Extracts may be substituted: they appear to me to be more simple and better adapted to the purpose. I would make them go through these. It has been usual to make them read part of the Greek Testament; but this appears to me to be unnecessary, inasmuch as there is a large extract from the Greek Testament in these extracts of Professor Sandford's. When they have read a considerable proportion of those extracts, it has been usual to read a book, either from the Iliad or the Odyssey: that does not appear to me to be altogether necessary: I should deem it more expedient merely to proceed with the extracts from the different authors in the first year, reading not much in poetry, because it is not to be conceived, that in a short course of five months they can be so far acquainted with the prosody of the Greek language as to read poetry with much advantage; of course, as they advance in their knowledge, I should propose that the exercises become more complicated, and that exercises in the rules of syntax should be particularly attended to. I should wish also, that they should be exercised in the rules of prosody, of which there is a detail given in the Grammar used here, but not very full. There is, I know, a good deal about prosody given in Matthiæ's Greek Grammar; but it is, as a grammar, too long for young people. The Abridgment of Matthiæ is better for that purpose, namely, for young people. The Port Royal Grammar is too confused for any good purpose. Professor Dunbar has published a short treatise on

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Greek Prosody, and even that is perhaps too long for the first class. It will be therefore necessary, perhaps, to confine one's self to what is given in the grammar, making such remarks and observations as occur. As to the second class, they might begin with Homer; they may read the poetical part of the Collectanea Majora; they might also read from the same collection passages of Herodotus and Xenophon, and some passages from Thucydides, though he is rather a difficult author. There is a higher class of exercises, published by the late Mr. Nelson, of Belfast, which seems to me to be well adapted to that class. They might prepare some translations from English into Greek, and it might not be a bad exercise, to translate occasionally from Greek into Latin. In the third class, to which a very small portion of time is allotted, it appears to me that some of the higher poets, or of the orators, might be read. I propose that merely as hypothetical; perhaps a better plan might be laid down, to point out to those young gentlemen who attend merely voluntarily in that class, some passage of an author, a certain oration of Demosthenes, or a play of Sophocles or Æschylus; and to tell them they will have a certain time allowed them to prepare it, and that the Professor will call them to examine them upon it. The object of that would be to excite them to study by themselves.

It is then your intention to continue the third class upon some plan or other, which you may find best adapted to it?—Certainly. There is another plan, which I also have in view, that, if time could be found for it, might be very advantageous for those who are in the third and fourth years of their attendance at College, to deliver a course of lectures upon Grecian Literature and Antiquities.

Is it your intention to adopt that plan?—Not for the present session; but that is a plan which I have in view at this moment.

Would you not propose to deliver any lectures in the second class?—I am afraid there is scarcely time for that; but, however, I shall keep it in view, and I should be most anxious to do it, if I found time for it.

Would you wish more time allotted to the second Greek class?—I dare say that one day more in the week, at any rate, if it could be got without interfering with the other classes, would be desirable; but I would rather wish more time to be allotted to the third class, which has only one day a week.

Would you not consider it of great advantage, if the first class could be altogether dispensed with, and if the students came to College sufficiently prepared for the second class?—Certainly; I should consider it of the highest importance.

You have previously held a parochial charge?—I have.

Is your experience such as to lead you to think, that teaching the elements of Greek within the College might be easily dispensed with?—My experience is such as to lead me to think, that it might not be immediately dispensed with; but from what I know of the teachers within my own Presbytery, as they are all licensed preachers, with the exception of one or two, I should conceive there might be no difficulty in having young people, who are intended to enter College, so far taught Greek that they might be able to start at from some of the easier authors. It would would certainly be, I conceive, of the very highest advantage, if the teaching of the grammar and of the elements of the language could be dispensed with at College.

Would you propose not to continue the study of the grammar in the second class?—By no means. I should think it very proper that even the grammar should be briefly revised in the second class.

And, of course, there would be a constant reference to the rules of the grammar?—Certainly.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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[*On the Evidence being sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he added the following explanation*]:—

*Additional Statement.*—"The remarks made at page 83 on three Greek grammars refer not merely to the rules which they give for determining the quantity, but generally to their character, as grammars for young people. In fact, though in Matthiæ's Greek Grammar there is much useful information on quantity, yet it is so much scattered through the first volume that it can be of little service to those who are not pretty familiar with the work. I did not wish it to be understood that I recommended it as a manual for young students. I perceive that I have not expressed myself very clearly, and I have therefore taken the liberty of offering, with all due deference, this explanation."

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*James Davidson*, Esq., M.D., called in and examined.

Professor Davidson.

You are Professor of Civil and Natural History in this College?—I am.

Have you seen and do you concur in all the Answers contained in the Returns made by the Senatus Academicus to the Commission?—I have seen them, and I concur in them as far as I have seen them.

Will you describe to the Commissioners the manner in which you conduct your class?—The class, of which I am Professor, is called the Natural and Civil History class; and when I came to this College, about 16 years ago, I found that the class had been conducted in a particular way before, and I followed it as nearly as I could. The plan that had been adopted was to give a general view of the simple substances in nature to a certain extent, and with a short view of light, heat, electricity, magnetism, and galvanism, which was joined by me, as it was not, I believe, before. These I conceived to be the principal points of importance, to lay the foundation for general information to the

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students; and after that part was over, I applied the different facts that I had given them before, to the illustration of the changes that take place in the atmosphere—to the changes that take place in the waters of the earth, and of minerals; and having gone through those that appeared to be the most simple and the least organized, I gave a short view of the vegetable kingdom and the animal kingdom.

Have you any syllabus of your lectures?—I have never written a syllabus, because my lectures have varied every year. I have endeavoured, every year, to take in all the facts that have been brought forward in the course of the year.

It would seem that under the description of Civil and Natural History a very great latitude of subjects may be allowed for lecturing?—The latitude is so very great that I felt very great difficulty in making a selection; and when I came here I had no opportunities of perusing my predecessor's lectures, and I had to make a course entirely according to my own idea.

Do you proceed by the method of lectures alone, or have you any examinations?—A great many examinations. After having given a lecture upon a particular subject I examine upon it. I generally devote eleven in the forenoon to the lecture; and in the afternoon, from three to four, I examine all the students upon what they have acquired; and if I find any student deficient in any point of the course I trace it back, to endeavour to find out where he stopped, and give new illustrations, so as to bring him forward.

How is the hour at eight in the morning occupied?—It is occupied differently now from what it was; at eight in the morning formerly, in my class, I used to read Latin, and read it for three months in the session, and the other two months I devoted to Civil History; but last year I devoted the early part of the session to simply an extension of Natural History, and made my illustrations much more numerous and complete, and continued about three months upon Civil History. I got rid of teaching Latin last year.

What do you understand by Civil History?—The mode that I have taken to illustrate it, is to give a view of the origin of society as far as we can trace it; then to go on with the different states that have existed at different times, to point out the causes of the rise of those states and the fall of them; the different kinds of laws that they had; and to go through the early states—the Egyptians, Phœnicians, and all those varieties, till I terminate with the Grecian states. After having gone through the Grecian states and given an account of Persia, I endeavour to illustrate, by their history, many facts in modern times, comparing one with the other.

Then the different subjects that form your course have no connection with each other?—They have no further connection than this, that I find that many facts of Natural History go far to illustrate Civil History.

Have you any suggestion that you wish to make for the improvement of your own class, or connected with the College in general?—I am very much satisfied with the improvement that I have made, so far, that when I came to Aberdeen first, I had to teach Greek and Latin, in addition to my own class, and I have got rid of both of those. I objected to teaching Greek, as there was a Greek Professor; and I was asked if I would teach Latin, and it was upon my suggestion that the Latin class was first formed, and I taught it for several years, till I found that I brought it into a class, when I gave it up to Mr. Melvin's teaching.

Is there any Zoology embraced in your class?—There is, and I have a very numerous set of specimens for Mineralogy and Zoology also. Botany I do not at all teach, because the season of the lectures does not admit of it, and Dr. Knight has been in the habit of giving lectures upon Botany.

Do you comprehend Chemistry in your class?—I must, in treating of the simple substances, give a short view of Chemistry; and as it is illustrated with experiments, I have found several very good chemists pass from my class without any further instruction.

Does not your class appear to be one in which very extensive reading is necessary, in order to derive benefit from the lectures?—No doubt; but if the lectures are given with great simplicity, which is necessary from the age of the students, I find that the students comprehend it more easily than they do any information upon languages.

Are you in the habit of recommending books to the students to read?—I am in the habit of recommending various books, but there is no book that comprehends the system that I go through.

What works are you in the habit of recommending?—In the first place, I generally recommend to students Henry's Chemistry, as one of the best books they can use; but our students are so very poor that I am very cautious of recommending books to them, because the expense is very great; and there is Robertson's History of the Atmosphere, and several other works of that kind, which I recommend; but I recommend different ones in all the different parts of the course.

Was any addition made to the expense of the students, in the form of fees to the Professor of Humanity, when you ceased to teach Latin and Greek?—There was an addition when Mr. Melvin was appointed, when he taught the second class; after he was teaching the first class, I taught the second for some time. I think he receives half-a-guinea from each student, which I did not receive when teaching the second class.

In the return, the fee for the Humanity class is said to be one guinea?—The Humanity class is the first class; but I think the fee in the second class, taught by Mr. Melvin, is half-a-guinea.

Is not the fee of the first Humanity class paid to him?—It is.

Who was that paid to before?—That was paid to me.

Was the guinea that is paid for the second Greek class, formerly paid at all?—No, it

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was not. The fact was, there was no second Greek class taught. Greek was only taught for five months, for three hours in the day, during the first session, and I taught it for one year during the second session; but when I began to look about me, and to see that the Professor of Greek was doing very little, I proposed that it should be thrown out of my class altogether, and that a second or even a third class should be instituted.

Did the fee of one guinea, paid to the first Humanity class, entitle the student to attend the class of Civil and Natural History?—No; for the Civil and Natural History class there is a fee of three guineas; it is a class that is taught three hours in the day, one of the regular curriculum; the students of the first year were taught Latin, and if they paid one guinea for the Latin they were entitled, during all the time I had it, to all the Latin they got.

At the time the question arose whether you were to continue to teach Latin and Greek or not, was there any discussion whether you should be confined to Latin, and the Civil and Natural History abandoned as an elementary class?—There was no further discussion than that I volunteered to teach Latin because I found it was wanting. Dr. Copland, who taught the third-year students, taught neither Greek nor Latin; when they got to Dr. Glennie's class they were taught Latin again, so that it was quite an irregular course; and I thought it was much better that classical learning should be attended to regularly during the progress of the students through the College.

Was the sanction of the Chancellor and Rector obtained to the entire conversion of your class into one of Civil and Natural History?—It was not; only that of the Principal and Professors.

Have the students any knowledge of Mathematics when they enter your class?—They enter upon the study of Mathematics the very same year that they enter my class.

In addition to the Mathematical class, what other classes are they attending during the year of your course?—During the second year of their course they attend my class three hours a day—Mr. Cruickshank's class of Mathematics one hour a day—the Greek class, alternately with the Latin class, another hour. These second Latin and Greek classes are only taught three days in the week, and they are arranged so that they are taught alternately, and thus a student is engaged five hours a day at the different classes.

Do you prescribe any essays to your students?—Very often.

Upon all the different branches comprised in your course?—Yes.

Do you make them imperative?—Quite imperative.

Will you give an example of the subjects of the essays?—Light, heat, electricity, galvanism, and the attraction of simple substances to one another.

Do you prescribe any upon Civil History?—I have never prescribed any in Civil History.

What is required under such essays?—It is principally an account of the lectures they have heard delivered; and I examine every one of those discourses that I get in, not only with regard to the facts that they give, but whether the diction is correct; whether it is good English; and also whether the spelling is correct;—for it is a singular thing that we often get into our classes students that can write Latin very well that can scarcely write a word of English.

In the plan of education drawn up by order of the Faculty, in 1753, the elements of Geography and Chronology are required to be taught by the Professor of History; do you think that any part of the time might be saved if those branches were previously taught?—I do nothing with Geography, because I consider that so extensive a subject; except in Natural History, when treating of mountains, I give a good deal of Geography there; but it is Natural Geography, and not Civil Geography. I give some lectures upon Chronology, which I consider of some importance, to connect students' ideas with regard to the periods of time.

In your examination of the students, do you generally find that they are tolerably acquainted with Geography before they come to College?—Very much the reverse; they are very deficient in general knowledge. Students that come to my class have generally had their attention entirely directed to the study of languages; and the study of nature is so new to them, that they are generally for two or three weeks entirely lost, and it requires a great deal of management to settle their ideas; but as soon as their ideas get settled, they make very rapid progress.

Is that remark applicable to the students that come from the grammar-school at Aberdeen?—The students that come from the grammar-school of Aberdeen are much better Latin scholars than the general run of them. They seem to be very little informed with regard to general facts; but they are much better-informed students, on the whole, than I get anywhere.

Do you give any prizes in your class?—Before I came to the College, there was a system of fining adopted; and I give all the fines that I exact, as prizes to the best students; but there are no other prizes; there is no fund for prizes.

Are those given for general good behaviour, or for the merit of the essays?—Some in one way and some in the other; but the mode in general I have found the best is to leave the decision of the prizes to the votes of the class. If I have five or six prizes to give, I generally put down the names of those that I think entitled to the prizes, without saying anything to the students; and if they shall give in a name that I know is totally deficient, I put my *veto* upon it; and then, if I find that they differ a little from me, I give an additional prize for the person that I have down in the list; but I never found them vary above one.

Have you found it frequently necessary to interpose your *veto*?—I never found them vary but in one instance.

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Have you ever experienced that the prizes have been given in consequence of management and canvassing among the young men?—I think not. I think it scarcely possible, when they know that the Professor will interpose his *veto;* and they know quite well that I have a list of those that I reckon the best in the class. I think they are very conscientious; I could not, in general, have bestowed them in any other way than they have done.

What is your opinion of the manner in which the Rector in this University is elected?—My opinion is, that it would be much better otherwise, if it could be so managed; for there is, for a month or two previous to the election of the Rector, little attention paid to study; there is a great deal of warm blood brought out among the parties against each other, and so far from it being to the good of the College, I think it is decidedly against it.

Would you extend that observation only to the junior classes, or would you include the whole of the students?—I would include the whole. There is one objection I would have to placing it in the hands of the older students, that they are about leaving the College, and are not very anxious who shall be the Rector, as they are not to enjoy his protection, or suffer from anything going wrong; and as the younger students have more at stake, they are more conscientious in their election.

Did you ever hear of any undue methods being taken to secure votes for a Rector?—I have heard of them, but I could not, from my own knowledge, say that ever I knew of them. I got a hand-bill that was posted on the gates, and circulated among the students; it was the strongest hand-bill that could possibly be, threatening to take possession of the College by arms.—[*The following is a copy of the hand-bill referred to*]:—

"How to Choose a RECTOR.—*Fit Via Vi.*—Gentlemen, If you wish to regain your infringed rights—if you think that another Rectorial Court would do any good—if you wish to keep up the character of the University—if you wish to make the Professors redeem that pledge which they gave in the Rectorial Court, and which they have since refused to fulfil—if you wish well to the cause of learning—if you would evince the same spirit which has been done for these last two years—and if you would banish dogmatism and supercilious pedantry from Marischal College, then re-elect MR. HUME."

Are the Professors in the habit of recommending to the students any person to be chosen as Rector?—We used to be in the habit of recommending for a long time after I came here; it was quite a matter of course. The students chose their Procurators; they came up to the Hall, and sometimes they said they had no person particularly to recommend, and they would take any person that the Professors chose; but within the last five or six years it has been very different.

Did you ever know of dinners and suppers being given by students for the purpose of securing votes?—I never knew of anything of the kind; certainly I have heard reports, and I have heard particularly, reports of tickets being given for the theatre to students that would vote certain ways, but I have no knowledge of it.

In your estimation, then, the election of the Rector should not be vested in the students at all?—I think it would be much for their benefit that it should not.

Would you approve of it being vested in the graduates, along with the Professors?—I have not made up my mind; our graduates are so widely dispersed, and it would probably have no good effect if it were among those about the town.

Do you continue the practice of recommending to the students any person for the office of Rector?—We are never asked; they have always their person quite ready.

Do the Professors interfere at all in the matter?—I do not think they do, in any degree; we thought it was far better to let them alone.

Can you, without difficulty, furnish in writing a statement of the heads of the lectures delivered in your course?—I mentioned before, that I have never given the same course for the whole year, and therefore I will not give the same course this year that I gave last year.

With respect to electricity, galvanism, and magnetism, how far do you carry those subjects?—Only the length of a few general facts, to show the attraction that prevails in electricity, and how far it may operate as one of the powerful agents in nature, in producing thunder and lightning and meteors; because it is quite impossible to illustrate to the young men the phenomena of nature without giving them a few general facts. The whole that I give upon electricity does not occupy above one hour.

Are galvanism and magnetism treated in the same way?—Exactly in the same way. I exhibit the attractions of galvanism; I give every one of the class shocks; I have a very powerful battery, and a number of things of that kind, so that I can give them experiments in a very easy way; and I direct their attention more to galvanism than to electricity, because Dr. Knight gives a very full course upon electricity, and scarcely touches upon galvanism.

Do you concert with Dr. Knight the subjects of your lectures?—We do not concert them; but we understand one another very well, so that what he gives I do not give.

How do you treat of the subjects of light and heat?—I treat of light as something that acts in three or four different ways: in the *first* place, it gives light and heat; in the *next* place, it produces chemical effects upon different bodies: it produces galvanic effects upon steel and iron; and then I show how the division of the rays has the effect of producing other phenomena. I meddle not with the science of optics in the slightest degree.

In the explanation you give of the subject of Chemistry, do you enter into the doctrine of chemical affinity?—I do. I cannot possibly do without that, because I could not illustrate the different unions of matter that we meet with in the surface of the earth without putting it into the power of a student in some degree to analyse them, and to reduce them to primitive principles.

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Do you enter into the various discussions as to the nature of heat and the doctrines of heat?—I do not enter into the nature of heat further than show its effects. I show that it is a body that expands almost all bodies; but that in some cases it seems to contract them, or at least, that the expansion is not in proportion to the degree of heat they possess; and I explain several phenomena from that, such as the freezing of water upon the surface, in consequence of the specific gravity of ice being less than that of water at 40.

As Dr. Knight's course comprises essentially all this part of the subject, might it not be desirable to turn your attention more to Civil History?—It does not comprise all my course, because Dr. Knight's course being Natural Philosophy, he has sufficient, with mechanics, and optics, and hydrostatics, and all that, to occupy his course; mine is merely a preparation of facts, to lead the student on to be ready for his course.

Is there not also a Professor of Chemistry?—He is not in the curriculum; the students do not attend his class till the third or fourth year.

Does not that part of your course interfere with the course of the Professor of Chemistry?—Were I to teach Chemistry in its full extent, it would interfere; but instead of interfering, I think it is of very essential service to him.

From your teaching that elementary part of Chemistry, do you know whether it has been the means of leading the students of your class to attend the Professor of Chemistry in greater numbers than before?—I cannot say as to that, because Chemistry was taught by my predecessor; but I vary from him, because Pneumatic Chemistry during his time was almost unknown, and the views of Natural History are very different from what they were in his time.

Is the collection of specimens of Natural History under your care of great extent?—The collection of specimens of Natural History are mostly my own, except a few in the Museum. I have been at considerable expense in procuring them.

Were there none here when you came?—There are a considerable number in the Museum, but they are not adapted for teaching; they are rather showy specimens than specimens that can illustrate Natural History.

Is any part of the Library Fund allotted to procuring such specimens?—None.

It is stated in the Return, that there are specimens of Natural History under the care of the Professor of Civil and Natural History?—There are; but I have a great deal more than double or treble those, of my own, which I could not do without.

Are they all kept in the same place?—No; I keep my own in a closet off the class-room, and, as it is very damp, I am under the necessity of having them carried to my house at the end of the session.

Is there an inventory of such as are the property of the College?—There is a distinct inventory.

Are those occasionally added to?—Occasionally, by donations; but there has been nothing particular done by the College.

Have you practised Medicine since you came to Aberdeen?—I do, to a very slight extent.

Have you directed your attention to the state of medical instruction in this University?—I have.

Do you consider there would be any great difficulty in the way of forming a proper medical school here?—I should conceive there would be very little difficulty; the attempt has been made to found a medical school already, but, in consequence of its being a first attempt, it is not so perfect as it have been.

Do you know whether the students of Medicine are in the practice of attending the Infirmary at present?—Very much; I believe that every student of Medicine attends the Infirmary.

In what way are they admitted to attend the Infirmary?—Upon paying a fee of five guineas they receive tickets to attend the Infirmary; they are allowed to attend it as long as they please.

By whom are those tickets given?—By the Treasurer of the Infirmary; and the sum of money that is paid for them goes to the funds of the hospital.

Are the students, without having any teacher with them, permitted to go at any time into the hospital?—Only during the hours that the two physicians go round the wards; and they are occasionally allowed to go in, when there is any particular case, if they ask liberty from the physicians.

Are any means used to ascertain that the students attend regularly at the hours when the physicians attend?—I am not certain that there is anything done in that way, but I believe the attendance is very regular. I happen to be a manager of the Infirmary, and have had frequent opportunities of being there, and I am satisfied that the attendance is very regular.

By whom is the attestation of their attendance given?—By the physicians. There are generally two classes of students, one with Dr. Williamson and the other with Dr. Ewing; and they certify their attendance when they are going away to Edinburgh or London, or anywhere else.

Can you state upon what authority the Professorship of Chemistry was instituted in this University?—As it took place before I was here, I can only say, that I understand that a Mrs. Blackwell left £40 a year as a salary for the Professorship of Chemistry, and that in the original deed she named Dr. French as the first Professor, and left the patronage to the University.

Was there any sanction obtained from the Crown, or from the Chancellor, to the institution of this Professorship?—It is not in my power to say, but I rather think not.

Is there nothing but the will of Mrs. Blackwell, under which that individual is made a

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member of the Senatus?—I suppose there is an adoption of the will by the Senatus; but as I was not present, I cannot speak with confidence.

What is your opinion of the expediency of a union of the two Colleges, either as one College or as one University?—I should question very much the propriety of uniting the two Colleges into one, on account of the number of students that generally attend the primary classes; because I think, while the system of examination is going on, it is impossible to do justice to more than the numbers that we have attending each. King's College and our College have about the same number of students; my class has about 60, and I suppose Mr. Tulloch's, which corresponds to mine, in the King's College, is about 60; and I should suppose it impossible to do the same justice to 120 that I can do to half of them.

What is your opinion, with respect to their being united into one University?—I can see no objection to their being united in one University.

Do you see any advantage in it?—Not any very material advantage; but I see no particular objection to it.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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*Robert Hamilton*, Esq., LL.D., called in and examined.

Professor Hamilton.

You are Professor of Mathematics in this College?—I am.

Have you seen, and do you concur in, the Answers that have been given by the Senatus Academicus to the Questions from the Commissioners?—I saw the Answers that were given in last year, and I concur in them.

The Commissioners understand that you have not, for some years, taught the Mathematical class?—I have not. In the year 1814 I engaged an assistant, being then in the 71st year of my age. I continued to do part of my duty till three years ago. These three last years I have done no duty whatever.

Did you appoint your successor yourself, or in conjunction with the Senatus Academicus?—In conjunction with the Senatus Academicus. I consulted them upon it, and did it with their approbation.

Is there any suggestion you would wish to make to the Commissioners respecting the manner of conducting the Mathematical class, or generally, respecting the interests of the University?—I believe that the Mathematical class is conducted with all the propriety that can well be done; and in that class, as well as the other, I believe that care is taken to keep pace in the lectures with the alterations in the state of the science.

Do you think that the session might be beneficially lengthened?—My opinion is, that it might be to a certain extent beneficially lengthened. There is a circumstance that perhaps would make some limitation necessary in lengthening it, viz. that a great part of the students are in poor circumstances, and not able to afford the expense of residing in the town for a long time; but to a certain extent, in my opinion, it would be beneficial, both to the masters and students, to have the session lengthened,—not, perhaps, that the number of meetings should be greater than it is at present, but they are too much crowded together; and it would be more easy to the masters, and more beneficial to the students, if they were extended over a longer period.

Would you propose the addition of a month to the session?—I should think the addition of a month it might well bear.

Have you formed any opinion as to the expediency or advantage of a union of the two Colleges?—No doubt the Commissioners are informed that several attempts of that sort have been made: the last was in 1786. I was at that time a member of the College, and I am the only one surviving. At that time the opinion of every member of our College and University was, that a full union, both of the University and the Colleges, would be expedient. That, however, was opposed by the King's College, and it became abortive. Now, although my opinion then was for a union of the Colleges—a union somewhat similar to what took place at St. Andrews—I have altered my opinion since; and the reason that suggested the alteration is this: at that time the number of students, both here and at the King's College, was much smaller than it is at present; we thought from 30 to 40 a good class. It appeared then, that as that was a smaller number than a Professor of ordinary activity could take the charge of, it was to be regretted that there should be two separate Professors, so near to each other, undertaking a charge that one man was fully equal to. Now the number of students is more than doubled, and therefore my opinion is that if the College was united, so that there was only one Professor for each department, the duty could not be done to the same advantage as it could be if there were two Professors, one in each College, for the same department. I thought it was necessary to state the reason of the alteration of my opinion. In my present opinion it would be inexpedient, for the reason I have stated. As to the other question, with reference to the union of the Universities, I see no objection to it, though it does not appear to me that there would be any great advantages resulting from it. In case of a union of the Universities, without a union of the Colleges, the principal point in which they would act as a general body would be in granting degrees. No doubt something would be added to the respectability of their degrees by their uniting; in other respects, the uniting into one University does not appear to me of very essential consequence.

Do you think that a union of the faculties of Divinity and Medicine might be beneficially accomplished?—It is rather out of my line to form a decided opinion upon that point. There is one department in which I think a single Professor would be fully sufficient, and that is the department of Oriental Languages.

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Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commissioners, independently of what you have now stated?—I do not recollect any.

Have you formed any opinion with respect to the mode in which the election of the Rector is conducted at present?—I have; it is an unfavourable opinion. With regard to the present mode, it is well known to the Commissioners that the greater part of our students enter very young—younger, indeed, than is eligible; but that is a thing which it is not in our power to prevent; but the consequence is that there are always some students who are disposed to be factious and discontented, and who, for a considerable time before the election of the Rector, engage in politics and parties, which are apt to draw off their attention from those things to which it ought to be directed, and the effects of that I have been very sensible of. I may mention, that till within these eight or ten years nothing of that kind has occurred, though there have been regular elections of the Rectors ever since I was a member of the College. Till within these eight or ten years matters went on smoothly; and it is within that later period that the spirit of party and politics has come in among the students, which has had a bad effect upon their studies for a considerable time before the election.

Would you propose to limit the right to the elder students, or would you think it advantageous that they should all be excluded from exercising it?—I have a little difficulty in forming an opinion. I have seen very bad consequences from matters as they are: whether limiting it to the elder students would remedy it or not I cannot say.

What arrangement was made with respect to providing your assistant and successor with suitable recompense?—I retain the salary, and my assistant has nearly all the fees of the class.

Was he recommended by you to the patrons?—He was recommended by me to the Senatus Academicus. For the two or three first years he was only my assistant; afterwards he was, by the town-council, the patrons of the office, appointed my assistant and successor.

At your request?—Yes.

You did not resign?—No, I still hold the office.

Can you state upon what footing it was that Dr. French was admitted a member of the Senatus Academicus, and made a Professor?—The Senatus Academicus agreed, in consequence of Mrs. Blackwell's mortification, to admit him one of their Professors.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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[*On the Evidence being sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he added the following paragraph*]:—

"I beg leave to mention, that although the answer to the query, 'Would you propose to limit the elder students,' &c. be correctly stated as I gave it, yet, on recollection, I am of opinion that the inconveniences mentioned would not be done away by limiting the right of election to the students in the higher classes.

"If any means could be found of adding to the number of Professorships, I should think a Professor of Modern Literature a valuable accession to the University."

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*John Cruickshank,* Esq., A.M., called in and examined.

John Cruickshank, Esq.

You are assistant and successor to Dr. Hamilton, the Professor of Mathematics?—I am.

Do you concur in all the statements contained in the Answers to the Questions proposed by the Commissioners to the Senatus Academicus?—I do, with two very slight exceptions. I am sorry that, in making up one of the Returns, there were two errors committed, which I discovered soon after; and I will give in the corrections of them. I do not think they are of great importance. [*The Witness delivered in the same.*] The one refers to the comparison of the present names of the small crofts, with the names which they bore in 1716: there are three entries in the table given in page 3, which are not perfectly correct. The other refers to what is said with regard to the property of the College in the Grey Friars Church. Both those errors appear in one of the Supplementary Appendices.

Will you have the goodness to state in detail to the Commissioners the manner in which you conduct the Mathematical class?—In the first place, as to the method of conducting the class, I would state, that I secure regularity of attendance by calling a catalogue always at the beginning of the meeting, and calling over again, at the end of the meeting, the names of those absent at the beginning of it, in order to distinguish those who come too late from those that are absent altogether. I may state, also, that I regularly watch the censor, so as to detect him if he falsify the catalogue, either by neglect or design; so that I can affirm with certainty that no student can be late or absent without my knowing it.

Do the students sit in fixed places?—They do not, in my class.

If they were fixed in certain places, might not that save the calling the catalogue, by enabling you to see at once whether any row wanted its proper number?—I should think not, if the class were very numerous.

How long does the calling the catalogue take?—A very short time; I do not allow the censor to read the Christian names of all the students. All those of the name of Alexander, for example, are together in the catalogue; he reads the first Christian name of Alexander with the surname, and then he runs through the other surnames as fast as he can. My reason for not obliging the students to sit in any constant order is, that sometimes two

or three of them are apt to get too intimately acquainted when they sit in that way, and to become troublesome and trifling. When they enter the class-room promiscuously, and take their seats as they can find them, it seldom occurs that, in any bench, the order is the same on two days in succession; and I think, upon the whole, that this is an advantage. In my mode of teaching, very few written lectures are read, the subjects not admitting of them with much advantage. A very great number of exercises are proposed in writing, the answers to some of which are examined by me at home; and the students are examined on the others in the class-room.

Will you state what it is you read, as well as the method you pursue?—In the elementary Mathematical class, a few days are spent in illustrating the principles of arithmetic; but the students are supposed to have learned arithmetic before they enter that class.

Is that the fact?—With respect to a few of the students, it was sometimes not the fact a short time ago; but by the system of entrance-examinations, which are now introduced here, we can very easily ascertain whether they are intimately acquainted with the elements of arithmetic or not; and we reject those who are not so acquainted; or, if they *will* go forward, they are allowed to do so only as private students, who cannot be candidates for any University honours, and are not allowed to wear University gowns.

Has that regulation been productive of beneficial consequences?—The regulation is as yet carried into effect only partially. Last autumn it was carried into effect with respect to the Bursars, and it produced remarkably good consequences; they came forward much better prepared than could have been expected. It was intimated, at the close of the last session, that the same regulation would be extended to all public students.

From which you anticipate equal benefit?—I do. If this be the proper time to state my opinion with respect to those entrance-examinations, I think they are of the utmost importance, and that it would be highly conducive to the interests of learning, if they were introduced into all the Universities. Further, in the elementary class, after spending a few days in illustrating the principles of arithmetic, a long time is devoted to the elements of geometry. In the course of the session, the first six books of Euclid are taught, together with algebra, as far as simple equations; then the elements of plane trigonometry, with their application to the mensuration of heights and distances, and to land surveying. These are the branches taught in the elementary class. In the second class, I spend a few days in revising algebra from the beginning. I then give a great variety of examples, both in simple and quadratic equations. Next, I give the application of algebra to different kinds of series, such as arithmetical and geometrical series, figurate numbers, combinations and permutations, and so forth; and then its application to compound interest and annuities. I also devote a short time to the higher equations, such as cubic and biquadratic equations, but not a very long period. I then go on to the elements of solid geometry, with their practical application; then conic sections; then the doctrine of the sphere; the elements of navigation, the elements of spherical trigonometry, with their application to a great variety of nautical and astronomical problems, and also to dialling; but I may mention, that I have taught dialling for several years back, in a separate class, allowing those who choose to attend, and not forcing the whole class to attend it. My reason for doing so has been, that I was rather confined as to time, in going over all those branches in one course. No fee is ever charged for the dialling class.

How long may it last?—I cannot say with certainty; I think usually about four weeks, three meetings a week; it may be two or three meetings more. In the third Mathematical class, I spend a good deal of time on the higher equations, and the more difficult applications of algebra, such as its application to geometry and to Natural Philosophy, and to indeterminate problems. Then I give a good many more astronomical and nautical problems, rather more difficult than those that were given in the class immediately preceding. The third class not being numerous in general, I am able also to show the students in it the method of using the astronomical instruments, to put several of the instruments into their hands, to show them the adjustments, and to take observations in their presence, and give them the observed quantities on which to found calculations. I find these to be much more interesting to them than mere suppositions prescribed as exercises. A great portion of the time is spent, in that class, in teaching the elements of fluxions, and their application to various branches, such as problems *de maximis et minimis*, and the mode of drawing tangents to curves—the method of finding areas, the lengths of curved lines, the surfaces and the contents of solids, and so forth. In the fourth Mathematical class, in which there has never been, as far as I know, more than one student (the person who has gained Gray's Mathematical bursary, and who does not attend the Professor at stated hours), there are usually taught the higher parts of fluxions, and different parts of astronomy.

Is attendance upon the third and fourth classes voluntary?—It is, except on the part of the Mathematical Bursar, who, by the deed of mortification, is obliged to attend the third and fourth classes. I have not known any instance of more than the Mathematical Bursar attending the fourth class; and the Professor usually meets with him at such hours and on such days as are most convenient to both parties.

Is that a voluntary duty upon your part?—No, I do not consider it as such, because, by Gray's deed of mortification, the Bursar is required to attend both the third and fourth classes; and it is appointed that for each Bursar the Professor of Mathematics shall receive a fee of two guineas. When the bursary was increased from £12, which it was at first, to £15, and subsequently to £25, this fee of two guineas was increased by the College to three guineas. It has not been customary to take any fee from the students who attended the third Mathematical class voluntarily; so that the Professor of Mathematics teaches the third and fourth classes for this fee of three guineas for each.

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How much time do you spend with that one student at once?—I do not spend much time with him in general, because the method is to prescribe to him written exercises; to examine his papers at my leisure; and perhaps spend 15 or 20 minutes, or perhaps in some cases a whole hour, in conversing with him upon the subject of those papers.

Have any of the students who have acquired that bursary prosecuted the study of Mathematics pretty high?—There are several instances of their having done so. There was one instance, in 1795, of a student's receiving a gold medal, which is appointed by the founder of the Mathematical bursary, to be given out of the same fund to any Mathematical Bursar who eminently distinguishes himself in Mathematics. The same medal was given in 1824 and 1825. These are the only instances in which it has been given since its foundation in 1772.

Have any of those young men turned out civil engineers?—They have not. The last two are still but very young men. One of them teaches an arithmetical and mathematical school in Aberdeen,—what is called the Town's Mathematical School. The one that received the medal in 1795 studied Medicine, went to the East Indies, and died soon after.

How many hours a day are you occupied in teaching?—The first class meets daily, one hour a day; the second also daily, one hour a day; the third class meets only three times a week; and the fourth in the irregular way I have been describing. The third class is generally not opened till about the 18th or 20th of November.

How long is the course?—The course is 22½ weeks, without any vacation, except the 25th of December and the 1st of January. I have mentioned already that very little time is spent in my classes, in reading written lectures. Towards the end of each meeting, the lessons for the next day are prescribed and explained; and the greater part of each meeting is occupied in examining the students on the lessons prescribed on the preceding day. In the first and second Mathematical classes a few prize-books have of late years been given at the end of the session, by competition, which I think are very useful in exciting emulation. When fines happen to be taken in the class, for being late or absent, or for misbehaviour, the produce of those fines I have applied of late years to the purchase of prize-books. In some instances, the fines for a winter have not exceeded a few shillings, in which cases I have added a little to them myself.

In what manner do you give those prizes?—I give them by competition; and I think all prizes of that description should be given by competition. I do not at all approve of the mode of giving them by the votes of the students, because, although I am aware that it succeeds pretty well on many occasions, yet I think the system is very liable to be abused; and I know instances where it has been grossly abused.

In what way?—By the students going about among their fellows, during the session, soliciting votes, and getting them through favour.

Were you a student yourself at this University?—I was.

Was the system of prizes then in operation?—It was not.

How is the competition for the prizes conducted?—The competition for my prizes is conducted as follows: I generally hold the competition of both the first and second Mathematical classes in one afternoon; I meet with them at four o'clock, and I place the competitors from the one class at tables at the one end of the Hall; and those from the other at the other end. I prescribe the exercises in writing, and I order the answers to be given in in writing at a certain hour, generally about ten o'clock at night. I remain with the competitors to see that they do not assist one another.

Do you think that the institution of prizes has excited much greater emulation among the students than existed in your time?—Much greater; and I should think it highly to be desired, that a certain provision should be made for regular prizes; that they should not depend upon anything so precarious as fine-money.

Is it your opinion, that a number of small prizes, or a few more valuable prizes, is the best system?—I do not think, that when prizes are given for proficiency at the end of the session, very much depends upon their value. If the highest prize is from 30*s.* to two guineas, what may be sufficient for purchasing and binding handsomely some useful book on Mathematics, I think that is sufficient. The lowest prize ought also to be sufficient to purchase and bind handsomely some useful mathematical work, and therefore ought hardly to be under 15*s.* or 16*s.* I think it would be very desirable to have a prize of that description for every five students in a class; I should think that proportion sufficient. I would wish to state further to the Commissioners, that, in order to excite emulation among my scholars, I not only encourage them in the usual way, by well-timed praise of those that are diligent, and by reprimanding the idle, but I warn the students regularly, at the commencement of the session, that I am to keep accurate records of their proficiency, as displayed at each of the daily examinations. Those records of their proficiency, as shewn at the daily examinations of the class, I keep by means of a set of marks, which I place on the catalogue before me, after the names of the students. These marks shew me also how often each student has been examined during the preceding part of the session. I never examine the students in any fixed order; so that no student in my class can know when he is to be examined. He may be examined, for aught he knows, twice in one day; he may be examined to-day, and again to-morrow; or he may not be examined for four or five days; yet, at any period of the session, I can tell, by means of those notes or marks, how often I have examined each student during the preceding part of the session, and what proficiency he has shewn at each examination, by having half-a-dozen different marks, one to express distinguished excellence, another for the next degree of proficiency, and so on.

Do you make your certificates correspond with those marks?—I always do so; and I warn the students regularly that I am to do so. I could, by referring to my books at present,

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state the proficiency of any student who attended several years ago, at each of the daily examinations, with as much certainty as I could have done at the moment when the examination was finished.

How are your certificates expressed ?—I do not enter so far into particulars, in expressing the certificates, as the Commissioners may perhaps be led to suppose. With regard to some students, I certify merely regular attendance, if it has been regular. If the attendance has been for only a part of the session, I certify that they have attended for such a portion of the session only; and if they have been prevented from attending longer by ill health, I state that in the certificate. I state that they have regularly made good progress, or that they have made considerable progress, or that they have given me satisfaction, or that they have made very great progress—according to the state of the fact; and the consequence is that students who have made little or no progress scarcely ever ask a certificate from me. I may mention further, that to secure attention in the class, I adopt a method, on many occasions, which I believe is scarcely applicable in most classes. For instance, in one demonstration of Euclid, I often employ several students, sometimes five or six; when one student has gone on for a little, I call out the name of another, who is obliged to begin exactly where the other stopped; and so on with others. If any one has been inattentive, he does not know at what point to begin; and it is accounted no excuse for him, that he can perhaps give the demonstration from the beginning, because this only shews that he has previously prepared his lesson: but if he cannot begin at the point where the other stopped, it shews that he was inattentive to what was going on at the time.

Do you employ the system of monitors at all in your class ?—I do not.

Are you able to go through the whole satisfactorily without that ?—Yes; and, in a class of that kind, I do not think the system of monitors would answer well. It is very apt to excite jealousy among the students, and ill-will against one another. I think it is much better when a Professor can manage the whole himself, in the way in which I do.

Could your system be extended to a greater number of students ?—It could, to a considerably greater number of students; but the more numerous the class, of course the less effective will this system of daily examinations be; and therefore it is of very great importance, in my opinion, that the classes should not be too numerous; because, except in the professional classes, such as those of Divinity, Medicine, and Law, I consider the daily examinations as the most important part of the work of teaching; and any arrangement that would render them less effectual I should think injurious to the interests of learning.

Would that consideration influence your opinion with respect to the advantage of a union of the two Colleges ?—In the highest degree. I should think a union of the under graduate classes, or the classes of Languages and Philosophy, would be highly injurious to the interests of education in this quarter. I have thought on that subject for many years, and I am more and more confirmed in that opinion.

Do you see any advantages from a union of the Universities ?—Very great advantages; and, with the leave of the Commissioners, I will read a few notes I have written upon that subject. I think the two Universities ought to be united into one, leaving two separate Colleges for Philosophy, as there are at present. A union of the two faculties of Arts would, in my opinion, be most injurious to the interests of learning in this quarter, as it would render the system of daily examinations much less effectual; which examinations I consider to be by far the most important part of our system of teaching in the Philosophy classes. I think, in the united University, there should be but one faculty of Divinity, one of Law, and one of Medicine. There are already four Professorships connected with Divinity; there are two Professors of Divinity, and two Professors of Oriental Languages. Those Professorships seem quite sufficient, if properly modelled, and might be converted into one for Theology, one for Biblical Criticism, one for Ecclesiastical History, and one for Oriental Languages. There are also two Professorships of Medicine, although the one in Marischal College is, in my opinion, not sufficiently endowed. These should be made effective. I think no sinecure should be allowed. I think also, that the lectureships already established should be converted into Professorships properly endowed, so that lectures may be given daily on the various branches of medical science, instead of three times a week, as is the case at present; and additional Professorships should be afterwards established in the medical school, as they come to be wanted. It appears to me also, that it would be a great improvement if, in all the Universities, students of Medicine were prohibited from entering the medical classes till they had finished their attendance in the Philosophy classes. I think, when they attend both at the same time, they are apt to neglect the subjects of both, and do little good in either. In the united University, prizes and other honours being given by the University would be objects also of useful emulation between the two Colleges of the University,—the two Colleges of Languages and Philosophy.

What is your opinion of the manner in which the Rector of this University is elected ?—I think that no plan of electing a Rector could be worse in practice than the present, because it calls away the attention of the students very much from their studies, and it also gives a handle to meddling persons, to irritate the students against their Professors, and against one another. This has happened frequently of late, and at the last election of a Rector here, on the first of March, the conduct of some of the students was particularly riotous. I may state also, that in February 1823 and 1824, the students in my classes were very inattentive to their studies during the four weeks immediately preceding the election. The same thing has happened partially since, but not to any very great extent.

Who was elected Rector then ?—In 1823, I believe, Lord Fife; but Mr. Hume was put in nomination, which was the cause of the irritation among the students; and the irritation in 1824 arose from the same cause. That year Mr. Hume was elected.

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Is there any mode you would suggest, according to which you think the election could be better conducted?—I should not like to give an opinion upon that subject, if the Commissioners would excuse me. Indeed I have not reflected much on it.

You are of opinion, however, that the right should not be exercised by the students?—Not in the way in which it is at present. I think that no plan could be worse than the present.

Have you any suggestions that you wish to offer to the Commissioners, in addition to the subjects upon which you have already been examined?—First, I beg to state that new buildings seem to be absolutely necessary here, without which, it is, in my opinion, impossible to carry on some of the classes much longer; and an endowment for a Professorship of Humanity is very much wanted here. We have at present a lecturer on Humanity, as he is called; but he cannot devote so much time to the subject as appears to me to be necessary. If it were possible, I think provision should be made for increasing most of our bursaries, which are very small.

What is your opinion as to the effect of a number of small bursaries in the College?—I think that a number of very small bursaries is not useful, because they are temptations to poor lads to come forward; and then they give them very little assistance, even although we charge very low fees off those small bursaries. I think that, if possible, the bursaries should be from £12 to £15 at least; and the highest from £20 to £25, that they may really serve as some important assistance to poor students.

You stated that you have instituted a separate class for dialling, upon the ground of your not being able completely to overtake that subject; do you imagine that any advantage would result from the young men that come to you receiving, before they come to College, the elements of Mathematical instruction?—I think that advantage would result from their knowing, at least, two or three books of Euclid, and algebra, as far as simple equations; but I am rather in doubt whether these could be well taught at the parochial schools. If they could be well taught at the parochial schools, I should think it desirable that students should be required to know them before they enter the first Mathematical class.

Do you consider that there would be any greater difficulty in obtaining a knowledge of Mathematics than in attaining a knowledge of Greek?—I consider there would be much greater difficulty in acquiring a preliminary knowledge of Mathematics, because the teaching of pure Mathematics is an exercise to which the parochial schoolmasters are less accustomed, and is very different from the teaching of languages—the one requiring the exercise chiefly of the reasoning faculty, the other requiring the exercise chiefly of memory.

Would you conceive it to be of great advantage that the elements of Greek should be taught before they enter the College?—Of very great advantage. I think they should not only know the Greek grammar well, but that they should be able to read, at least with the help of a dictionary, one or two of the easier Greek authors, such as a little of the New Testament, a little of Xenophon, and a little of Homer.

Do you conceive that if that were required there would be any difficulty in finding parochial teachers to give that degree of education?—I think that difficulty would be found in only a very few instances. I am convinced that the greater part of the parochial teachers in the north of Scotland, at present, are capable of teaching as much of Greek as I have mentioned; and in the few instances where such parochial teachers are not to be found, the worst that could happen would be, that the parent or guardian would have to send the pupil for four or five months to some seminary where Greek could be learned, to some academy, or to some school at the seat of a University; and I can easily suppose that, in a short time, the parochial schools might be regulated in such a way that all the teachers should be capable of teaching the elements of Greek.

Supposing a small addition were made to the salaries of the parochial schoolmasters, could there be the slightest difficulty in getting teachers perfectly qualified to teach it?—I am convinced that there would not be the slightest difficulty.

You mentioned that it was proposed to extend the initiatory examination; what is the mode in which it is proposed that that examination shall be conducted?—Partly by written exercises, and partly by questionary trials. Last autumn, when the Bursars were examined at their entrance, on some of the subjects they were examined by questionary trials, and on others of them by means of written exercises, according as it was judged that the one method or the other was best adapted to the subject.

Was the examination carried on by the first Professor, or by all the Professors?—The examination was carried on by all the Professors. It did not apply to the Bursars entering the first class alone; it applied to the Bursars entering all the classes; for instance, if a Bursar purposing to enter the third class was found, on examination, to be very deficient, he was turned back to attend the second class for another session; or, if he chose to go forward at all events, he was allowed to do so only as a private student, who could not subsequently be a candidate for any University honours.

Was he, in that case, deprived of his bursary?—Yes, if he went forward.

With respect to other students, is it intended, in the event of their not being found to have made progress, that they shall be prevented going forward?—Yes; or if they do go forward, that they shall go forward only as private students.

Supposing this case should occur, that a young man who went on against the opinion of the Senatus, should become a very eminent and distinguished scholar in the third year of his course, would it be part of the plan, in that case, to exclude him from University honours?—The system is as yet new, and that is a new case, which has not been taken into consideration.

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Do you think the session of the College might be lengthened with advantage?—I am of that opinion.

To what extent?—I think seven months is the utmost length to which it should be extended; perhaps six months might be sufficient. In case of the session's being lengthened here, I think the classes that now meet three hours a day should be reduced to two meetings a day. The increased length of the session would leave those classes as effective as they are at present, and more time would be left for classical learning during the last three years of the curriculum. I am of opinion that a moderate addition to the length of the session would be beneficial to the interests of education, and would not so far increase the expense as to exclude from an academical education many of those that attain to it at present. If the effect of lengthening the session were to exclude many of those that can at present attain an academical education, I should think the extension of it a serious evil to the country. I should give my opinion very much against it if I thought that this would be the result of it.

Have you any other suggestion to make?—I think that for our chemical Professorship an additional endowment is very necessary, and that the class should be taught at least five times a week, instead of three times a week, as it has been hitherto. I think also that the students in the Scotch Universities should be exempted from the operation of the militia laws, as students are in the English Universities. I think it is a very great hardship that our students are not exempted from the operation of those laws. Perhaps also, if there were some fellowships, or other small endowments for private tutors, it might be an improvement; but this is a thought which has occurred to me only just now, and I have not paid much attention to the subject.

Is it much the practice in Aberdeen for the students to be assisted by young men reading with them?—It is very much the practice.

Do you consider that much advantage arises from it?—Yes, I think considerable advantage arises from it, particularly with respect to the duller scholars, who are often provided with such assistants, through the instrumentality of their parents or guardians. Scholars of greater abilities and diligence do not require any such assistance.

Was it to a number of fixed tutors that you alluded, in the suggestion you have just made?—It was: well qualified persons, who might be always accessible to students that were willing to pay a very moderate sum. The fee ought to be moderate; and the fellow or tutor would be able to teach for a moderate remuneration from the student, because he is supposed to have an emolument from the funds of the University.

Would you consider that a good application of part of the bursary funds, if it could be accomplished?—Not of the bursary funds. I think our bursaries, small as they are, are of very great value to very poor students; and, upon the whole, among those poor students we have our best scholars; that is, taking an equal number of both classes, we have a greater proportion of excellent scholars among the poor students than among those of the higher class.

Do students going on to the Divinity class generally attend your class before they go to the Natural Philosophy class?—All the regular students are obliged to attend my elementary class before they study Natural Philosophy. That has always been the practice, from the year 1754; and while they are studying Natural Philosophy they are attending the second Mathematical class.

Do you not think it would be desirable that they should have finished the second Mathematical class before they enter upon the study of Natural Philosophy?—Perhaps it would; but I cannot see how that could easily be accomplished, unless the attendance on Natural Philosophy were deferred till the last year of the curriculum; and I think the class for Moral Philosophy is better placed last in the curriculum.

Does not that necessarily require that the Professor of Natural Philosophy shall teach his class rather in a more superficial manner than he would do in the other arrangement?—Not in general; because it is algebra that is most frequently referred to in the demonstrations in Natural Philosophy, and the students have made some progress in algebra during the first session of their mathematical studies, and they are employed in algebra while they are attending the first part of the Natural Philosophy course.

In going through dynamics, and such parts of Astronomy as the Professor of Natural Philosophy gives, have the students made sufficient proficiency in Mathematics to enable them to derive benefit from the instructions of the Professor of Natural Philosophy?—They have not made sufficient proficiency to enable them to understand the more abstruse parts of those subjects; but the more abstruse parts of them are not taught in general.

Considering the age at which the young men enter this College, might not the addition of a year be made to the curriculum?—I could hardly venture to express an opinion upon that subject, unless I had time to view it in all its bearings. I may mention, in reference to a former question, that the Professor of Natural Philosophy, in a few instances, is obliged to anticipate, with respect to the second Mathematical course. For example, in teaching a part of Natural Philosophy that requires the use of conic sections, he states to his class the propositions, perhaps, before I have arrived at them. He states the enunciations of the propositions; the students commit these to memory, and apply them; and he informs them that they will get the demonstrations from me in a few weeks. This may occur in a few instances, but not in many, and I believe that irregularities of this kind are found to subsist in every seminary, and will subsist, whatever regulations may be made to prevent them.

Have you any other suggestions to make?—Nothing else occurs to me at present.

What is the amount of the emolument you now derive from your situation as conjunct Professor, and upon what principle is that arrangement fixed?—It is regulated by private

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agreement between Dr. Hamilton and me. When I came hither first, as assistant to Dr. Hamilton, I taught only the first and second Mathematical classes. I received £70 a year for doing so. Either two or three years after, Dr. Hamilton voluntarily increased the allowance to £80, and subsequently he voluntarily increased it to £100 a year. Three years ago, when he gave over to my charge the third and fourth Mathematical classes, which he had wished to retain himself till then, another arrangement was made.

Were you by that time Professor?—Yes a long while before that. I was appointed assistant and successor to Dr. Hamilton in 1817, and it is only three years since the arrangement I am now about to mention was made. It was proposed by Dr. Hamilton, without any solicitation from me; and it was this—that I should have £150, if the fees of all the classes should amount to that sum; and that if they exceeded £150, the surplus should be equally divided between him and me. The allowance which I have had for the last two sessions, in consequence of that arrangement, has been from £160 to £180.

So that the fees derived from the Mathematical classes are somewhere about £190 or £200?—Yes; they have been about those sums for the last four or five years.

Then there was no arrangement stipulated or conditioned, either by the Senatus or by the patrons, the town-council, at the time you were appointed?—None; and there never has been any such stipulation, as far as I know, in any similar case. It is always matter of private arrangement between the Professor and the person whom he employs as his assistant.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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*Explanations and Additions made by the Witness on revising his Evidence.*

"At my examination, I misapprehended the question (*middle of preceding page*) respecting the propriety of applying part of the bursary funds, towards the support of tutors. I understood it to refer, not to *part* only of the bursary funds, but to the whole of them; and I answered it accordingly. This has occasioned some appearance of inconsistency between the answer and a preceding one. My opinion on the subject is,—that our bursaries are, upon the whole, of great use to poor students; but that the very small bursaries, considered by themselves, are rather hurtful than beneficial in their effects. I therefore think that the application of the very small bursaries, towards the support of tutors, if it could be accomplished, would be preferable to leaving them as they are, but that it would be better still to augment them, and to provide for tutors otherwise.

"The opinion expressed in one of my answers, respecting the difficulty of getting the elements of pure Mathematics well taught in the parochial schools, refers to those schools in their present state. From the attainments which I have known many of my pupils to have made at such schools, I am led to infer, that the elements of practical Mathematics are well taught in many of them, but that, with a few distinguished exceptions, the elements of pure Mathematics are taught in them very superficially. Of late, however, I have observed some marks of improvement in this respect; and I have no doubt that any arrangement, which should meliorate the condition of the parochial schoolmasters, and, at the same time, render the study of pure Mathematics more common in their schools, would lead to a great improvement in their mode of teaching that branch.

"In answer to the question (*preceding page*) respecting the addition of a year to the curriculum for the degree of A.M., I have now to state, that, considering other changes, which I hope to see effected, my opinion is against such an addition. It is certainly desirable that the graduates should be a little older at their graduation, and that their attainments should be much higher than they have been, in general, for many years; but it appears to me, that improvements in these respects may be brought about by means less expensive to the students, than such an extension of the curriculum would be. Were it necessary to continue the present practice of teaching the rudiments of Greek in the Universities, I think the addition of a year to the curriculum would, upon the whole, be desirable. But I trust that students will soon be required to know as much Greek at their first admission as they have done hitherto when leaving the first class. If these qualifications in Greek, and also respectable qualifications in Latin, be held requisite, and be ascertained by entrance-examinations everywhere strictly enforced, the students, at their first admission, will most probably be a year older, at an average, than they have been of late; their stock of general knowledge will be greater, and their faculties will be more improved. They will thus be capable of making greater progress in a given time; and strict examinations, prizes, and degrees, will be powerful incitements to exertion. From these causes, the attainments of the students, at the end of four years, particularly if the session be lengthened, will be much higher than they are, in general, under the present system.

"Having already recommended an extension of the period of the session, I may here state, as an argument of considerable weight in favour of the alteration, that if the present order of studies be continued in Marischal College, and the session be lengthened to seven months, much more Mathematics may then be taught, and the students may be much better prepared for the study of Natural Philosophy. Nearly as much algebra may then be introduced into the first course as is now taught in both the first and second courses; solid geometry and conic sections may be taught early in the second course, and after them a considerable portion of the elements of fluxions may be introduced with advantage.

"That a moderate addition to the length of the session would add less to the expense of a University education than the addition of a year to the curriculum would do seems too obvious to need illustration. Whatever length be fixed for the session, I think no vacation, exceeding one day at a time, should be allowed in the course of it. When I first

taught in Marischal College, there was a vacation of three successive days at Christmas. Many of the students were thereby led into amusements which they did not always relinquish when the vacation ended. Some of them went great distances into the country, to visit their relations, and were often too late in returning: they sometimes caught severe colds on their journey, and were unable to attend regularly for sometime thereafter. I remember one case of this kind, which proved fatal. To remedy these evils, the vacation was reduced to one day, and the reduction had the desired effect.

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"There is indeed one way of extending the curriculum for the degree of A.M., which, in my opinion, would not be objectionable, but rather advantageous, whatever may be determined respecting the length of the session, or the previous education of candidates for admission. The degree of Bachelor of Arts only might be given at the end of four sessions; that of A.M. at the end of other two sessions, and to candidates who should pass an examination on higher and more difficult branches of literature and science than were required for the inferior degree. On these higher branches it would be necessary to institute lectures. I would not, however, approve of making attendance on such lectures imperative. I would recommend leaving the candidate for the higher degree to acquire the requisite additional knowledge in whatever way he might find most convenient. If such lectures were instituted, I think the Principals of Colleges might very properly be charged with the duty of delivering part of them.

"I might have stated in my evidence, that I usually give a few extraordinary lessons on other subjects, as well as on dialling. From indistinct recollection, I stated the average number of meetings for dialling a little too high; but I can affirm that the extraordinary meetings, for that and other subjects together, usually exceed the number mentioned in my evidence (p. 91).

"The branches of Arithmetic which the students are required to understand before entering the first Mathematical class are the four fundamental rules, simple and compound proportion, vulgar fractions, decimals, and the extraction of the square and cube roots.

"I think it necessary respectfully to solicit the attention of the Royal Commissioners to the state of the Burse Fund, which will be greatly deficient for paying the annuities charged on it, when the rents of the lodgings now occupied in the College buildings shall have dropped; and this must happen, at the latest, when the present buildings are removed.

"I think it would be of great importance to the Scotch Universities, to be visited by a Royal Commission every ten years; and that it ought to be a rule to appoint, as Commissioners for every new Visitation, several of those noblemen and gentlemen who were members of the Commission immediately preceding."

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*William Knight*, Esq., LL.D., called in and examined.

Professor Knight

You are Professor of Natural Philosophy in this College?—I am.

Dou you concur in all the Answers which have been returned to the requisitions of the Commissioners?—I do.

Will you be so good as to state to the Commissioners, in detail, the manner in which you conduct the Natural Philosophy class?—The class of Natural or Mechanical Philosophy in this College is taught in the following manner:—it consists, in the first part of the course, of an introductory view of the principles of reasoning in the physical sciences. It proceeds to consider the properties of matter, as far as it is necessary to view them in connection with Mechanical Philosophy. It goes on to consider the Theory of Motion, under Dynamics; the Theory and Practice of Machinery, under Mechanics; the sciences of Hydro-Dynamics, Electricity, Magnetism, Optics, and Astronomy. The whole of the lectures are strictly confined to the Philosophy of Motion, no lecture on any other branch of Physical science, such as Chemistry or Natural History, being admitted. Where the sciences of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are connected, as happens, for example, in Electricity, the subjects are never pursued farther than is requisite with regard to the Philosophy of Motion. The lectures are accompanied with daily examinations, with a weekly examination of one hour, in which are put the principal questions of the week preceding, with exercises or essays prescribed weekly to the students, and which are strictly required from them, besides occasional questions which require answers in writing, and which are frequently put, on many subjects, daily. As the Commissioners, in their letter some weeks ago, wished as minute and detailed information with regard to the courses of teaching as possible, I have brought an account or diary of the session before the last, specifying what was done at each meeting—that is, for that particular session; but it may be understood, with a few variations, to answer for more sessions than one.—[*The Witness delivered in the same. Printed—see* p. 102.]

You give lectures also on Botany?—I have given lectures on Botany since my appointment to the Natural Philosophy Chair, in consequence of the following circumstances:—I had an attachment to Botany, and had given lectures upon it formerly in this place for several years, when unconnected with the College. None of the Professors of Natural History have classes of Botany; there have been for nearly half a century, with a few intermissions, classes of Botany taught in this College. These circumstances, together with another, the demand for it from some of the medical students, are the causes of my teaching that subject during summer.

Is your Botanical class attended by persons not connected with the University, as well as by the University students?—It is attended by very few except medical students. It is taught, of course, under very great disadvantages from there not being any botanical garden.

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The number of hours of teaching is between 40 or 50; it is a course nearly of the same length with the courses in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and is taught in such a strictly scientific way as to be of use to medical students.

Have you ever used large drawings for the purpose of supplying the want of specimens of plants?—In teaching Botany, which I have now done for 17 years at intervals (there have been several years when I have not taught it), I have never used any drawings whatever either large or small, nor any specimens even of dried plants, although I have many volumes, of such (excepting in illustrating part of the cryptogamia), from the impression that such a mode of teaching Botany is of no practical use.

Have you found any difficulty in adapting the system of *vivâ voce* examination to the subjects of your class?—I never found any difficulty in that; the only difficulty I find is, that the examination-hour passes over too rapidly; it is partly examination, and partly conversation or illustration of the subject, that is examined upon; but although there is an examination every day, there is not time, even in that daily hour, to go over the subjects fully.

Do you consider that part of your system of instruction to be very valuable?—I consider that, without it, a class (and I have taught classes without such examinations) is not at all of a University character, and is comparatively a thing of no use.

Do any persons attend your class of Natural Philosophy who are not otherwise students in the University?—Several do; every year there are persons of this kind. There has always been, both in the time of my predecessor, and in my own, a considerable number of students in that class, quite unconnected with the other classes in the College, the Mathematical classes excepted; at the same time, they generally put themselves under the discipline of the class, and wish to be examined; there are very few that do not.

Are they frequently more advanced in years than the generality of the students?—They are in general of the same ages as the generality of the class, or between the ages of 16 and 18. There is another class, which, on account of the extent of the apparatus here, was taught by my predecessor for many years, till old age prevented him from going on, and has been taught by myself—a class entirely experimental, and without the mathematical part; this was attended by persons of more advanced years.

What may be the number of that class?—I have only taught it once since my appointment here; it was taught to about 60, at an evening hour, and was considered as quite unconnected with academical instruction; there is, therefore, no mention of it in the Returns.

From the enumeration of subjects contained in the paper you have delivered in, it appears that a large proportion of them very much resemble those taught by the Professor of Civil and Natural History: in practice, has any inconvenience been found to arise from that circumstance?—I am not aware of any inconvenience resulting to the class of Natural History from that circumstance; at the same time, I am not sufficiently informed, except from attending the public examinations, of the subjects taught in the Natural History class.

Did you enter into any concert with the Professor of Natural History, with a view of framing your lectures respectively, so as to make them embrace a larger field of instruction?—I frequently converse with Dr. Davidson upon subjects of science, and think very highly of his acquirements; but I have never concerted with him, nor did it appear to me that such a thing was done in any College, as concerting a plan of teaching with another Professor.

Do you find your students, in general possessed of sufficient mathematical knowledge to enable them to follow you in your course?—There is a considerable difficulty in that respect; because the students, when they enter the Natural Philosophy class, have only passed through six books of Euclid, some Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry. The course of Natural Philosophy in this College has always been modelled with a view to that circumstance; the students are no doubt going on with Solid Geometry, the higher parts of Algebra, and Spherical Trigonometry; but that deficiency naturally makes the class of Natural Philosophy, although it is, one half Mathematical, and the other half Experimental, not a class where the students go far into the Mathematical parts; by going far, I mean going into any parts of the calculus. I may add, that the class has always been taught, as far as I know, for the last half century, in the manner to which I have adhered, with such alterations as have been suggested by the progress of science and other circumstances.

Do you conceive that the course would have been differently modified, if they had finished the second Mathematical class before they enter the Natural Philosophy at all?—I think it would; but I question whether it would be so useful as the present course; the whole teaching in this class, as well as in the College, being directed to useful ends, and not to carry the advances of the students far into the theory of any particular branch, but to give a sufficiently full and useful view of all the principal departments of each.

Have you occasion ever to anticipate a state of mathematical progress, which is not attained by your students?—I have occasion to do that, with regard not to all the students, but to a considerable number; but these parts are not many—they are some parts of the doctrine of the pendulum, of projectiles, and of elliptical motion.

Have you as good an apparatus as Dr. Copland had?—The apparatus used in teaching Natural Philosophy at present consists of all that Dr. Copland possessed, of a large quantity of apparatus belonging to myself, for which there is no room in the College, and of the annual additions, which are considerable, made to it within the last five years, at the expense of the College.

Do you consider the apparatus, if you had sufficient room for it, as quite sufficient for the

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purposes of the College?—With the exception of useful articles, which ought to be added to it annually to keep it up at its present standard, it is perhaps, if anything, rather too large in some departments.

Do you give any instructions in Practical Astronomy?—I do not; instructions in Practical Astronomy are given by Professor Cruickshank, who has charge of the Observatory. As to how far the course of Natural Philosophy goes in Astronomy, some notion may be found from the statement I have given in, where the subject of every lecture is mentioned.

Do any of the students attending the fourth session come to your class of Natural Philosophy?—It is impossible they can do so, because the classes of the curriculum taught by the four Regents are so arranged that they all meet at the same hours three times a day.

Do you think that Moral Philosophy and Natural Philosophy would be advantageously carried on in the same year?—I am of opinion that they could not.

Then you do not object to the present distribution?—I think that, upon the whole, it comes nearer to a useful course of science and literature than any with which I am acquainted. We have very high authorities on our side for postponing the more difficult parts of moral science to the last year of the academical course. I am perfectly aware, however, that attention to some parts of moral science, particularly those that relate to Civil History, ought to form an introductory course. It will be seen that a considerable number of my introductory lectures are devoted to the consideration of the modes of reasoning, as far as connected with physical science.

But you prefer the study of physical science being taken before they enter upon Intellectual Philosophy?—Yes, and for the reasons which have been expressed in the tract and minute of Dr. Gerard—at the same time, with the restriction I mentioned in answer to the last question.

Do you prescribe any essays to your students?—Weekly exercises, or essays on prescribed subjects, were mentioned in detailing the plan of the course—exercises in the English language required weekly, and with strictness. I also mentioned, that other exercises are occasionally required, according as the nature of the subjects demands; these are generally exercises which require calculations. Latin exercises, upon subjects of the course, are occasionally demanded from the students, but only from such as I think are able to present essays in that language; those are few; but the weekly exercises are demanded under a fine.

Are they generally given in?—They are given in with very great regularity, since I have enforced them, and indeed introduced them, into the Natural Philosophy class.

Do you distribute prizes in your class?—I have introduced a system of giving any money arising from fines (which fines are almost entirely, not for breach of discipline, but for non-attendance, or being behind the hour), as a small fund for purchasing prize-books, there being no other fund connected with the College which can be made available for that purpose.

How are those prizes adjudged?—They have been adjudged, during the last five years, according to a plan which I found to answer in other cases—by the votes of the students themselves, the students understanding that those votes are given strictly under my control.

You retaining a *veto* upon the decision of the prize?—Completely; but I never had occasion to exercise it, nor in any case has the judgment of the students varied from my own: that arises from the circumstance that, in the course of so numerous examinations as 360 meetings and lectures afford, they are perfectly acquainted with each other's abilities.

Do you think your retaining the *veto* is a very important part of the arrangement?—I think it in the highest degree essential.

What is your opinion of the manner in which the Rector is elected in this University?—My opinion is, that it is attended with several very considerable inconveniencies. The students are liable to get into a state of insubordination for two or three weeks before the 1st of March; they are liable to have their opinions influenced by any one student who may choose to take the trouble of doing it; the Professors cannot, consistently with their situations, interfere; and, as far as I know, they have never done so. Another very great inconvenience arises from the students having, for several years past, elected persons who have not received any University education, and who may, on that account, be supposed unsuitable to hold the office to which they are elected; or persons who were not resident in Scotland, or never visited Aberdeen; or who were elected, not from their literary character, but from other motives.

Have you any suggestion to propose by which you think the mode of election of the Rector might be amended?—I cannot make any proposal upon that subject; I am not sufficiently acquainted with the legal nature of it (which is entirely one, I believe, of charters), to be able to form an opinion.

What mode of election would you think most consistent with the welfare of the University, supposing it could be established?—I have not considered the subject in that way, because I have never esteemed the office one of much value or efficiency as at present managed. I have often thought that there is no way of getting rid of that mode of election but by uniting the two Universities into one.

Do you think that the union of the two Universities would be advantageous to the interests of learning and the public in general?—A union of the two Universities (not of the two Colleges, which I have always regarded as exceedingly disadvantageous to the country, as far as the interests of education are concerned)—a union of the two Universities into one University would be of little use in their present state; but I beg leave to suggest that various improvements might render it a measure of very great advantage.

Will you have the goodness to state what these are?—These Universities do not possess, as

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in former times, resident Rectors and Visitors, and efficient Principals teaching classes, and daily superintending discipline. The principal burthen of teaching falls at present upon too few individuals. To have a united University on a plan of such efficiency and respectability as this part of Scotland, now so much increased in wealth, seems to require, I beg leave to suggest that a resident Rector, Deans of Faculty with some emolument, Principals teaching classes, and some additional Professorships, which do not at present exist in either of the Colleges, would be necessary: Humanity, for example, in Marischal College; Civil History, or the History of Nations, in King's; Astronomical Observers; enlarged Library funds; a Botanic Garden on a small scale; encouragement by small salaries given to young men who greatly distinguished themselves at strict examinations, who might be upon something of the footing of Fellows in the Universities of England, and who would become Examiners for the Master of Arts degree; such Fellows would also be well adapted for supplying vacant Professorships. I beg leave lastly to suggest, that each of the Colleges remaining separate, as is supposed, after being united into one University, would require a permanent Visitor appointed by the Crown, or vested by Charter in some noble family, connected with this part of Scotland; this, as in the English Colleges, would give an effective and permanent control. A plan that would apparently interfere least with the present vested rights of both Universities, would be to annex certain of the old Professorships, and any new ones that might be founded, to the united University, and not to either of the Colleges; but with regard to this last suggestion, I am not sufficiently informed to give an opinion of much value.

What is your reason for thinking a union of the two Colleges objectionable?—My reasons for thinking a union of the two Colleges objectionable, are the following:—There is, and has always been, a useful rivalry between them; their charters constitute them separate establishments, and the rights of the town of Aberdeen, and of some other public bodies, are greatly involved; the attempts at uniting made in 1754, 1770, and 1786, were prompted by causes which do not now exist—the extreme poverty of the livings, the idea that the number of students would not increase yearly, which experience has shewn to be erroneous, and the notion of improving the plans of education in both Colleges, by additional classes, most of which have since been instituted.

In the suggestion which you made of some system of permanent Visitors, are you influenced by the feeling that the interests of the University, or of learning, have suffered from the want of more frequent inspection?—I am of opinion that this University has suffered very greatly from the want of a visitation like the present.

Do you refer now chiefly to the want of encouragement, or to the want of control?—I refer to both.

Do you think, that in such a society, the principle of leaving the Professors without some authority frequently inspecting them, independent of themselves, is not altogether the best adapted for the purpose?—I should think it exceedingly objectionable to have any kind of authority constantly and perpetually controlling of its own accord; but I think that experience has shewn that the appointment of some permanent Visitor, entirely independent of the College, and to whom reference could be made on every emergency, would be of the greatest service.

From the suggestions you have made, are the Commissioners to understand it to be your opinion, that for the interests of learning and of science, the present establishments of either College are incomplete?—I should be sorry if that inference were drawn from anything I have said; I rather think, on the contrary, I expressed an opinion very much in favour of our plan of education.

The question refers to the recommendation you made of establishing new Professorships?—I do not think that, with a very few exceptions, these Colleges require much, if any, alteration in their present plan, which has been shewn to answer exceedingly well: very great improvements have been made in both Colleges within the last 70 years. I may add, that the effect of the Minute of 1753, which arranged the present improved course of teaching in Marischal College, was to double, in a very short time, the number of students.

Do you conceive the class of Civil and Natural History to be one well adapted to students of the age that attend it?—I conceive that the subjects of the History of Rome, Greece, Egypt, and other ancient countries, pursued as far as it is possible to treat of them in a lecture (which will always differ from what a student may acquire by reading), are an exceedingly useful introduction to any branch of philosophy.

Do you consider that that part of the course of Natural History, embracing Electricity and Magnetism, and portions of Chemistry and Zoology, is well adapted to the students that attend it?—I conceive that Natural History is confined entirely to the sciences of Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, and Zoology; and that Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, in all modern works, are reckoned parts of Natural Philosophy, in the general meaning of that term.

Do you consider that it is advantageous to give the students of the second class lectures upon parts of Chemistry and Magnetism?—I am of opinion that it is disadvantageous for students to learn partially, in one class, any subjects which they are to learn afterwards more fully in another.

Have you any other suggestions to offer to the Commissioners?—I have arranged a few suggestions in the order of the Returns—not as forming any part of the Returns made by this College, but as arising from having considered the subjects in that order. The first refers to Return 7. I beg to submit to the consideration of the Commissioners the smallness of the emoluments possessed by the Professors of this College, which are insufficient to keep pace with the increase of the expense of living in this city (which is yearly increasing in size, and therefore becoming more expensive), and with the station which they hold in society. Several

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of the Professors of this College pay high rents for their houses, having none from the College.

With respect to Return 13, I beg leave to suggest, that the length of the session, which has been fixed solely with reference to the peculiar circumstances of the students who attend this College, is capable of some improvement, but that any improvement introduced, by making it, for example, six months, would lessen very greatly the hours of teaching. The fatigue of teaching for 22½ weeks, as at present, without a single holiday too excepted, becomes too great; and, in fact, the session here forms a longer one, in point of effective days, than is known in any College in Scotland, and much longer than the four terms at Oxford, if University allowance be considered.

Return 15,—I beg leave to suggest the propriety of endowing a Professorship of Humanity in this College.

Return 18,—I beg leave to suggest the want of any funds for class-libraries in the different classes. At present there is no class-library in Marischal College, as in Glasgow, excepting a small one, which has been formed mostly at my own expense, in the Natural Philosophy class.

Do you find that your students make much use of that library?—They are very fond of it; the subscription is entirely voluntary on their part, and only 2*s.*; less than one half subscribe to it.

Do you find them careful in the use of the books?—I have found them so; but there has been but a short trial. I allow them to manage them, under my control.

Returns 24, 25, 26,—I beg leave to mention the want of any fund for prize-books in the different classes, and of any funds for prize-books, such as it would be highly useful to give to those who excel in answering at the public examinations.

With regard to Returns 19, 20, 33, and 34, I may mention, that about three years ago Marischal College made very important alterations in the mode of proceeding at the public examinations and the examinations for A.M., and that they have now begun entrance-examinations. I beg leave to say, that these alterations have produced the happiest effects on the improvement of the students, and should be extremely happy if any encouragement, however small, were held out by this Commission to encourage perseverance in them.

Return 48,—I beg leave to represent that the Principal's office ought to be one of teaching according to the foundation charter; that Marischal College is too poor to afford such a sinecure, as it has been for far more than a century; and that, in Colleges where there is but a small number of founded persons, there is always a tendency in the holders of sinecures to form a peculiar class, which has not a sufficient community of interests with those that teach.

What duties, in the way of teaching, would you propose to assign to the Principal?—The duties are prescribed in the foundation charter: teaching the higher branches, for example, of metaphysical science,—and Natural Theology, an object of the first importance.

You think, that out of the general description in the charter, a sufficient course of lectures could be framed for the Principal?—It will be observed, that I have wished to state the subject of the Principal's teaching on entirely general grounds; I have very little doubt, but that, consistently with the charter, there would be, with reference to the present state of science, sufficient room for a higher class for subjects such as I have mentioned.

Does not the Principal deliver lectures now, upon Practical Religion?—He does not do that as Principal, but as Professor of Divinity, under the private mortification of Mr. Gordon's trustees, which is not a permanent foundation, but is at the pleasure of the trustees entirely.

Return 56,—I beg leave to suggest to the Commission the consideration of the propriety of reviving the dress worn by all under graduates in the Scotch Colleges till about a century and a half ago, and whether this dress might not be accompanied with distinctions indicating difference of rank.

Return 56,—I beg leave to suggest for consideration, that the privilege of exemption from militia service, possessed by the students of the Universities of England and Ireland, might be extended to the students of the Scottish Universities.

Return 59,—I beg leave to mention the great necessity of new buildings for Marischal College, and that the last minute of the Treasury, in answer to our request for them, has referred us to this Commission.

Return 63,—I beg leave to mention the want of suitable funds to supply the most useful and necessary books for the College Library, so that the Professors must purchase far more books themselves than their limited incomes would seem to allow. Also the deficiency of the salary of the Librarian, reduced to the small sum of £14. 3*s.* 4*d.*, and the want of a printed catalogue of the Library.

Return 61,—Marischal College has numerous Alumni in India and other parts, who frequently transmit articles of Natural History to the Museum, and would, as far as my experience goes, transmit many more, were the facilities possessed by the College of Edinburgh granted to this University.

With reference to Return 70, I beg leave to mention the very great hardship that applies in Marischal College to the situation of Professors' assistants, for whom there is nothing whatever but any small sums they may get from their Principals: that assistants and successors to Professors cannot be appointed by the Crown to offices in Marischal College, in consequence of a clause in a late Act of Parliament: that when Professors attain to old age, experience shews that it is nearly impossible for them to teach well, or conduct and examine classes like those in this College: and that the Universities of Scotland present nearly a singular exception to the custom of all other Universities, of allowing to aged Professors a retiring pension, as is done in many civil employments of less importance. That these disadvantages become greater, from no young men having fellowships, or similar situations in these Colleges, obtained by

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merit solely, from among whom assistants or Professors might be chosen, after a trial not only of their abilities, but of their manner of teaching.

In the *last* place:—Since the Commission has directed its attention to the parochial schools of Scotland, I beg leave to suggest, whether it might not be proper to take into consideration the propriety of connecting the schoolmasters more closely with the Universities, and at the same time, of increasing the standard of merit in so deserving a class of men, by giving additional encouragement to all parochial schoolmasters who have attained the degree of Master of Arts, after strict examination; that there are no situations in Scotland that I know of for which the degree of Master of Arts is available. I am inclined to think that the Universities would benefit greatly by some arrangement of this kind, and that the education of Scotland (which, to be of any use to the great mass of the people, must be, what it has always been, a religious education) would possess an additional and a very important safeguard.

Do you conceive that the mode of examining for the degree of Master of Arts in this College is perfectly consistent with the charter?—The question has reference to the following passage in the charter:—"Singulis quoque annis ordinum promotiones, per gradus progressionis fieri volumus, ita ut primi ordinis studiosi, ad secundum transeant, secundi ad tertiam, tertii ad quartum, quarti denique, absoluto studio philosophico, Laureâ Magisterii donentur. In quibus gradibus hoc diligentur caveatur, ne quisquam indignus promotione in superiorem ordinem transeat, nisi justo examine per Decanum Facultatis, Gymnasiarcham, tres Regentes, Præceptores Scholarum veteris et novæ Abredoniæ, aut eorum alterum, ad id juratos publicé omnes, prius habito. Si quis autem per eos promotione indignus censeatur, in eodem quo prius permanebit ordine, donec dignus promotione ad superiorem per eos judicabitur. Has examinationes, promotiones, et in Academiam nostram admissiones, singulis annis Cal. Octobris inchoari volumus."—*A.* This passage of the charter does not refer to the examinations for the Master of Arts degree, as far as I understand it, but refers entirely to entrance-examinations of the students; the words "quarti denique, absoluto studio philosophico, Laureâ Magisterii donentur," merely express the term or end of study.

Must not those examinations always have taken place every year, before the degree of Master of Arts is conferred, according to the charter?—I very much question if ever those entrance-examinations were enforced till last year.

Is the Dean of Faculty present, and are the Masters of the grammar-schools of New and Old Aberdeen present?—The Dean of Faculty has been present for the last two years at examinations for the Masters of Arts degree, but not at any entrance-examinations. The senior minister of Aberdeen, and generally one or two other ministers of Aberdeen, and the rector of the grammar-school, are present at the examination of the competition-themes, which has always been considered as complying with that part of the charter which requires examinations of students on their entering the first class of the College.

Does not that part of the charter seem to require that the examinations shall be annual, till they receive the degree of Master of Arts?—I have no doubt it does; and upon that understanding, entrance-examinations have been instituted in Marischal College.—[*The Witness withdrew.—Adjourned.*]

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[*The following paper was ordered to be added as supplementary to the Evidence of the Witness*]:—

*Diary of the Natural Philosophy Class, Marischal College, Session* 1825—1826.

1825, *Oct.*
M. 31. 10°. Competition for Bursaries, and Examination of Themes.

*Nov.*
Tu. 1. 11°. Final arrangements of Bursars.
W. 2. 11. Bursars called, and addressed by the Principal.
Th. 3. 11. First Lecture.—Introductory.—On the objects of Natural Philosophy, and mode of studying it.
F. 4. 11. Lecture on the Divisions of the Physical Sciences.
Sa. 5. 8. First Examination.
11. On the modes of investigating Truth in the Natural Sciences, and their progress.
M. 7. 8. Examination.
11. Analysis of Bacon's Novum Organum, B. i. begun—Idola, &c.
3. Continued.—Comparison of Bacon's Method with that of some Ancient Sects and of Descartes.
Tu. 8. 8. Examination.
11. Galileo—Newton—Rules of Philosophising.
W. 9. 8. Examination.
11. Illustration of the Inductive Process—Cause and Effect—final and secondary Causes.
3. Space—Time—Matter.—Extension begun.
Th. 10. 8. Examination.
11. Extension continued—Figure—Porosity.
3. Impenetrability—Divisibility.
F. 11. 8. Examination.
11. Divisibility continued.
3. Motion—Inertia—Attraction in general.
Sa. 12. 8. Examination.
3. Gravitation.
M. 14. 8. Examination.
11. Gravitation continued.
3. No meeting, the Rector holding a Court.

1825, *Nov.*
Tu. 15. 8°. Examination.
11. Gravitation concluded.—Cohesion begun.
W. 16. 8. Examination.
11. First Public School.
3. Cohesion continued.
Th. 17. 8. Examination.
11. Relations between Cohesion and Affinity.
3. Heat.—Expansion.
F. 18. 8. Examination.
11. Thermometers.
3. Thermometers continued—Modes of communicating Heat.
Sa. 19. 8. Examination.
11. Radiant Heat.—(End of Properties of Matter) or Somatology.
M. 21. 8. Examination.
11. Dynamics begun—Motion, uniform.
3. Uniform Motion continued—Momentum.
Tu. 22. 8. Examination.
11. First Law of Motion.
3. Principal's first Lecture to the Students on Practical Religion.
W. 23. 8. Examination.
11. Motion in Curves—Second Law.
3. Composition of Forces.
Th. 24. 8. Examination.
11. Second Law continued—Equilibrium.
3. Equilibrium of Forces continued.
F. 25. 8. Examination.
11. Third Law of Motion—Collision.
3. Collision continued.
Sa. 26. 8. Examination.
11. Collision—Centre of Gravity.
M. 28. 8. Examination.
11. Centre of Inertia continued.
3. The same subject.

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1825, *Nov.*

Tu. 29. 8°. Examination.
11. The same subject.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.

W. 30. 8. Examination.
11. Mechanic Powers—Lever.
3. Levers continued.

*Dec.*

Th. 1. 8°. Examination.
11. Levers.
3. Balance.

F. 2. 8. Examination.
11. Balance continued.
3. Systems of Weights and Measures.

Sa. 3. 8. Examination.
11. Wheel and Axle.

M. 5. 8. Examination.
11. Wheel-work.
3. Pulley.

Tu. 6. 8. Examination.
11. Combinations of Pulleys—Oblique action.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.

W. 7. 8. Examination.
11. Inclined Plane.
3. Continued.—Wedge.

Th. 8. 8. Examination.
11. Wedge.
3. Screw.

F. 9. 8. Examination.
11. Endless Screw—Combinations of Powers.
3. Friction.

Sa. 10. 8. Examination.
11. No meeting, on account of attendance at Experiments on Weights and Measures of Aberdeen.

M. 12. 8. Examination.
11. Friction continued.
3. Wheel Carriages.

Tu. 13. 8. Examination.
11. Powers applied to Machines.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.

W. 14. 8. Examination.
11. Natural Powers.
3. Strength of Materials.

Th. 15. 8. Examination.
11. Strength of Materials.
3. The same subject.

F. 16. 8. Examination.
11. Strength of Materials.
3. Modes of communicating Motion.

Sa. 17. 8. Examination.
11. No meeting, on account of attendance on the Sheriff's Examination of Weights and Measures.

M. 19. 8. Examination.
11. Modes of giving Motion continued.
3. Division of Machines—Useless Machines.

Tu. 20. 8. Examination.
11. Useless Machines.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.

W. 21. 8. Examination.
11. Machines for raising Weights.
3. The same continued.

Th. 22. 8. Examination.
11. Machines for changing the forms of Bodies.
3. Same continued. Penetrators.

F. 23. 8. Examination.
11. Penetrating Machines continued.
3. The same subject.

Sa. 24. 8. Examination.
11. Penetrating Machines concluded.

M. 26. No meeting, yesterday being Christmas.

Tu. 27. 8. Examination.
11. Machines uniting flexible fibres.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.

W. 28. 8. Examination.
11. Machines uniting flexible fibres.
3. Time-keepers.

Th. 29. 8. Examination.
11. Chronometers continued.
3. The same subject.

F. 30. 8. Examination.
11. Miscellaneous Machines.
3. Accelerated Forces.

Sa. 31. 8. Examination.
11. Accelerated Motion continued.

1826, *Jan.*

M. 2. No meeting, yesterday being New Year's Day.

Tu. 3. 8°. Examination.
11. Attwood's Machine.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.

W. 4. 8. Examination.
11. Accelerated Motion continued.
3. Motion down Inclined Planes.

Th. 5. 8. Examination.
11. Motion on Inclined Planes continued.
3. Pendulum.

F. 6. 8. Examination.
11. Circular Pendulum continued.
3. Circular Pendulum.

1826, *Jan.*

Sa. 7. 8°. Examination.
11. Cycloidal Pendulum.

M. 9. 8. Examination.
11. Centres of Oscillation and Percussion.
3. Uses of the Pendulum.

Tu. 10. 8. Examination.
11. Projectiles.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.

W. 11. 8. Examination.
11. Projectiles.
3. Same subject.

Th. 12. 8. Examination.
11. Hydrostatics begun.
3. Pressure of Fluids.

F. 13. 8. Examination.
11. Pressure of Fluids continued.
3. Same subject.

Sa. 14. 8. Examination.
11. Equilibrium of Fluids continued.

M. 16. 8. Examination.
11. Specific Gravity.
3. The same subject.

Tu. 17. 8. Examination.
11. Specific Gravity of Solid Bodies.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.

W. 18. 8. Examination.
11. Specific Gravity of Fluids.
3. The same subject.

Th. 19. 8. Examination.
11. Specific Gravity of Fluids continued.
3. The same subject.

F. 20. 8. Examination.
11. Specific Gravity of solid and fluid Bodies united.
3. Hydraulics begun.

Sa. 21. 8. Examination.
11. Motion of Water through Orifices.

M. 23. 8. Examination.
11. Motion of Water continued.
3. Rivers, Motion of Water in.

Tu. 24. 8. Examination.
11. Rivers, Motion of Water in Pipes.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.

W. 25. 8. Examination.
11. Resistance of Fluids.
3. Solid of least Resistance.

Th. 26. 8. Examination.
11. Motion of Waves.
3. Hydraulic Machines.

F. 27. 8. Examination.
11. Hydraulic Machines continued.
3. The same subject.

Sa. 28. 8. Examination.
11. Aerostatics begun.

M. 30. 8. Examination.
11. Pressure of the Air continued.
3. Barometer, principle of.

Tu. 31. 8. Examination.
11. Theory of the Barometer.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.

*Feb.*

W. 1. 8. Examination.
11. Theory of the Barometer continued.
3. Elasticity of the Air.

Tu. 2. 8. Examination.
11. Elasticity continued.
3. Height and limits of the Atmosphere.

F. 3. 8. Examination.
11. Temperature of the Atmosphere.
3. The same subject.

Sa. 4. 8. Examination.
11. Evaporation—Quantity and States of Vapour in the Atmosphere.

M. 6. 8. Examination.
11. Hygrometry.
3. The same subject.

Tu. 7. 8. Examination.
11. Theory of Rain, &c.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.

W. 8. 8. Examination.
11. Pneumatic Machines begun.
3. Continued.

Th. 9. 8. Examination.
11. Pneumatic Machines continued.
3. Air-Pumps.

F. 10. 8. Examination.
11. Machines by Condensed Air.
3. No meeting, on account of the Corpse of a Murderer brought to the College for Dissection.

Sa. 11. 8. Examination.
11. Steam-Engines.

M. 13. 8. Examination.
11. Steam-Engines.
3. The same subject.

Tu. 14. 8. Examination.
11. Steam-Engines concluded.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.

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Professor Knight.

19 September 1827.

1826. *Feb.*
W. 15. 8°. Examination.
11. Theory of the Winds.
3. The same subject.
Th. 16. 8. Examination.
11. Acoustics begun.
3. Theory of Sound continued.
F. 17. 8. Examination.
11. Theory of Sound and Music.
3. The same subject.
Sa. 18. 8. Examination.
11. Structure of the Ear.
M. 20. 8. Examination.
11. Electricity begun.
3. Electrical Divisions of Matter.
Tu. 21. 8. Examination.
11. Electrical Machine.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.
W. 22. 8. Examination.
11. Phenomena of Electric Attraction and Repulsion.
3. Laws of the same.
Th. 23. 8. Examination.
11. Leyden Jar.
3. The same subject.
F. 24. 8. Examination.
11. Effects of Electricity.
3. Atmospherical Electricity.
Sa. 25. 8. Examination.
11. Voltaic Electricity.
M. 27. 8. Examination.
11. Voltaic Electricity continued.
3. Theory of the Pile of Volta.
Tu. 28. 8. Examination.
11. Magnetism begun.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.

*March.*
W. 1. 8°. Examination.
11. Magnetism continued.
3. No meeting, on account of the Election of Rector taking place.
Th. 2. 8. Examination.
11. Public Examination of Moral Philosophy Class.
3. Magnetism.
F. 3. 8. No meeting, on account of the Public Examination.
10–4. Public Examination of this Class. Optics
Sa. 4. 8. commenced.
11. Attending Public Examination of the Natural History Class.
M. 6. 8. Motion and Velocity of Light.
11. Attending Examination of the Greek Class in the College Hall.
Tu. 7. 8. Examination on Optics.
11. Refraction commenced.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion.
W. 8. 8. Refraction continued—Total Reflection.
11. Consequences of Refraction.
3. Chromatics.
Th. 9. 8. Experiments on the Spectrum.
11. Analysis of Light continued.
3. Synthesis of Light—Explanation of Colours.
F. 10. 8. Examination.
11. Rainbow.
3. Extraordinary Refractions.
Sa. 11. 8. Examination.
11. Dioptrics begun.
M. 13. 8. Experiments on Polarised Light.
11. Theory of Lenses continued.
3. Instruments founded on the Convex Lens.
7. Magic Lantern.

1826, *March.*
Tu. 14. 8°. Examination.
11. Structure of the Eye begun.
3. Principal's Lecture on Practical Religion
W. 15. 8. Examination.
11. Structure of the Eye continued.
3. The same subject.
8 P.M.—Experiments of Electricity in the dark Chamber.
Th. 16. 8. Dissection and Optical Diseases of the Eye.
11. Catoptrics.
3. Concave Mirrors continued.
F. 17. 8. Convex Mirrors—Microscopes.
11. Microscopes continued.
3. Telescopes begun.
Sa. 18. 8. Refracting Telescopes continued.
11. Reflecting Telescopes.
M. 20. 8. Examination—Optics.
10–4. Public Examination of Second Mathematical Class.
Tu. 21. 8. Examination in Optics.
10–4. Public Examination of First Mathematical Class.
W. 22. 8. Examination in Optics.
11. Reflecting Telescopes continued.
3. Astronomy begun.
Th. 23. 8. Examination.
11. Systems of the World by the Ancients.
3. System of Copernicus.
F. 24. 8. Examination.
11. System of Copernicus continued.
3. Figure of the Earth.
Sa. 25. 8. Figure of the Earth continued.
11. Motions of the Earth.
8 P.M.—Exhibition, in the dark Chamber, of Astronomical Motions.
M. 27. 8. Examination.
11. Annual Motion of the Earth continued.
3. Aberration of Light.
Tu. 28. 8. Examination.
11. Phenomena of Sun and Inferior Planets.
3. Principal's last Lecture on Practical Religion.
W. 29. 8. Examination.
11. Phenomena of Superior Planets.
3. ———— of the Moon.
Th. 30. 8. Phenomena of the Moon continued.
11. Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.
3. Eclipses continued.
F. 31. 8. Examination.
11. Fixed Stars.
3. The same subject.

*April.*
Sa. 1. 8°. Examination.
11. Comets.
M. 3. 8. Examination.
11. Distances of the Heavenly Bodies.
3. Attending Examinations for A.M.
Tu. 4. 8. Parallax.
11. Parallax continued.
3. Attending Examinations for A.M.
W. 5. 8. Examination.
11. Distances of the Heavenly Bodies continued.
3. Attending Examinations for A.M.
Th. 6. 8. } The entries of yesterday ought to be placed
11. } here, there being no meetings yesterday, it
3. } being the Sacramental Fast.
F. 7. 8. Concluding Lecture on Astronomy.
11. Concluding Lecture of the Course.
3. Attending Graduation of A.M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Students attending this Session . . . . . | | 69 |
| Of whom there were Bursars . . . . . | 19 | |
| And obtained vacant Bursaries from the Principal and Professors, on account of their proficiency and good conduct . . . | 3 | |
| Excused by the Professor from paying Fees, for various reasons . | 4 | |
| Paid Fees as free Students . . . . . | 43 | |
| | | 69 |

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*University of Aberdeen.*

*Marischal College.*

Professor Glennie.

20 September 1827.

*Aberdeen, Thursday, 20th September* 1827.

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

The Reverend *George Glennie*, D.D., called in and examined.

You are Professor of Moral Philosophy in this College?—I am.

Do you concur in the Answers transmitted by the Senatus Academicus to the Questions of the Commissioners?—I do.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Commissioners particularly the manner in which you conduct the Moral Philosophy class?—The method of teaching adopted in my class is by lectures and examinations; by dictating such notes as are necessary for preparing the students to be examined on the subjects of the lectures; and by exercises in English composition. Occasionally I cause the students to write Latin essays, to be read in presence of the Senatus and all the students, in the public school; and to read and translate passages of the Greek and Latin classics, connected with the subjects of the course. The authors selected for this purpose are Aristotle's Treatise of Poetry, and his Rhetoric, Longinus, Xenophon's Memorabilia, Cicero de Officiis, Horace, and Virgil. The subjects of the course are those mentioned as taught in the 4th class, in No. 17 of the Returns. In the introductory lectures I specify the different departments of human knowledge; the mental faculties exercised in the cultivation of each department, and their mutual dependencies; the nature and extent of philosophical investigation in general, and the peculiar nature of the mental philosophy. In Psychology is explained the nature of the intellectual and active powers, always with a view to their practical improvement, both in respect to the acquisition of knowledge, and moral culture. In Natural Theology are taught the proofs, *à priori* and *à posteriori*, of the existence and attributes of God; the relative importance of these modes of proof is pointed out, and sceptical objections are answered; to which are added, the natural and moral proofs of the immortality of the soul. Under the head of Moral Philosophy, strictly so called, are treated the chief questions respecting the nature of the moral faculty; the duties we owe to God, to ourselves, and our fellow-men; and the general principles of jurisprudence, economics, and politics. The last department of the course comprehends Logic and Rhetoric. In the former of these branches, after shewing that the foundation of a proper system of logic must be laid, in an analysis of the mental faculties, the topics remaining to be discussed, after the practical inferences introduced in the preceding part of the course, are, the distinction of the various kinds of terms, and the right use of them; the nature and varieties of propositions, and an explanation of their properties, modifications, and essential parts; an analysis of arguments shewing how their truth may be discovered, or their fallacy detected; and a description of the methods of classification and arrangement which best enable us to retain and apply the knowledge we have acquired. To Rhetoric is referred the theory of language, introduced in an early part of the course; the difference between ancient and modern criticism, as far as the latter is denominated philosophical; the nature of poetical composition, as distinguished from prose; the nature and use of tropes and figures, and the rules for the structure of the various sorts of periods and sentences. About the middle of the session I begin to give two lectures every week on Logic and Rhetoric.

Do you prescribe exercises to the students in your class?—I do.

Of what description?—They are generally connected with the subjects of the course, or critical observations upon passages either of the Latin or English authors that are pointed out.

How often may these exercises be prescribed?—Perhaps once a week, after the first two or three weeks of the session.

Is the performance of them imperative upon the students?—No, it is not.

Is no part of them imperative?—Some of them are imperative; that is to say, the students will be fined if they do not produce them at the time required.

What proportion of the class may generally perform these exercises?—Perhaps there are only two or three of them that ever decline performing these exercises; those students are always marked in my catalogue as being deficient. I always mark the appearance that the students make in every department, distinguishing between those who perform all the exercises and answer properly in the examinations, and those who do not perform these things as I could wish.

Do you make them criticise the productions of each other?—I have attempted to do that, but I do not think that it is attended with good consequences; I have been obliged to give that over.

Do you find any backwardness in the students to be examined?—None in the least; they are well acquainted with that sort of exercise before they come to me; and one of the lectures in the beginning of the course is intended to point out the advantages to be derived from the examinations.

Do you conceive examination to be quite essential to the successful teaching of Moral Philosophy?—I do; and I think examination is a great assistance to the person writing out or composing the lecture, because he can know by the examination when he is understood, and when he is not understood, and can alter his illustrations according to the answers that have been given; and there are many illustrations introduced into my subject in the course of the examinations that would appear too familiar if introduced in a regular discourse.

Have you experienced that you have not sufficient time for the full discussion of such a variety of subjects as are comprehended in your course?—The subjects I am obliged to go

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over might furnish employment for three or four different Professors, if fully discussed; but I have adhered as much as possible to the plan of education laid down by the Senatus of Marischal College in the year 1753.

Would you consider it as desirable, that there should be a separation of the Rhetoric and Logic from the Moral Philosophy class?—If a Professorship were appointed for that purpose, amply endowed, it might be of consequence surely.

Do you give prizes in your class?—No, I do not.

What is your opinion as to the effect of the practice of giving prizes?—It must depend entirely upon the manner in which the prizes are adjudged: if they are adjudged, as they are in some instances, by the students themselves, I should think that is liable to great objections.

Have you reason to think, that where that mode of adjudging prizes is adopted it is attended with bad effects?—I have never attempted it myself: but reasoning *à priori*, I should think it must give rise to very improper applications of one student to another, in order to influence his judgment.

Have you a separate hour for the examination in your class?—There is generally; for every two lectures that I give, I have an hour of examination; but perhaps I may not be able to go through, in that hour, all that I have gone through in the two preceding hours of lecturing.

Do you lecture two hours a day?—I sometimes lecture two hours a day; sometimes two lectures succeed one another; and on other days there is only one; but the class meets three hours a day.

Will you mention what you generally do at each hour?—I have not a particular hour in the morning, forenoon, or afternoon, appropriated for any particular subject; but I generally examine in the forenoon at 11 o'clock, and lecture the other hours; and the exercises in Latin and in Greek are generally in the morning.

What portion of time is occupied in dictating notes?—The proportion of time occupied in dictating notes, and in the other exercises I have just mentioned, may be perhaps something less than one-third of the hours employed in teaching.

What do you mean by dictating notes?—The subjects I have to discuss are so very abstract, that if I were not to give in writing the heads of the lectures pretty fully at the beginning of the session, it is impossible that the students could answer so precisely as I wish them to do. Another reason is, that it would take much longer time in examining them. I have attempted to teach without dictating notes, but I then found that much more time must be employed in examining the students than when I gave the heads of the lectures in notes. Sometimes, upon difficult subjects, I give much more than the heads—the general outlines.

Did it ever occur to you that it would be advantageous to publish a synopsis of your lectures?—I think it would be of importance; but I believe that some of those that have held a similar office before me, have been longer employed upon the subject than I have been, before they found it expedient to do so. As an instance of this, I can mention Dr. Beattie, my predecessor.

In those notes, do you intimate to the students the subjects upon which they will be examined at a subsequent hour on that day?—They may not be examined at a subsequent hour on that day, but they will be examined in the course of that day or the next; but I always take care that they shall have the notes containing the subjects of the lectures they have heard before they are to be examined. No student in my class can know before-hand the questions that are to be put to him, or the time he is to be examined.

If the class of Logic were detached from that of Moral Philosophy, do you think the students are able to bear the expense of paying an additional fee?—I do not.

What other classes do they attend during the fourth year?—Several of them may attend the Mathematical class, and the higher Latin and Greek classes.

Yours is the leading class for the fourth year?—Yes.

Do they attend the Mathematical class, after having attended Natural Philosophy?—Some of them do; six or eight of my class may be attending the third Mathematical class.

Do you introduce any political economy into your course?—I do not; no further than some incidental remarks upon one branch of the subject.

Have you lectures upon jurisprudence?—Yes; but of late, since we have had a class of Law, I have not extended these so much as I did formerly.

What proportion of your course is devoted to Logic?—The philosophy of evidence is introduced in explaining the various faculties of the human mind, because that is one of the practical inferences I wish to draw from the explanation of the phenomena; and the lectures upon Logic may be, in the course of the after part of the session, 10 or 12; but a great many of the subjects of the practical part of my course are introduced in the speculative part incidentally; and those are passed over, or only briefly recapitulated when I come to the latter part. To keep the theoretical and the practical branches distinct, I would think as improper as to propose to lay the foundation of a building in one field and rear the superstructure in another.

Was there a large proportion of the students in the practice of graduating, previously to the late regulations, at the end of the session?—There was; but I suppose, very soon there will be just the same proportion that will graduate, after the new mode has become better known.

Has there not hitherto been a diminution in the number?—There has; from the novelty of the regulations, and the greater strictness of the examination.

You have a church in the town?—I have the West Church.

Do you know what is the practice of the students as to going to church?—I make it a rule to have an account given to me by the person that keeps the catalogue of the church, that each student of my class attends. This I take every session, at the beginning of the course.

Are any means adopted to secure the attendance of the students generally; do the Professors accompany them?—The Professors attend in the gallery; but I really must say, from the structure of the seats there, that I would not advise any student to attend in that church who could go with his own family to any other church; because the Professors all sit in the front of the gallery, with their backs to the students, and have no means of knowing whether the students behave properly or improperly, except when they hear a noise; and the seats in the church shew that very improper behaviour is going on, for they are almost all cut with the names of the students.

In point of fact, is it the case that there is only one Professor generally present?—When I am there, there are always two; that is, when I am not preaching in the West Church.

Can you state upon what ground the custom of a Professor walking with the students from the College to the church was discontinued in 1814?—It was when the change of holding a public school took place, and when there were only those that gave in their names to attend there. I can safely say there were then, perhaps, not eight or ten who ever gave in their names for going with the Professor to the College Church.

Did the students not attend at all?—They attended with their own families, which was even then thought to be much better than to attend in the gallery in the College Church.

Is it not the fact that a great proportion of the students come from distant parts of the country?—Yes; and that is the reason for my insisting upon knowing whether they actually attend church along with their families, or those to whom the care of them is intrusted.

In point of fact, the Senatus take no measures to ascertain whether those young men that come from the country attend divine worship or not?—I have never seen anything done of late in that way.

Might it not be easy to contrive some method, by which one of the Professors might sit with his face towards the students?—That has been attempted. I have sat with my side to them, but even then it would be impossible to know whether improper practices were going on. I know that very improper practices have gone on there.

Inasmuch as improper practices go on, even in the presence of the Professors, is there not, on that account, greater reason to increase the strictness with which the attendance of the students at church is required?—Not of the attendance of the whole of the students in one place, except they were more under the eye of the Professors.

When were you appointed?—I was appointed in 1796.

It seems that a great proportion of the students attending the junior classes do not go forward to the Moral Philosophy class; can you explain how that happens?—That has always been the case.

Must not all the students from this College who attend the Divinity Hall have previously attended you?—Yes.

Have most of the students at the Divinity Hall in this College attended the previous course at this College, or do many of them come from other Colleges to the Divinity Hall here?—Some, I believe, come from other Colleges, but I do not know what proportion.

Is any lecture on the New Testament delivered by the several Professors on the Sunday, as required in the Charter?—None.

Do you know whether the practice obtained at any former period?—It is not consistent with my knowledge.

Are the students who do not graduate, in the practice of applying for certificates when they leave the College?—They are; and those that do graduate also.

Do you regulate your certificate according to your opinion of the proficiency or acquirements of the young men?—I do, always.

If you have been dissatisfied with the proficiency of a student, would you certify that, or would you merely certify his attendance?—I would merely certify that he had attended my class.

Are you in the habit of receiving students at this University who have been expelled from other Universities?—Never. In the year 1798 we had a list of students who had been expelled from the University of Dublin sent to us here, but not one of them ever appeared here.

Do you understand it to be the practice, when a student is expelled from any of the Universities, that notice is given to the other Universities of that fact?—Yes.

So that, if you received no notice, you would accept any student who came, without any inquiry?—Yes; but if we were in any doubt, an inquiry would be instituted, to see whether that form had been neglected or not. An instance of that occurred with respect to a student who attended my class last year, of the name of Gellie; he came to be introduced, I think, to Dr. Knight's class and Mr. Cruickshank's class, and they went over to King's College to ascertain whether he had been actually expelled or not, before they would admit him, and they got satisfactory answers before he was admitted to their classes.

You understand that there is a difference in practice between what is called expulsion, accompanied by notification to other Universities, and simple dismissal?—Certainly.

In the one case, is it not with a view of securing his reception at another University, and in the other of prohibiting it?—Yes.

What is your opinion of the method in which the Rector of this University is elected?—He is elected strictly according to the letter of the Foundation Charter; but great irregu-

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larities certainly have taken place among the students upon that occasion for some years past. Very little insubordination has appeared in my class, for I have hitherto fortunately had no difficulty in keeping up the discipline in my class; but I have seen great tumult, and great insubordination for several weeks before the election of the Rector, and I have every reason to believe that the attention of the students is withdrawn from their business, by preparing for that election.

Would you have any objection to trust the students of your class with the exercise of that right?—As far as I have seen, they are not so much employed in canvassing, and in instances of improper conduct, as the students in the lower classes.

As you describe the session to be too short for the full course of your lectures, do you think it might be advantageously prolonged?—Not in the present circumstances of the northern part of the kingdom. I know that it would be very detrimental to the interests of learning, and prevent many students who are of the most meritorious class, from prosecuting their studies here.

Would that effect, in your opinion, be produced, even if it were prolonged a month?—I know that a single week would make a very considerable difference to some students coming from the country. We have great difficulty in getting them even to make out the short session they have; and if I were to mention all the instances that have come under my own knowledge, of extraordinary exertions that are made by them in earning wages every hour that they were not in the classes of College, in order to pay the expenses of books and of their education, and likewise the extraordinary and increased exertions of parents to bring forward their sons to College, I think it would convince any one that a very great proportion of our students would be prevented from obtaining an academical education if this were the case.

Do you think the students are poorer than they were about the beginning of the last century, when the session was one half longer?—I am not able to judge of that.

Are you aware that the fees paid by the students here are double what are paid at St. Andrews, where a great proportion of the students come from the Highlands of Perthshire and Argyleshire?—I was not aware of that; but I know that several of the poor students here pass without paying any fees almost every year.

Are you in the practice of not taking fees from those upon whom you find it would bear hard?—Yes.

Have you any reason to believe, that any proportion of the students of this University go for the fourth year to any of the other Colleges?—None that I know of. I may mention, that during the 40 years that Dr. Beattie was teacher of the fourth class here, the average number of his students was 22, and they are considerably increased within the last 10 or 12 years: the average now, I suppose, is 33, or perhaps 34.

Have you any reason to believe that any proportion of young lads from the town are sent, for the first two years, or even the first three years, to this College, without any intention of prosecuting a University education further?—I believe there are a good many of them that do attend only two years, and they make choice either of the first and the second classes, or of the second and third.

Are those generally very young lads?—They are just of the same age as the generality of the students.

About what age, generally speaking, are the students in your class?—The generality of them may be about 17 or 19; but I have always in my class several that ought to be in the first class, who have been sent too young to College, and whose minds are not sufficiently opened for the subjects I have to treat.

What may be the age of those young lads?—Perhaps 14 or 15.

Have they gone through the previous classes?—Yes; some of them come at the age of 11 to College, others of them at the age of 12; those are the students who have made the best figure, perhaps, in the Grammar-School, and their parents, perhaps from vanity, wish to push them forward through the whole of their education, not knowing that they cannot make such a figure at College as they do while they are learning the Latin language.

You mentioned, that you were in the practice of reading several of the Greek and Latin classics with the students: in doing that, have you chiefly in view the illustration of moral science, or do you take advantage of that to investigate the literary acquirements of the students?—I have both those objects in view; but the passages selected are almost always connected with the subjects of my course.

At the same time you endeavour to ascertain the proficiency of the young men in classical attainments?—I do; and I lay great stress upon that, because I look upon it as the great object of academical education.

Have you any other explanation to offer, with regard to your own class?—No.

Is the annual examination of the students particularly strict?—Yes, it is; I find it always of the greatest importance to the students to have it in view to prepare themselves for that examination, and they are particularly diligent to make a good figure upon that occasion; and with respect to my own course, I must say that before that examination comes on, there are many subjects that have occurred in the previous parts of the course which they are much better acquainted with by that time; and by revising their notes, they can understand these subjects much better than they do when they are perfectly new to them.

Have the regulations on this subject been more strictly enforced lately than they were in former years?—I cannot say that they are more strictly enforced than formerly.

Does a great proportion of your students consist of persons destined for the Church?—I perhaps have to give certificates to eight or ten students to go to the Divinity Hall every year.

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Will you state your opinion with regard to partial attendance at the Divinity Hall?—Regular attendance surely would be most desirable; but still I must refer to the same observation I made before, that the circumstances of the country at present prevent regularity of attendance; and the state of the parochial schools may be mentioned likewise as a bar to that regularity of attendance; but certainly every person would wish to see regularity of attendance in the Divinity Hall enforced, in the same manner as in the other classes.

How would the state of the parochial schools interfere with it?—The allowances to the schoolmasters are at present so very small, that they cannot furnish substitutes to enable them to attend the whole course at the Divinity Hall.

Are many of those, who are intended for the Church, during that period teaching schools?—Yes.

Any considerable proportion?—I cannot tell what the proportion is, but I should think it is considerable.

Is it not the fact, that several of your students are parochial schoolmasters before they attend your class?—Several of them are.

Would it not be equally practicable to provide substitutes during the short session of three months that they attend the Divinity Hall, as it is during a session of five months?—If it were made imperative, it perhaps might.

Have you formed any opinion of the advantages of a union of the two Colleges, or of the two Universities?—A union of the two Colleges I would not approve of, on account of the number of students that must be taught in the different classes; if they were to be united, and if the examinations were to be continued, I do not see that those examinations could be prosecuted with any advantage to the students in such numerous classes as must then be collected.

What is your opinion with respect to a union of the two Universities?—I have not formed an opinion of what advantages might be derived from a union of the Universities.

Do you think there exist the means of furnishing the Commissioners with a return, not only of the names of the irregular students at the Divinity Hall, but of their residences and occupations?—A return of the names of the irregular students might be very easily given; but I am not aware that their residences and occupations could be ascertained but with difficulty, because they come from such various quarters.

Do you think the Professor of Divinity could furnish that?—I do not think so. A certificate must be presented from the parish minister by every person entering the Divinity Hall, so that that would ascertain the parish to which each of them belonged.

Do you think it would be advisable to supersede the elementary Greek class?—It would be very desirable if the elements of Greek could be taught in all the parochial schools.

Do you conceive that that might be effected if it were understood that the students should enter the Greek class, having made a certain degree of progress?—I certainly think, in a few years, it might be accomplished.

From the number of young men that study at College and leave it, are you of opinion, that if the remuneration of the parochial schoolmasters were increased, there would be any difficulty in getting good scholars to fill those situations?—None at all.

Are any of the essays, written by your students, read in the class?—Some of them are; and the Latin essays are read in the presence of the whole students.

Do you select those that are read, in consequence of their merit?—Yes.

Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commissioners, connected either with your own class or with the condition of the University?—I beg leave to mention that our students are subjected to the Militia Act, which is quite different from what is the case in the English Universities; and that this subject has been more particularly laid upon my shoulders, as I have had the carrying on the correspondence upon that subject with respect to the whole of the Universities in Scotland; and, if I am permitted, I will point out what I have done as to that matter. Here is a copy of a minute dated "Marischal College, 26th May 1823. A paper, of which the following is a copy, was laid before the Faculty by Dr. Glennie:—At a meetnig of the members of the Universities, held at Edinburgh last year, during the King's visit to Scotland, it was proposed, that an application should be made to His Majesty's Government, to grant, by a revision of the Militia Act for Scotland, the same exemption from the militia to the students at the Universities in Scotland as is allowed by the Militia Act for England to the students at the English Universities. The subject was allowed by all present to be of great importance to the Scotch Universities, and it was requested that the Senatus Academicus of Marischal College should bring it under the consideration of those members of the Universities who should attend the meeting to be held in May, 1823, during the meeting of the General Assembly. The Principal and Professors of the Marischal College do now, therefore, request the attention of the meeting of the members of the Universities to the following particulars: in the Militia Act for England, 42 George III. cap. 90, s. 43, the exemptions are specified in the following terms: 'And be it further enacted, That no peer of this realm, &c. &c., nor any person being a resident member of either of the Universities, nor any clergyman, nor any teachers licensed within the county, riding, &c. shall be liable to serve personally, or provide a substitute to serve in the militia,' &c. In the Militia Act for Scotland, 42 Geo. III, cap. 91, s. 38, the exemptions are expressed as follows: 'And be it further enacted, That no peer of this realm, &c., nor any person being a Professor of any of the four Universities, nor any licensed clergyman, nor any parish schoolmaster, &c. &c., shall be liable to serve personally, or provide a substitute to serve, in the militia,' &c. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that the expression *resident member*, in the English Act, comprehends all those students who regularly attend terms at the two Universities, and it

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therefore corresponds to our expression, *regular students*, and it is well known that all such English students are actually exempted from the militia. Several cases have occurred in the Marischal College, in which students, during their philosophical course, would have been obliged either to leave the classes immediately and become militia-men, or to pay each £20, £30, or £40 sterling for a substitute, if they had not previously insured themselves against the operation of the Militia Act. Similar instances must have occurred in the other Universities. It could never have been the intention of the legislature to impose so great a hardship on the students of the Universities of Scotland. The Militia Act being a public act, we can incur no expense by obtaining from his Majesty's Government a revision of the Act, so as to include a clause of exemption of the following tenor:—'And be it further enacted, That no peer of this realm, &c., nor any person being a Principal or Professor, or a regular student in any of the five Universities, &c., shall be liable to serve personally, or provide a substitute to serve in the militia.' This matter has been mentioned to several Members of Parliament, who all agreed in opinion, that if memorials were presented by the Universities, stating the grievance, it would be immediately remedied. If an object so desirable cannot now be obtained in the present session of Parliament, it will at least be allowed that it ought by all means to be urged during the continuance of peace." In confirmation of what is stated in that minute, I beg leave to mention that Mr. Melvin, the rector of the grammar-school, while he was attending my class, was drawn as a militia-man, and would have been obliged to serve as a militia-man, if he had not connected himself with a society, by which a substitute was provided. In consequence of that minute, I had letters from Professor Jameson, from Principal Baird, of Edinburgh, from Principal Nicoll, of St. Andrews, from Principal Macfarlane, of Glasgow, and Professor Scott, of King's College; and in consequence of that, I had the honour of corresponding with the Lord Advocate, and with the Chancellor of our College, upon the subject;—and there the matter rests at present.

Are you Curator of the Library for this year?—I am.

Do the students of your class make much use of the Library?—No, they do not. When any of them apply to me to authorize them to get a book from the Library, I grant a permission to them to get the book, according to the regulations for the Library that are mentioned in the Returns.

Do you think that one hour a week is a sufficient time for the Library to be open?—From the experience I have had of those that apply for books at the Library, I think it is sufficient.

Have you any suggestions to make for the improvement of the University, or the interests of learning?—None that occur to me at present.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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The Reverend *James Kidd*, D.D., called in and examined.

Professor Kidd.

You are Professor of Oriental Languages in this University?—I am.

Have you seen, and do you concur in, all the Answers that have been transmitted to the Commissioners?—I have seen them, and I concur in them.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Commissioners the method in which you proceed in delivering your lectures?—The method in which I lecture in general always is, to open the understanding without attempting to load the memory; because the gentlemen that I lecture to have passed their education, and to attempt to load their memory like school-boys would not be fair; therefore, I always endeavour to teach by the understanding. I lay down, upon a large board in the class, every thing that I call a rule; and then I exhibit the elements, and go over them, and show them how they are expressed, and cause each of them in turn to take the rod I have taken, and do as I have done, so that they may be impressed with a knowledge of what they are about. After I get them acquainted with the elements, I begin to read immediately, and I read before them. I spell first, and then read. I teach, in general, by what we call the punctuation, not that that is of divine origin, but that it is the pronunciation of the language, as the Jews used it. And as I instruct them in the knowledge of the points in the course of a meeting or two, I think it better to do so; for if they can read with them, they can read without them; but if they can only read without them, I defy them to read with them. If the Commissioners wish to know why I instruct them in this way, I shall easily bring forward the arguments for it. The punctuation being the mode in which the language was originally spoken, as soon as possible I teach them to spell, and then to read. In general, we only get a very small portion of the Scriptures read, and that very imperfectly, in the course of our short session; and I have lamented for many years that something more has not been done; for notwithstanding a minister may be able to be very useful, and to be a very good man, without much critical knowledge of the Hebrew, he is not able to meet a Jew; he is not able even to meet a popish priest, who says that he knows the original. I would therefore endeavour to impress upon the Commissioners the necessity of instructing the young men more critically in the knowledge of the language, which can never be done in the short space of time we have.

Will you state the method you pursue in teaching your class?—The method I pursue is this. After I have taught them the elements of the language, and taught them to spell and to read, I always read before them, every day, the portion I wish them to prepare for the day following, always pointing out, if there be anything critical, how they should try to understand it; and occasionally, when I have it in my power to get them together, I lecture either upon the origin of the language, or upon some of the antiquities of the lan-

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guage; but they will not attend lectures—their business is just to scramble for a little of the elements of the language, and to leave the class.

Are the Commissioners to understand that the Return you have made of the attendance is not correct?—It is correct, but they do not attend me regularly; and as I have no compulsion upon them, I have no means of enforcing attendance.

Do they pay fees?—No, they do not; I found that it was impossible for them to pay fees; many of them are poor, and I have endeavoured for many years back just to leave it to themselves. I say there is need in the city for some charitable institution, and I wish, if you think it proper, to collect a few shillings, four or five shillings, and I will sink it in the hands of one of the magistrates of Aberdeen; it may lie for many years, and it may in time be the foundation of some charitable support. I have done so, and it lies in the hands of Baillie Brown.

What grammar do you use?—I in general lay down upon a board every thing that I call a rule. You can bring any grammar, I say, that you please, in this class; and many times they have taken away grammars from my class, just from those specimens. It is the same thing to me, in general, what grammar they bring.

Do you discipline your students much in the knowledge of the verbs, and declining the different forms of Hebrew verbs?—I do every day most particularly, and regularly through the whole class.

Do you find those that continue to the end of the course able to consult lexicons for themselves with facility?—They might perhaps be able to do it for a little while after they leave the College, while it is fresh in their memory; but if you let them remain for a year, and then try them, they could not do it.

Do you mean to say that Hebrew is very much neglected?—I think it is very much neglected. I think it is a pity; probably I am partial to it, as a pursuit I have followed so long.

Do you not think that the disposition for receiving instruction in Hebrew is rather increasing?—I rather think so; because when I came here, there was scarcely any such thing taught in the North.

Do you teach Chaldee and Syriac?—No; I can hardly ever get them to be master of Hebrew: the Chaldee is quite a sister language; the characters are the same, and there is very little difference in the grammatical construction.

Do you think that attendance upon your class should be made imperative by the Church?—I think so, because we cannot get them to attend.

How many years should students be required by the Church to attend?—I should think two, to make them masters of the Hebrew Scriptures.

There is a lecturer in Hebrew in this town, is there not?—As far as I know, there is no such thing; there is a young man, I believe, that professes to teach a little, but I do not think he lectures; and it is but profession in general that he makes, because he has never been able to make a scholar.

Do you think there are any of the regular students of Divinity who altogether neglect the study of Hebrew?—I rather think there are a few; a number of them, for many years back, have been regular attendants, but some of them still neglect it, and strive to gather from others a little, just to pass the Presbytery.

Do many of the students attending this College attend your chapel?—I never understood that; they may attend it, but I never understood there was a practice of that sort; so far on the contrary, I meddle not with their sentiments, I meddle not with their opinions, I do not at all touch those things; when they enter my class, I say, "Gentlemen, you must attend to me;" that is all the rule I have; and I never wanted respect in my class when they do attend; and I never had to complain of any bad language, or any bad manners, from any gentleman that ever attended me.

Is it in the power of the students to go to any church that they please?—Yes, that is the rule, I believe. They ought to go to the College church; but I believe that our Professors permit them to go where they please, or nowhere, if they please. I am very certain that is the rule; and I think, moreover, unless some steps be taken with respect to that, the establishment will be greatly injured by the revival of the Dissenters, and with a degree of energy, which the gentlemen in the church must see rising up in every direction, and both detracting and extracting from us all that is possible. I am amazed that has not been seen long ere this time.

Do you think if proper accommodation were provided for the students in any one church, and if a Professor were to accompany them, that those connected with the establishment would be generally disposed to attend?—I rather think they might; though it is possible that amongst them there might be partialities which it might be difficult to overrule, and after the liberty they have enjoyed it might be difficult to reduce them, unless the preacher were very popular. Had we such a preacher as Dr. Chalmers, or some popular man, it is likely that what is proposed might be done; but unless there were some rule for that, it would be difficult to effect it.

Have you any thing to suggest to the Commissioners, connected either with your own class, or with the University in general?—With the permission of the Commissioners, I will lay a short memorial before them, which will bring before them the situation of my class better than anything else they can have.—[*The Witness delivered in the same, which was ordered to be added as supplementary to his evidence. See below.—The Witness withdrew.*]

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[*On the Evidence being sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations*] :—

"I beg leave, most humbly and most respectfully, to entreat the attention of the very honourable and the very reverend the Commissioners to the salary of my class in the College. No man can live upon it; and no man can fully and faithfully discharge the office of a Professor in a University, and the office of a pastor in the church, at the same time. I presume no man will accuse me of indolence, and I declare to the Commissioners I cannot discharge the functions of both offices to my own satisfaction. I most humbly submit this subject to consideration."

"*To the Very Honourable and the Very Reverend the Royal Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to Visit the Colleges and Universities of Scotland,*

"The Memorial of the Undersigned

"*Most humbly sheweth*,—That your memorialist has taught for 34 sessions; that the want of a power to enforce attendance has all along been a subject of deep regret; that few attend the class for Oriental Languages, and these few attend only as they please—one day, perhaps, in the week, and that for a short part of the session; that this prevents progress, and is a great annoyance; that it is not possible to make a Hebrew scholar in one session, so short as three months; that the mode of examination by the Presbytery greatly retards a knowledge of the Hebrew Scriptures; that at present the Presbytery of Aberdeen examine only on the first 12 chapters of the book of Genesis, and perhaps on nine or ten Psalms; and when the students can with difficulty go so far, they stop, and will not read farther; that this can never make a scholar in the Hebrew Scriptures; that two years at least would be necessary to understand the poetic and prophetic Hebrew Scriptures with tolerable accuracy.

"That the salary annexed to the class for Oriental Languages in Marischal College is never above £80 per annum, and during the income-tax was only £75; that for the three years last past it has been little above £70, on accnunt of the low interest of money; and last year it was not £67, as the returns to the very honourable Commissioners will shew; that the smallness of the salary for the Professorship of Oriental Languages compelled your memorialist to seek a living in the church—a circumstance loudly reprobated by a party in the church; that if your memorialist had a living by his class, he would give up that he holds in the church cheerfully; that, in general, the resources of the students who attend the Hebrew class are so limited that they are unable to pay *a fee*, and in consequence of this, for many years back, your memorialist has discovered the very great difficulty which many of them laboured under to pay a guinea; that therefore, in order not to hurt the feelings of the poorer lads, your memorialist made the fee of the class optional—a few shillings, four or five, as the class agreed; and he yearly put the proceeds into the hands of one of the magistrates of Aberdeen, that at some future time they might be the foundation of a fund for building a Female Orphan Hospital in this city, of which there is the very greatest necessity. With most profound respect, from your memorialist,

"James Kidd, L.L. O.O. P."

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*Alexander Ewing*, Esq., M.D., called in and examined.

Dr. Ewing.

You are appointed lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology by the two Colleges?—I am.

Will you have the goodness to state the nature of the course you give?—The period of the course is the usual time at the University, five months; and we have our meetings three times a week regularly, sometimes oftener; and I go on with the lectures much the same as they do in other Anatomical classes; that is to say, the structure of the human body is minutely described, and illustrated by demonstrations from the *subject*, preparations and drawings, &c., with a general reference to Physiology; and part of the Physiology is given separately at the end of the course. As nearly as possible the lectures are given in the same way as at Edinburgh, London, and Paris.

Are the meetings regularly three times a week?—They are regularly three times a week, and frequently oftener: it depends partly upon the supply of subjects that we have. We have been, latterly, well supplied with subjects; for instance, last winter, I demonstrated here twelve subjects. At Edinburgh they used to demonstrate, when old Dr. Monro was there, about three. The winter before last I had seven subjects for demonstration.

Do the medical students here appear to prosecute their studies with considerable zeal?—They prosecute their studies with great ardour in general. The dissections are carried on every day for a part of the course, and the whole of the students may go into the class and see what is going on, without being charged anything additional for attending the dissections, or practical Anatomy, as in other places. As long as they are quiet they may go into the class and read over a description of the parts which are being dissected, in their books. A certain number are dissecting, and the others are reading; while I go frequently, through the course of the day, myself, to see what is going on, and direct the students.

Do you think there is a tolerable prospect of being able to establish a medical school here?—I think there is. When I first began here, nine years ago, there were only about 10, 12, or 15 students, and they have increased rapidly: last winter I had about 58 or 59; the year before that, about 59; or, the last three years, there have been about 50 or 60 students at an average; and we have been pretty well supplied with subjects: the dissections have been numerous, and I give the students the opportunities which I have mentioned; I let them come into the dissecting-room, and see what is going on; and that, in many respects,

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is more useful even than lecturing: at the same time I give demonstrations regularly three times a week, and if I am well supplied with subjects, four or five times a week. The Physiology is generally given at the concluding part of the course; and we always demonstrate and go over the different parts as we go along.

Is it your opinion, from the experience you have already had, that there is a prospect of establishing a complete course of medical education in this town?—I rather think so; Anatomy has been always the most efficient class here, and I think a course of Surgery might be kept up. The medical school, and the Anatomy in particular, has been improving for the last three years, for there never was such a numerous class in Aberdeen as during that period. I think that classes for the practice of Medicine, for Surgery, and for Anatomy, could be established here; and Midwifery perhaps, and Chemistry. Perhaps the *practice* and *theory* of Medicine might be joined. An elementary view only of Physiology is given in my course, along with Anatomy: a full view of Physiology is the same as the Institutes of Medicine, which is given as a separate course in some places. I think the following courses might be established here, viz. Anatomy and Physiology, the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, Botany, and perhaps Materia Medica: those are the classes that would be most efficient, and I think they might be established here.

If it be found that the study of Anatomy can be advantageously prosecuted here, is not the chief obstacle to the establishment of a medical school thereby removed?—Yes. Anatomy is the principal thing; many other things the students think they may get by reading; but that is a science that they must begin with, as the foundation of their whole profession; it is a demonstrative thing, and which they cannot learn in any other way but by attending to demonstrations and dissections: but the other classes could also be kept up well enough.

Are you a manager of the Infirmary?—No, I am a physician in the Infirmary.

Would there be any difficulty in establishing good clinical lectures here?—I dare say they might be established here; they have been proposed of late, and tried.

What attendance was there upon them?—There has been only one course given this last year: I think there were about 20 or upwards attending it. I have been about nine years in the hospital, and I tried clinical lectures when I came first for two sessions, and there was not much encouragement; but there are some new regulations in some of the Colleges, by which that course is required, and therefore the students are more willing to attend it.

Did you deliver the course last session?—No, Dr. Blaikie did.

Do many young gentlemen studying Medicine attend the lectures?—Most of them do.

Have they access to see the patients?—Yes; they go round with the physician and surgeon, and see the patients and operations; indeed, in a small provincial hospital like this, they see them better, and to more advantage, than in the larger hospitals, for the first part of their study: they get nearer the patients; they are more conversant with them, and they are all made dressers through the hospital.

Are the more difficult operations performed in that hospital?—They are all performed here, frequently; and there are a great many of them, on account of this being a shipping port and a manufacturing place, and having quarries in the neighbourhood; there are a great many accidents, and there are a great many capital operations.

Are the students admitted to see them?—The whole of them.

Do you think that a class of Midwifery might be advantageously established here?—I think Midwifery might be established very well: there is one thing against it; they have not a lying-in hospital here, but perhaps that could be got up. I have no doubt, however, the students would attend Midwifery, if properly conducted.

Are there any other arrangements that you would suggest, for the accomplishment of the object of establishing a medical school here?—I do not recollect anything. With regard to the lectures, it has been very up-hill work indeed: they are very little supported. When I began first, I dare say I lectured four or five years, and I was out of pocket, instead of deriving emolument from it; since that time, the students have been more numerous. We are in great want of proper accommodation for the purpose. I have a small room, which I must make the class-room and the dissecting-room, and everything. It is a small place, built in the corner of the College-court, and often when I have to go in and lecture, the smell is very bad, and the air so tainted as to be unhealthy. It is impossible to keep it clean, as there is no separate place for the dissections: if I had got room for them, I could get more subjects. I find I have got more the last two or three winters, but I have little room for them; better accommodation is one thing that I have to recommend.

Then you think that a small convenient theatre of Anatomy would be necessary?—I am sure that it is absolutely necessary, if an Anatomical class is to be carried on; for it is very injurious to the health to be in a room which is in that state: if you hurt your finger or any part, it becomes very dangerous, when the constitution is previously deteriorated; so that some little theatre would be necessary. I conceive also, that if it could be made a Professorship, with a suitable salary, and thus made more efficient, it would be desirable. With the College of Surgeons, just now, it is the same thing whether the certificate come from a Professor or Lecturer: if the students have attended certain courses of lectures at certain schools it is sufficient; they have admitted them from the Aberdeen school, the same as others; and several of the Examinators at London told me and some of the Professors of this College, that the young men did as well from this place as any other. There is seldom an instance of any of them being rejected. They are in general very industrious here; I believe poverty stimulates some of them to that, and, from their own industry, I am sure they make considerable progress.

Do they commonly take all the classes, including Dr. Skene's, in one session?—Many of them attend several of the classes during the same winter.

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Do they generally prosecute their medical studies here for two sessions?—A good many of them take three courses of Anatomy, and two courses of dissections. Some of them are here four or five years; perhaps they have got a perpetual ticket, which lasts them as long as they stay, and some of them stay four or five years, and take three courses of Anatomy, one or two of Chemistry, and the same of Surgery.

Do they in that case pass at the Royal College of London without any other Anatomy than what they have studied here?—Without any other. They require one year of an Hospital, three courses of Anatomy and Physiology, two of Dissections, and one of Surgery; that is the requisite curriculum for the Royal College of Surgeons, and I believe now Midwifery is taken in: so that they take the whole here, and then they pass at the College of Surgeons. They are generally more than one year attending the hospital here, because they have a perpetual ticket, which is only five guineas (there is no other ticket given). And as they only require *one* year at the College of Surgeons at London, they have attended more than what is requisite.

Do you think it would be for the advantage of the medical school here, if the Professor of Medicine and the Professor of Chemistry lectured every day?—I do not see any particular advantage: there is one inconvenience, that they can hardly get hours to lecture in; for instance, I used to lecture every day, but I must have the forenoon to get the day-light; and now it would interfere with some of the other classes to lecture every day.

Are the medical students attending the Philosophy classes at the same time?—Some of them are. Just now the Chemistry and the Anatomy are at the same hour; therefore, there must be intermediate days.

Do you think it is desirable that the medical students should have an opportunity of attending the Philosophy classes at the same time, or would it not be better that the latter should have been gone through previously?—It would be better that they should have gone through the Philosophy classes in general. I am not sure if we could accomplish to lecture every day, even in that way: with regard to Anatomy, we might not always have materials to go on; but when I happen to have subjects, I lecture oftener, according to circumstances.

Then, without the institution of additional classes, this College could not give the degree of Doctor of Medicine to persons who had studied here, according to their existing regulations?—I do not know the regulations. As a lecturer, I do not join with the Professors, and I have nothing to do with the degrees. The greater part of the students that study here, prepare for Surgeons' Hall; they are going to London, and to the public service; some few of them go to Edinburgh, and finish there.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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[*The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations*]:—

"I think it necessary to state the following circumstances with regard to the Anatomical class, as they did not occur to me during my examination. It is much more laborious, and requires more time than any of the other medical classes, as the lectures cannot be written out and read as in them: they must be given *vivâ voce*, and therefore require daily preparation. The lecturer must also attend to the dissecting-room through the day, which, with the other business of the class, interferes seriously with the avocations of a practitioner—more particularly, as at present we cannot afford any assistant or regular dissector, as they have in most other places. It is also the only class that incurs any considerable expenses, as for subjects, &c. &c. As there are no Anatomical preparations belonging to the College, I had to purchase and make, at a considerable expense, all those which are for the class, with the exception of some which belonged to Dr. Skene, of which he has allowed me the use. I have also lost several valuable *preparations*, for want of a proper place in the College to keep them: there is no room at present sufficiently dry, and we have the inconvenience of carrying them for some distance to the class-room when wanted. There are many other incidental expenses, which must fall upon the Anatomical lecturer, as for drawings, engravings, casts, expensive books of plates, renewing and keeping up dry and wet preparations. I have hitherto defrayed all these at my own proper expense, without receiving the least assistance from the College. I therefore hope it will not be deemed presumption in me to suggest, that these circumstances of labour, loss of time to a practitioner, and expense, should be taken into the account, if any endowment be contemplated for the support of that class."

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*George French*, Esq., M.D., called in and examined.

Professor French.

You are Professor of Chemistry in this University?—I am.

Do you concur in all the Answers which have been returned by the Senatus Academicus to the Commissioners?—I do.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Commissioners the method you pursue in giving your course of lectures?—The distinction of Chemistry from two other branches of Natural Philosophy, Mechanics and Physiology. The power by which substances act chemically upon one another is explained, and its effects illustrated by experiments. The powers by which substances are chemically separated are explained and illustrated by experiments. The different chemical operations are explained; directions given for performing them, and illustrated by experiments. The nature and effects of caloric, or heat, explained and illustrated by experiments. The principal processes con-

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nected with the different branches of Practical Chemistry, as connected with saline substances, metals, and earths, are actually performed in the class on moderate quantities of materials. Phosphorus and ether are prepared. The application of Chemistry to arts, manufactures, pharmacy, and agriculture, so far as concerns the examination of soils, is pointed out in the course.

Do you examine the students, or only lecture?—Only lecture. The course has never been received into the regular course of the College, and the students are not examined on it before being graduated. It is generally attended by a great many persons in the town, who are not students in the College.

Are any of those individuals attending the class, who are not students, people engaged in trade or manufacture?—Yes, very often, particularly at the beginning of the course. There were a good many people attended, that belonged to the Cotton Printfield Company, and still a good many people of that kind attend.

How often do you lecture?—Three times a week.

At what hour do you lecture?—At one o'clock.

Do you find three days a week sufficient to go through your subject?—It has been the way of the course. The course might be longer, but the students really always expect, in the Chemistry class, to see a great deal; now we have not apparatus to fill up a much longer course; they do not attend, unless they see experiments, or something of that kind, going on.

Is your apparatus very imperfect here?—Exceedingly imperfect, and our accommodation exceedingly bad.

Supposing a proper apparatus was procured, and sufficient accommodation provided, would it not be desirable that the lecture should be given every day?—It might; but two moderate courses, I believe, are better than one very long course. There is an observation of Lavoisier upon that subject, which I shall read to the Commissioners. Lavoisier says, "Very little of Chemistry can be learned in the first course, which is hardly sufficient to make the language of the science familiar to the ears, or the apparatus familiar to the eyes." Now, this course is made so that it contains two courses: one is intended for the third year of the College, when they have a Mathematical class to attend, besides the Philosophy class; and is intended as a sort of introduction; and the second course is laid out for the fourth year of the College, when they have no other class to attend but the Philosophy class.

Do you mean, that in the same session your course is divided into two?—The same course is repeated; the second session, it is the same course over again.

Is that attended by a different description of students?—No; the same ought to attend the two courses.

Is that your present practice?—As many as we can get to attend the second course do attend, but there are very few of them.

Is that during the summer?—It is one class; but the same student is wished to attend the preliminary class one session, in order to make it a little familiar to him, as he is not supposed to understand very well at first; then he attends the second course, and he understands it a great deal better.

That is to say, he attends the same course a second year?—He attends another year the same course.

But your course of five months is not broken down into a short one, repeated twice over?—No, the course is just the same as the College session, about five months; and the same is repeated over again the following year, because they are supposed, in the first course, not to understand very well, but to understand much better the second year.

Have the students that attend your class received any previous knowledge of Chemistry in any of the classes of the College?—I do not think they have; at least, not by regular course; it is not mentioned as any part of the course of any of the Professors.

You do not think, in point of fact, that Chemistry is taught in any other class?—I do not know; certainly I have been told that Dr. Davidson mentions a good deal of Chemistry in his class, but I never asked him particularly about it.

Would you consider it of advantage that there should be some preliminary class of that kind, or would you think it more advantageous that they should commence the study of Chemistry with yourself?—I think it unnecessary, as they have that preliminary course of mine, as they attend two courses with me.

Can you explain the reason of the falling off of the class last year?—It has always fluctuated very much from 12 to 30; I do not know any particular reason for it.

Have you any suggestion to make to the Commissioners, connected with your class?—We want very much a much more perfect apparatus than we have, and the class-room is a most miserable place; very probably, if the apparatus were made more perfect and more respectable, and we had a more respectable place to meet in, we should have a larger class. There has never been any public fund for an apparatus.

Have you any other suggestions to offer to the Commissioners, connected with the University?—I do not recollect any.

Do you think that a course of medical instruction could be established here?—I believe it will be difficult; the Chemical class is not at all meant as a Medical class solely; it was from the very first meant as a branch of Natural Philosophy. No doubt, medical students are much benefited by attending it.

Do you think that a course of medical instruction ought to be instituted here?—Except the Anatomical class, I doubt it.

You are not sanguine in your expectations with respect to that?—I am not.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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Mr. *Lawrence Davidson*, Mr. *Robert Harvey*, and Mr. *George Morgan*, called in and examined.

[*The Petition transmitted to the Commissioners on the 7th of September* 1827 *was shown to the Witnesses.*]

The Commissioners understand that you were parties to that petition?—*Mr. Davidson.* We were.

It appears that you desire that the session should be lengthened?—Yes, and also that lectures should be given daily.

Are you aware that, when lectures have been attempted to be delivered daily, the attendance has so fallen off as to make it impossible for the lecturer to proceed?—*Mr. Harvey.* I am not aware of such an attempt having been made.

Are the lectures delivered three times a week?—*Mr. Davidson.* They are not delivered three times a week. Dr. Skene's were never delivered three times a week regularly. Dr. Skene met generally about twice a week; and he not only changed the days, but he changed the hours of attendance, so that no student could attend regularly, because he had other duties to attend to, and he (Dr. Skene) made it quite optional for himself what hours he met with them, and also the days.

Were any fees taken by that class?—There were.

What session do you allude to, with respect to Dr. Skene changing his hours?—The ticket I have got of his lectures was in 1824-5.

Did he deliver lectures last session?—I was not in town last session; none of us three were here then.—*Mr. Harvey.* None of us were here; but I understand he attempted it.—*Mr. Davidson.* The session of 1825-6 he attempted it, but the students did not attend; he stated to his former class that he never would give certificates, and the Medical classes are of no use without certificates.

You state, in your petition, that in the departments of Surgery, Anatomy, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Midwifery, Botany, and Chemistry, as lectures are given only three times a week, for courses of five months, or even shorter, the students annually run a risk of having their tickets of attendance in Aberdeen rejected by the Colleges of Surgeons, and by the Army and Navy Medical Boards: do you know, in point of fact, that those tickets have ever been rejected on that account?—They have not been rejected; but they are obliged to have double courses instead of single courses, as in Edinburgh; and at Edinburgh they require two courses of Anatomy instead of one, in consequence of the lectures being only three times a week.

Does not Dr. Ewing frequently lecture oftener than three times a week, when he has subjects?—He did several years, when I was here.

When did you cease to attend?—I was in London the winter before last, and the last winter in Edinburgh; but, during the summer, I have been attending the classes here.

Are the Medical lectures here continued during the summer also?—There are some of them.

Which of them?—There are clinical lectures in the Infirmary given during the summer, and also lectures on Midwifery.

Are they given by private teachers?—Mr. Frazer was appointed by King's College to give lectures on Midwifery, but Dr. Blaikie was requested by the students to open a class, and he got a full class. Mr. Frazer, I believe, only got one, besides his own apprentices, although he was the College lecturer.

What attendance had Dr. Blaikie?—He had upwards of 30.

Did he lecture daily?—Four times a week: that was a private course.

Does Dr. Dyce lecture?—No; he was appointed to lecture at the College once, but he never got a class.

Was it in consequence of the present state of the medical school here that you went to London to finish your studies?—In so far, it was; I intended at once to pass the Surgeons' Hall there, but there has never been an instance of a student passing wholly upon Aberdeen tickets.

Where did you pass?—I passed in Edinburgh last winter. I have here a letter from Dr. Alison, which will show the value that is put upon the Aberdeen tickets.—[*The Witness produced the same.*]

Are any of the other gentlemen that signed the petition students at present?—They are all students at present that have signed it.

Do you feel confident that daily lectures would be attended by the medical students in Aberdeen?—I have no doubt of it, if the fee was not made oppressive; if it was made proportionate to the other Universities.

What fee is paid to Dr. Skene?—I believe it was two guineas; but, as I was a Professor's on, he took no fee from me.

In order to qualify for your degree, were you obliged either to produce double tickets of attendance here, or to attend the same classes over again at Edinburgh?—The letter I have produced explains that. It is as follows:—"Sir, The Medical Faculty agree to receive your Aberdeen certificates as sufficient attendance on Anatomy, Surgery, Botany, Hospital and Clinical lectures, and as entitling you to come forward as a candidate for graduation, after one winter's session of University study here; but it will be necessary for you to attend here, or in some other University, the classes of Materia Medica, Chemistry, the Theory of Medicine, and Practice of Medicine, of which your certificates of attendance at Aberdeen are not sufficient, according to our statutes; you will likewise be so good as to

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procure a certificate from Aberdeen of the clinical lectures which you attended having been of fully five months' duration."

Have you attended twice those classes, certificates of which you received?—I have, except Dr. Blaikie's, which is an additional class here; there is not one corresponding to it in Edinburgh; Dr. Monro gives both Anatomy and Surgery conjointly.

Did you accordingly attend those classes over again in Edinburgh, which Dr. Alison mentions?—I attended some of them. If the Medical classes here had been on a proper footing, I should not have been required to go back to Edinburgh; and if they were put upon a proper footing, I should not require to go back this winter. Mr. Morgan has a similar letter from Dr. Alison.

(*To Mr. Morgan.*) Have the goodness to read the letter you received?—It is as follows:—"*Heriot Row*, 17*th November* 1826.—Sir, I have laid your letter before the Medical Faculty, and I am desired to inform you, that your attendance on the Medical classes in Aberdeen will be held, *first*, as bringing you under our regulations of 1823, and of which you can have a copy from the Janitor; *secondly*, as entitling you to come forward after two winter sessions more of University medical studies; and, *thirdly*, as sufficient attendance on Anatomy and Surgery, and on Botany, provided that the course of lectures on Botany lasts three months, and that the lectures are delivered daily."

Have you attended the Anatomy and Surgery for two courses in Aberdeen?—Dr. Ewing's and Dr. Blackie's, I have; but I have tickets from the College of Surgeons in Dublin, which I showed him, and which he said he would recognise.—*Mr. Davidson.* At the same time that I presented my tickets, they were backed by London ones, which are always taken as something additional, if there be a slight deficiency; they take the London tickets as strengthening the others, if there be any slight deficiency.

(*To Mr. Morgan.*) Did you attend those two courses in the same session?—No; I attended Dr. Blaikie's the first session, and Dr. Ewing's the second.

Those two sessions were considered as equal to one session at Edinburgh?—Yes.

The Commissioners understand, that in addition to the classes he teaches, which are appointed by the College, he also has a class of Midwifery?—That was at the request of the students this summer, in consequence of Mr. Fraser's appointment.

Are the 42 students who have signed this petition all regularly prosecuting their medical studies?—*Mr. Davidson.* All regularly.

Are there others in Aberdeen besides those?—There are; but there were very few in Aberdeen at the time the petition was prepared. It was immediately after the summer classes; and at that time in general they leave the town for about a month or two; and, besides, a number of the Aberdeen students go to Greenland in the summer time. There are perhaps nearly a hundred, in one way or another, in Aberdeen altogether.

Do they go as surgeons in the Greenland ships?—Yes, some of them.

Is it understood among the students of Medicine, that, if the Medical classes were taught during six complete months, they would be regularly attended to the end of the session?—It is; they do not leave town, as the other students do, at the end of the five months' course which the other classes have; they almost all of them, except those that go to Greenland, continue in the town, from the clinical lectures in the Infirmary and the Midwifery lectures being given in the summer-time.

Were all those 42 students, who have signed the petition, actually in Aberdeen at the end of the summer session?—They were.

If the desire of this petition is concurred in by the other medical students who are really intended for the medical profession, after the session commences, could not an application be made, signed by the whole, so that the Commissioners may see the number of those students?—There is one objection to that, that this petition has been taken as a personal affront to Dr. Skene; and a number of his apprentices, and also the apprentices of the others, are frightened from coming forward now, from it being taken up as a personal thing.

Is Dr. Skene a physician or a surgeon?—He is a physician of Edinburgh.

Were there any other summer classes attended at Aberdeen, besides the Midwifery?—The Botany; and, this summer, Dr. Henderson lectured on Materia Medica, which is a winter course; but from the difficulty of finding an hour to accommodate all the students, or some other reason, he made it a summer course.

What was the attendance upon him?—I did not attend him this session.—*Mr. Harvey.* There was a considerable number.

Are the lectures delivered daily in the Botany class?—*Mr. Davidson.* No, only three times a week, for a little more than four months; whereas in Edinburgh they require them daily for three months, so that it requires a double course here.

Including the next session, what will be the number of sessions altogether that you will have attended before completing your medical studies?—I commenced my medical studies in April, 1822, and I have been attending Dr. Ewing's class ever since, as I was an apprentice of his, except in this last winter; and the winter before last winter, I was in Edinburgh; and the winter before, I was in London.

Do the medical students in general attend the other classes in the College?—Almost all of them.

Do they commence during the fourth, or during the third session?—Some of them even during the first, but generally about the third.

About what age may they be when they commence during the first session?—Their ages are very different; in general, the students here are very young.

Are you of sufficient age to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh?—

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Dr. Alison agrees, by this letter, to receive me for examination next summer, if I have attended all the necessary classes. I would not be required to have attended any more classes if Dr. Skene's class had been regular, and if I had had his certificate for that, and if the Materia Medica were a six months' class.

Shall you be of the age that is required at that time?—I want a month of the age; but, from having so many London tickets, and Edinburgh tickets for private lectures, th y agreed to pass that month. I was scarcely fifteen when I began.

Have all of you attended the Literary and Philosophy classes, either in this or the neighbouring College?—*Mr. Morgan.* Yes, I was a graduate of this College.

What is the destination generally of the medical students in Aberdeen; is it for practice in the country, or for the army and navy?—*Mr. Davidson.* It is very various; a great many go abroad, and into the army; I have not known many go into the navy from this.

Do many settle in the country, as general practitioners?—A considerable number.

Is it necessary for the students, who go to Greenland during the summer, to receive any certificate of qualification?—I believe, in general, there is some slight form gone through; but, in general, they are only the youngest apprentices that go there, and those that have the least means of supporting themselves.

The Commissioners understand you distinctly to state, that, with that exception, most of the medical students are not out of Aberdeen during the summer?—Most of them are not; and several, who study in Edinburgh and in London during the winter, attend the hospital and the clinical lectures here during the summer.

What proportion may, generally speaking, serve a medical apprenticeship in Aberdeen?—Almost the whole of them are apprentices in Aberdeen. Dr. Ewing has, I believe, about 20 apprentices himself. He has had, for these two or three last years, about 60 attending his Anatomical class.

Is there any practical chemist in this town, or is there any laboratory, where young men are allowed to work?—No.

Can you state what fees are paid by the Doctor's apprentices?—The doctors of the Infirmary receive a fee of 30 guineas generally. There are others that take them at less in town; Mr. Frazer, I believe, takes them as low as five guineas.

Does that apprentice-fee entitle you to attend the Infirmary, or is the Infirmary ticket separate?—The Infirmary ticket is separate.

Is it a perpetual ticket?—It is.

Has the circumstance of there being only one sort of ticket given been found a drawback to the students, or is it considered an advantage?—I never heard anything mentioned about it. The fee is much smaller here than at any other Infirmary.

From whom do the students receive their certificate of attendance at the Infirmary?—It is drawn out by the house-surgeon, and the three physicians sign it, if they are satisfied with the attendance.

Do the gentlemen that have apprentices superintend their medical instruction?—Some of them do.

But not invariably?—Not invariably; some of them scarcely at all.

What were the numbers attending the clinical lectures?—I believe there were about 30 tickets taken out.

What was the duration of that course?—Three months' course, twice a week. The students presented a petition to the managers some time ago, to get the course lengthened, which, it is believed, will be attended to. It has not yet been settled.

There is a medical society in Aberdeen, is there not?—There is.

To which a library is attached?—There is.

Have the medical apprentices the use of that library?—They have, if they are members of the society. I am not one of the members.

Can *you* state whether it is an adequate collection of medical books?—*Mr. Morgan.* There is a very fair collection of medical works.

Of modern works?—Yes: the library is not extensive, but it is very select.

Is French generally learned by medical students in Aberdeen, for the purpose of reading French medical works?—*Mr. Davidson.* Yes, I think it is pretty generally learned.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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*Patrick Blaikie,* Esq., M.D., called in and examined.

Dr. P. Blaikie.

You have been appointed lecturer on Surgery by the Colleges?—I have.

Have you regularly lectured since your appointment?—Regularly.

Three times a week?—Three times a week is the regular course; but I lecture more frequently when I can procure subjects.

Does that depend upon your procuring those means of lecturing, or have you constantly extra meetings?—Not constantly; it depends upon that.

Do you think it would be possible to lecture daily?—It would be possible, certainly.

Have you ever attempted it?—When we have the means, we lecture regularly every day. This is a statement of the outlines of the lectures.—(*The Witness delivered in the same. See end of Evidence.*)

Do you give certificates?—Yes.

It is understood, that, from the shortness of the course, those certificates render additional attendance necessary at some other University, before a student can be received?—Not at

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the Royal College of Surgeons, in London; our course given here is quite sufficient. The course I give is upwards of five months; I generally begin a little before the session.

In order to obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at Edinburgh, is not a course of the duration of this at Aberdeen insufficient?—I believe there has been some regulation made at Edinburgh lately, but it has never been complained of by any of the students that study Surgery under me.

How many subjects may you require for going through a course of Surgery?—I generally may require two or three; sometimes we have more, because I not only lecture upon Surgery, but the room is kept open as a dissecting-room for the students, without any additional fee. I had two for my own course, last session, and there were other three dissected by the students.

Is it not the fact, that a course of Surgery does not require so many subjects as a course of Anatomy?—No.

In case it should be necessary, in order to secure their reception in Edinburgh, that the attendance should be increased, do you think there would be any difficulty in obtaining the attendance of students here an additional month, or such time as might be necessary for the purpose?—I should think not. The great objection to increasing the number of lectures here, I apprehend, would be, that the lecturer would require an additional fee, and I am afraid it would be inconvenient to many of our students here to give that.

You delivered a course of lectures upon Midwifery this summer?—I did; the young gentlemen came forward and requested I would do so, and I did so.

For how long?—Four months.

How often?—Four times a week.

Did they attend regularly?—Very regularly.

Was that after the College rose?—It was.

Do you think that a class of Midwifery might safely be added to the College course of medical education?—I believe it has been tried, and did not succeed; but I should think now, from the regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, it would be likely to succeed.

Do a considerable proportion of the medical students reside generally in Aberdeen?—Most of them reside here generally.

What may be the number of them?—I think, last session, in the Anatomical class, there were about 60.

What is the total number of persons intended for the medical profession, who attended the different classes as students?—Probably 70 or 75 students attending the different classes and the Infirmary.

What proportion of these were apprentices to the different physicians?—I should think, at least 50. I should think, in some cases, they have a better opportunity here than at other places, because the numbers are fewer, and of couse they have an opportunity of doing more themselves, and of seeing more of the hospital.

Do the apprentices receive medical instruction from the gentlemen they are with?—That is generally the case.

Is that in the way of private instruction, or by directing their attention to the different cases that occur in their own practice?—In the way of both—in the way of private instruction; and many of them are connected with dispensaries, and of course there they have an opportunity of explaining the practice, and of giving them occasionally slight cases to treat under their own superintendence.

What may be the greatest number of apprentices under the charge of any one medical gentleman?—Eighteen to twenty, I think.

Do you know what fee is paid by the apprentices?—The fee that we exact for the three hospital physicians, as we conceive our students to have greater advantages, is 30 guineas. I believe 20 guineas is the common fee among the practitioners not connected with the hospital.

By whom were the clinical lectures delivered last summer?—I delivered the clinical lectures last summer, and this summer.

What was the attendance upon them?—About 25 last year, and about 32 or 33 this year.

Are the studies of the medical students prosecuted with steadiness and ardour in Aberdeen?—They appear to me to be so, as far as I am able to judge, from a good deal of intercourse with them.

Do those that commence generally go forward to the medical profession?—They generally go forward. A good many of them study Divinity at the same time; and sometimes they follow one profession, and sometimes the other.

Do you understand that the medical students are generally in better circumstances than the students of Divinity?—Generally they are, as far as my observation goes. There are many young gentlemen from England come down here to study Medicine; we have always four or five attending the Infirmary from England.

Do the medical students generally reside here through the whole year?—They are generally apprenticed, as soon as they come here, to some of the physicians, and therefore they must reside here.

Do a considerable proportion of the medical students come from a distance?—A good many of them come from a distance.

More than are connected with the town of Aberdeen?—Yes.

Does the result of your experience lead you to think that the medical school will increase here, if properly established?—I have no doubt it will increase. It is in its infancy just

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now, and very poorly supported; but I have no doubt, that if it were established, and proper accommodation given, it would increase immediately.

Where do you lecture at present?—It is just a private room. I have no class-room in the College; I have not even the protection of the College-court.

Have you any accommodation for the disposal of your subjects?—No accommodation whatever. The lecture-room must be also the dissecting-room; and there is no place to put up preparations.

What supply of medical books is there in Aberdeen accessible to the students?—There is a very excellent medical library belonging to the Medical Society, who are almost all members, and they have free access to that; and besides, belonging to the same society, the senior members have a very good library of reference, which the students have also access to. There are a good many valuable works in this library of reference. We do not allow any member, whether senior or junior, to take them out of the hall.

Do you know what sort of collection of medical works there is in the College Library?—We have no access to that but through the Professors; and, if we can do without it, we do not like to have recourse to it; but I believe that the King's College collection is very excellent.

Do you mean the books furnished from Stationers' Hall?—Yes.

What is the expense incurred in becoming a member of the Medical Society?—It is three guineas.

Is there any annual payment?—No annual payment, except 5*s.* for the library of reference, the senior class paying 10*s.* 6*d.*

Have the students attending the classes of the gentlemen who are named lecturers by the University, access to the medical books in King's College?—They have access through a Professor, upon making a deposit; but the distance is so great, and their time is so completely occupied, that very few of them can avail themselves of going to Old Aberdeen to get books in that way.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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[*The following was ordered to be added, as supplementary to the Witness's Evidence:*—]

*Outline of the Lectures on Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, delivered in the Surgical Class-room attached to Marischal College, by* PATRICK BLAIKIE, M.D., *one of the Physicians to the Infirmary, Physician to the Lunatic Asylum, Lecturer on Surgery in the Universities of Aberdeen, and a Surgeon in the Royal Navy.*

*** THE Lectures will be delivered three times a week, at six o'clock in the evening, during the session of the Colleges.—The *Principles* of the Art will be taught and their application to Practice will be pointed out and explained by Cases.—The *Operations*, as performed by the best modern Surgeons in this country, on the Continent, and in America, will be shewn.—The *Anatomy* of the human body will be reviewed in a practical form.—The whole will be illustrated by *Experiments*, and a complete *Surgical Apparatus.*

INTRODUCTORY.—*Importance of Surgery.*—Present Mode of Study. Its imperfections, and manner of obviating them.

I. *Structure and Organization of the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms.*—Review of the anatomy and functions of the body in a state of health. Of the blood. The vascular system. Structure and action of arteries, veins, and absorbents.

II. *Inflammation considered as a healthy and as a diseased Action.*—The changes it produces, as illustrated by the appearance of the blood; by experiments on animals; by the microscope; and by morbid anatomy. Its termination; in resolution. Its concomitants and effects; effusion, adhesion, diminished and increased secretion, suppuration, mortification. Its constitutional symptoms; synocha. Typhus, hectic. Its modifications; erythema, erysipelas, ulceration, sloughing ulcer, hospital sore. Effects of heat and cold. Its constitutional and local treatment. Of bleeding; general. By the fleam, lancet, and scalpel. Topical. By the scarificator. By leeches. Management and application of leeches.

III. *Inflammation as affecting Membranes.*—1. *Serous Membranes.*—The pleura, peritoneum tunica vaginalis.

IV.—2. *Mucous Membranes.*—Of sympathy and habit.

V. *Review of the Anatomy and Functions of the different Canals and Ducts.*—1. *The Alimentary Canal.*—Structure and functions. Stricture of the Œsophagus, pylorus, and rectum. Hæmorrhoids, fistula in ano, imperforate anus, &c. Œsophagotomy. Stomach-pump, and its application.—2. *Respiratory Passages.* Structure and functions. Sympathies. Diseases and accidents requiring the operation of laryngotomy immediately below the os hyoides, and between the thyroid and cricoid cartilages. Tracheotomy. Causes of failure of the operation, after giving temporary relief.—3. *The Urinary Organs and Passages.*—Structure, functions, and sympathies of the kidney, bladder, urethra, and testicle. Their diseases. Smaller operations required in consequence of irritability of the bladder, diseased prostate, stricture, fistula in perinæo, &c. Puncture of the bladder above the pubis, in the perinæum, and from the rectum. Of the specific inflammation of gonorrhœa, considered as a cause of some of these affections.

VI. *Diseases of the Vessels.*—Aneurism, varix, active inflammation, ulceration. Principles of the operations performed on them. Effects of ligature on arteries and veins. Effects of laceration.

VII. *Of Wounds.*—Incised, contused, lacerated, punctured, gunshot, poisoned. Of hæmorrhage. The natural powers which restrain it. As restrained by art; cautery, compression, ligature.

VIII. *Wounds of the Head.*—Anatomy of the head, and pathology of the brain. Its different states. Direct injury; concussion. Through the circulation; compression; the apoplectic state. From irritation, or local injury; the convulsive or epileptic state. From general inflammation; the phrenitic state. From morbid action, in consequence of violence or operation. Hernia and fungus cerebri. Treatment.

IX. *Wounds of the Face, Neck, and Throat.*—Anatomy and functions of the parts. Their peculiarities. Their treatment.

X. *Wounds of the Shoulders and Thorax.*—Anatomy of the parts. Principles of the diagnosis, when affecting the pleura. Pathology of wounded lungs. Errors usually fallen into pointed out, and proved by cases and experiment. Probing; its inutility. Emphysema. Empyema. Intercostal artery: manner of securing it. Treatment; constitutional and local.

XI. *Wounds of the Abdomen and Pelvis.*—Anatomy of the parts. Seat of the viscera, and inflections of the peritoneum, and their influence on the symptoms. Sympathy between the serous and mucous membranes, and muscular texture of the intestines. Wounded intestine. Wounded viscera. Treatment.

XII. *Practical Review of Osteology.*—Fracture; diagnosis; pathology and principles of treatment, effects of position. Of muscular action, permanent and occasional. Permanent extension. Fracture of the spine, pelvis, scapula, sternum,

clavicle, ribs, humerus, radius, ulna, metacarpal bones, femur, patella, tibia, fibula, metatarsal bones. Effects of bandages. Causes of obliquity and prevention. Treatment of simple, compound, and gunshot fracture.

XIII. *Anatomy and Demonstration of Joints and Ligaments.*—Dislocation; subluxation; head, spine, clavicle, ribs, humerus, ulna, radius, metacarpal bone of the thumb; femur on the dorsum ilii, in the sciatic notch, in the foramen thyroideum, on the pubis; knee, ancle. Phalanges of the toes and fingers. Of false joints. Uses and effects of the radiated ligaments of the ancle joint. Compound dislocation. Rupture of the tendo Achillis. Displacement of the peronei tendons. Of sprain. Treatment.

XIV. *Operations.*—General observations on the manner of conducting them.

*Trepan.*—Cases requiring this operation—from fracture of the skull, from depression, from effused blood, from matter, from carious bone, from gunshot. Pathology of fracture, depression, counterfissure, extravasation. Consequences of the operation, and after-treatment.

XV. *Review of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye.*—The cataract. Extraction, depression, dispersion.

XVI. *Hernia.*—Anatomy of the parts. Demonstrations of the ring, crural arch, umbilicus. The fasciæ. Morbid Anatomy. Symptoms and pathology. Treatment when reducible, irreducible, and strangulated. Operations. After-treatment. Of hydrocele.

XVII. *Lithotomy.*—Symptoms and pathology of stone in the bladder. Chemical analysis of the different kinds. Saculated stone. Sounding. Palliative treatment. Operation with the knife and gorget. Causes of failure. The pudic artery. Consequences of the operation; immediate, and through the circulation. Treatment. Dissection of the parts after the operation.

XVIII. *Amputation.*—Question of amputation. Of primary and secondary amputation. Of disease and accidents requiring the operation. Common amputation by the circular incision. Proper method of dividing the integuments, muscles, and bones. Flap operation. Amputation at the shoulder by the single and double flap. Amputation at the hip. Amputation of parts of the foot and hand. After-treatment.

XIX.—*Operations required in Midwifery.*—Anatomy and dimensions of the pelvis and child. The catheter. Procidentia and retroversion of the uterus. Of turning the child. Of the fillet, vectis, forceps, long forceps, perforator, blunt hook, crotchet. Section of the symphysis. The Cæsarean operation. Of the use and abuse of instruments.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

In this division of the course, the different important organs of the body will be considered in relation to each other, and more particularly as they regard the marks and prominences of the external surface under which they lie, or near which they take their course.

Plain and simple directions will be given for bringing them into view, at the places where they are most likely to become the seat of disease, to be affected by accidents, to be the subject of operations, or to require to be avoided in performing them.

The following parts will be exposed by small incisions, imitating, as far as possible, the operations required in the living body; showing the parts as they must be separated in real operations; describing their distances and relations; and pointing out the different marks to be attended to, as the knife is carried deeper to expose any of them.

I. *Arteries.*—Common carotid; external carotid; lingual; facial; occipital; temporal; frontal; infra-orbitary; mental; subclavian, above and below the clavicle; suprascapular; transversalis colli; thoracic; axillary; brachial in the middle of the arm, and at its bifurcation in the fore-arm, ulnar; radial; interosseous; common iliac; external iliac; internal iliac, or hypogastric; femoral at the crural arch, and in the middle of the thigh; epigastric; circumflexa ilii; popliteal; anterior tibial in the leg, and at the instep; posterior tibial; peroneal.

II. *Veins.*—Internal and external jugular; subclavian; cephalic and basilic with their branches; common iliac; external and internal iliac; femoral; popliteal; saphæna, major and minor, with their subdivisions.

III. *Nerves.*—Frontal; infra-orbitary; mental; occipital; auricular branches of the upper cervical; portio dura; trunk and branches; par vagum, and recurrent branch; motor linguæ, and descendens noni; three inferior cervical; axillary plexus; cubital, or ulnar; its cutaneous branch to the back of the hand; its distribution to the fingers; median, or radial in the arm, fore-arm, and at the wrist; muscular spiral; its cutaneous branches on the back of the arm, at the wrist, and to the back of the hand; external cutaneous at the elbow, in the middle of the fore-arm, and at the wrist and back of the hand; internal cutaneous; anterior and posterior cutaneous of the thigh; anterior crural, with its cutaneous branch, the nervus longus in the thigh, middle of the leg, and at the ancle; ischiatic; its division in the ham; trunk of the peroneal nerve; its deep-seated branches accompanying the anterior tibial and peroneal arteries; its superficial or cutaneous branches to the instep; nervus communicans tibiæ at the middle of the leg, and at the ancle; trunk of the tibial nerve.

In bringing these parts into view, by incisions made at different points of the body (by which it is presumed that a knowledge of their situation and course will be more deeply impressed on the mind of the student), the following muscles will be partially exposed, or some of their fibres divided:—

IV. *Muscles.*—Occipito-frontalis; orbicularis oculi; levator anguli oris; levator labii superioris proprius; depressor labii inferioris; buccinator; masseter; trapezius; platisma myoides; mastoideus; digastricus; mylo-hyoideus; stylo-hyoideus; omo-hyoideus; scaleni; pectoralis major; deltoides; biceps; triceps; pronator teres; flexor carpi radialis; flexor carpi ulnaris; flexores digitorum manus; supinator longus; palmaris longus; extensor primus pollicis; extensor secundus pollicis; obliquus externus; obliquus internus; transversalis; sartorius; triceps; biceps; gastronemius; solæus; tibialis anticus; tibialis posticus; extensor longus pollicis pedis; extensor longus digitorum pedis; peroneus primus; peroneus secundus; flexor longus pollicis pedis; flexor longus digitorum pedis.

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*William Henderson*, Esq., M.D., called in and examined.

Dr. Henderson.

You have been appointed lecturer on Materia Medica to the united Colleges?—I have.

Have you regularly delivered lectures?—No; I have not regularly delivered lectures since the time of my appointment, because the students have been so much occupied during the winter that I have been unable to obtain a class. The appointment was in 1818; since that I have delivered four courses. Last session, in consequence of finding that the students were so much occupied in the winter, I attempted to obtain a summer class, which was much better attended than the winter ones had been.

What number attended the summer course?—Twenty-seven; during the winter courses there have been but seven or eight, or nine or ten, in consequence of attendance upon other classes.

[*On the Evidence being sent to the Witness for correction, he made the following addition to this Answer:—*

"By a reference to my lists, I find that the first course I delivered was in 1818-19, and that seven students attended it; that the next was in 1822-1822, and was attended by 10; that the third, in 1825-26, was attended by 10, and that the summer course of the present year was attended by 27."]

Will you state the nature and plan of your course?—I consider the subject as divided

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into three parts; dietetics, or the action of various agents upon the body in a state of health; pharmacology, or the nature and properties of medicines; and pharmacy, or the art of preparing and compounding medicines.

Do you exhibit many of the substances used in medicine in your class?—To the best of my remembrance I exhibited every article used in medicine, or inserted in the lists of any of the Colleges of Physicians, unless perhaps six or eight, of which I could not procure specimens.

Do you exhibit the manner of preparing medicines?—No, the manner of preparing medicines I did not exhibit; the reason of my not doing so was partly the want of sufficient apparatus for the purpose, and partly want of time; the course was so long that if I had attempted to exhibit the processes it would have been going on now.

Is there any Chemical Pharmacy introduced in your course?—I introduced and explained the principles of Chemical Pharmacy, and described the processes; and the products of all these processes were exhibited.

Was it equally a course of Galenical and Chemical Pharmacy?—It was.

Where was the course delivered?—In one of the class-rooms of this College.

Do you think that by a proper arrangement of hours a sufficiently numerous class might be found to attend the Materia Medica lectures?—I have no doubt, from the experience of last summer, that it would be so, if the students had time to attend it; but they are so much occupied with other studies that they have not time for it during the winter.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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[*Addition.*]

"I may also add, that having been unable, from cold and damp, to deliver the lectures in the Chemical class-room, I was favoured by Mr. Cruickshank with the use of the Mathematical class-room, which of course is not fitted up in a suitable way for the performance of chemical experiments."

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*Alexander Frazer,* Esq., called in and examined.

Alex. Frazer, Esq.

You have been appointed by the Colleges lecturer on Midwifery?—I have.

When were you appointed?—In the latter end of last November.

Have you delivered lectures?—I began lecturing in the beginning of May.

Were they attended by any number of students?—I think seven.

Do you imagine that the class is likely to increase in numbers?—I do not know; there is another lecturer on the same subject.

How often did you lecture?—Regularly thrice a week.

Was that as often as the other lecturer on the same subject?—Yes; and according to the instructions that I received.

Is it your intention to open a class next session?—It is.

Are there many female practitioners in Midwifery in this city, or the neighbouring district?—There are a considerable number.

How are they instructed in Midwifery?—I have a class for female practitioners in Midwifery.

Is that distinct from your class in the College?—Yes.

How many is it attended by?—I had nine last year.

Do they make as much proficiency as the male pupils?—We do not go over such a large field with them.

Do you lecture on the Institutes of Medicine also?—I lecture only on such parts as relate to Midwifery.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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[*Addition on revising Evidence.*]

"The other lecturer on Midwifery, alluded to in one of my answers, is Dr. Blaikie, who is lecturer also on Surgery, by appointment of the Universities, and on clinical Surgery and Medicine in the hospital, by appointment of the managers of that institution. His course of lectures on Midwifery was begun about the same time with my own. I have reason to think that the attendance on my lectures would have been more numerous if Dr. Blaikie had not, as I am informed he did, allowed those who had perpetual tickets to his clinical lectures to attend his course of Midwifery *gratis*."

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Mr. *John Smith* and Mr. *Archibald Simpson,* architects in Aberdeen, called in and examined.

Messrs. Smith and Simpson.

You were appointed by the Senatus Academicus, some time ago, to inspect and make a report on the state of the College building?—*Mr. Smith.* Yes.

When was that?—About three years ago.

What was the nature of the report you presented, in consequence of that examination?—Principally stating our opinion that it was unfit to be repaired, and recommending a new one,—that was the substance of it.

In your opinion, would the expense of the necessary repairs nearly equal the building an entirely new edifice?—Yes.

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Did you, in consequence, prepare any plan of a new building?—*Mr. Simpson.* I prepared a plan by order of the Professors.

Have you a copy of that plan?—I have.—[*The Witness delivered in the same.*]

The Commissioners understand that the estimate accompanying that plan amounted to about £22,000?—Yes.

It is stated to be an approximate estimate?—It was not a detailed estimate; it is the gross sum of the whole building.

Is that on a plan calculated to accommodate the whole of the students, with the plan of teaching at present pursued in the College?—Yes, without any residence for the Professors, but making an allowance for an increase of students.

To what extent?—To the extent of about one-half more.

Have you anything additional to state that has occurred to you since the examination you made of the buildings?—Nothing regarding the old buildings, further than that my opinion is still the same.

Do you consider the wood-work of this as quite gone?—I consider so.

And the roof?—And the roof quite gone.

And if any thing was to be done it would require to be completely gutted?—It would.

In point of size, could it then be made to accommodate the students?—Not to accommodate the present number, without a considerable addition of building.

Would it afford any accommodation for the medical part of the establishment?—None.

Is there ample space to erect a new building, without interfering with the old one while the new one is making?—Not altogether; it was considered that there was space enough to erect a new building, by taking down the centre part of the old, and leaving the two sides for temporary accommodation.

Do you consider that there is sufficient access to the College?—I should consider not to a new building, and that the expense of opening a sufficient access would require to be added to the former estimate.

That expense would be incurred by the purchase of the buildings which now obstruct the entrance?—Yes.

Is that likely to be considerable?—£3000.

The intervening property does not belong to the College?—It does not; they have merely the gateway.

What property do you propose to purchase?—To the south of the present gate. It may be proper to state, that, in the plans I gave in, the buildings for the medical department were not quite so full as the Professors wished; they wished some little amendment of that part, but it was thought the sum of £22,000 was sufficient even to cover that.

When were those plans prepared?—In 1824 and 1825.

Perhaps you could now furnish a more perfect plan?—Yes, considerably more so; I have bestowed considerable attention upon it since; it was rather hastily drawn up at the time.—[*The Witnesses withdrew.*]

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The Reverend *Abercromby Lockhart Gordon* called in and examined.

Rev. A. L Gordon.

You are Minister of the College Church?—Yes.

How long have you been Minister?—About a year.

Were you educated at this University?—No, at King's College.

Did you attend the Divinity Hall here?—I did, and two sessions at Edinburgh.

Are you well acquainted with the circumstances and the condition in life of the general description of students who attend this and the other College?—Yes.

Do you think that the length of the course, as at present established at this University, is sufficient to afford the means of education?—No, I do not. My opinion is of little consequence; but I do not think it sufficient to obtain that advantage from the course which would be if it were longer. A prolongation of the course would be advantageous in two respects: it would afford the Professors an opportunity of enlarging upon those subjects, which they have not now the power of doing, to the extent that might be desirable; at the same time, if it were prolonged, there would be less danger of the students forgetting, during the long period of seven months, what the Professor has been lecturing upon in the short period of five; and, in general, unless they are very attentive and aspiring young men, they come up very ignorant of what they have been taught before. It was tried about 70 years ago (in the year 1753), when an alteration of the plan in King's College was attempted; but it was found that some of the students could not afford to continue for seven months, and it was given up accordingly. To this, it has been replied, that, if the system of having a longer session be correct *per se*, such an objection as that should not militate against it, because it would hold good in the case of many other existing and salutary institutions in the country.

From your knowledge of the situation of the majority of students in King's College and in this College, do you think that objection is founded in fact,—that there would be great difficulty on the part of the students in prolonging their residence here?—I certainly do think that there would be students prevented, on that account, from attending the College, namely, that would not be able to continue for seven months; but I have no doubt that the young men who have talents, and a sincere inclination for study, would contrive to succeed in attending seven months; but the great advantage to be derived from it is not to be given up, because a *few* could not attend.

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Do you think any considerable number of students would be kept from College, if the session were to be made seven months instead of five?—I do not.

Do you think they could all attend six months?—I should think the addition of a month would not make much difference as to the expense; but, if the session were to be prolonged, perhaps seven months would be the best.

The students of this College attend your church?—I believe there is a gallery provided for their use, but very few attend.

What may be the average number that attend weekly?—As they appear to me, looking from the pulpit, I should not think there were 25 or 30 students.

What is their general behaviour, during their attendance—is it correct and orderly?—A gentleman said to me, who has a better opportunity of observing them, that it is in general correct and orderly; but a young man who sits in the same gallery, told me that, in many instances, it is not so.

Have the Professors the means of correction and inspection of the student, in case of disorderly behaviour?—Certainly; for I believe the original plan was, that the Professors should accompany the students to the College gallery for that purpose.

Do they not do so?—No; there is one that attends regularly, throughout the whole year, every afternoon—another has come sometimes, and, throughout the winter, there are two every afternoon; but that is the extent of the Professors' attendance.

Is there none in the forenoon?—Dr. Hamilton comes once in a fortnight; but, latterly, he has not been able to accomplish that.

From your observation in the country, is it your opinion that there is a general feeling that the system of education in these Universities might be extended and improved?—There is a very general feeling upon the subject, and they very anxiously desire that it should be improved.

And that the session should be prolonged?—Certainly, many express their opinion as to the propriety of it; but the objection as to the expense has gone a great way to prevent their pressing it.

Do you think that, of the classes you attended, as many as ten would have been kept from College, if the session had been prolonged to seven months?—In the Greek class I attended the first year, there were 75; I should think that perhaps six or seven might be prevented from attending; but I had occasion to remark, that many who made a great effort to come to College, and whose parents had straitened themselves to enable their sons to attend, did not derive much advantage from the opportunity thus afforded them. They would go away, and be their assistants in the farm, or a burden to them altogether; when, if they had not received the College education, they would have been at least as useful and happy men in their station. I know several instances of this; and, in particular, of one who went through the College course of four years, and was ploughman to a gentleman in whose family I was tutor for some time.

In those cases, does it frequently happen that they do not advance farther than the first two classes?—If the original desire has been to go to College at all, it is wonderful how that desire continues, and enables them to complete the whole course; and then thinking what more is to be done, they generally enter the Divinity class, where no fees are paid; and, in consequence of these facilities, our profession has suffered very much.

Have you observed that those young men who were capable and anxious to improve, have generally got through, whatever their circumstances might be?—Yes; a young man who has shewn great ability and desire to improve, has always an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the clergyman, and influential and opulent individuals in the parish, and by their means, besides the opportunities afforded through the bursaries, he would certainly succeed.

The Commissioners collect, therefore, that, in your opinion, if the extension of the session should be attended with the effect of preventing a few coming to College, in the cases you mention, you think that would be rather beneficial than otherwise?—I certainly think so.

And looking at the state of the church, and the supply of Divinity students, and the character of the Divinity students, you think the present great facilities are not desirable?—They are very prejudicial, in my opinion, to the church; and not only positively prejudicial, but there is a general feeling pervading the country as to the Divinity students, which militates indirectly to the prejudice of the whole establishment.

You think that, even in the circumstances of the greatest poverty, excellence and talent are always found to be assisted?—Yes; in this country, there is not a young man of superior talent, and who has distinguished himself in the parochial school, but has an opportunity of pushing his way in the University, by the great number and value of the bursaries, and by the indirect assistance that the heritors, and the friends of the young man, and the clergyman, might give him.

Do you think the existence of the numerous bursaries in this College advantageous to the cause of learning in the country?—I am not prepared to answer as to the general usefulness of the bursaries. The smallness of some of them, perhaps, is disadvantageous, as holding out an inducement to come to College, which they do not afford the means of attending through the session. But they are useful in the way I have mentioned, and, considered in connection with the difficulty that would arise from the prolongation of the session, they would obviate the difficulty also to a certain extent.

Do you think that bursaries, given without any regard to capacity and diligence, are beneficial?—There are bursaries in the hands of lay-patrons, which, of course, are given merely on the exertion of private influence, and very often given to persons who, perhaps, on the score of talent or of learning, might not have been entitled to them; but that is a

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thing not to be avoided, unless by care on the part of patrons to give them only to deserving young men. In King's College there is always a strict competition, and it is in general found that good scholars get them.

Do you think that there would be any general complaint throughout the country, in the event of the session being prolonged?—I think the feeling in the country is, that the session is too short, and that the nature of the subjects discussed is such that they cannot derive that advantage in the space of five months that they would in seven. They see their sons coming home, not with that extent of information they expected; and if a prolongation of the session was made, with a view of giving them additional instruction, and they were convinced that there could be no other object in view, the feeling of the country would soon be in favour of the alteration.

Have you found, on the part of diligent students themselves, regret expressed that the course was so short?—I think there was a very general feeling of regret among the students at King's College, when I was there, that it was not longer; and I know, as an effect of the shortness of it, that it was common, on going home for seven months, and returning again to the second Greek class for instance, we brought back very little Greek with us.

Having studied partly at Edinburgh, did you perceive any marked difference between the circumstances of the Divinity students there and here?—The number is much greater in Edinburgh, and of course there would be in that number more students in Divinity in apparently better circumstances; but, taking the proportion, I dare say they would be much the same.

You do not think the circumstances of those who are most straitened are worse here than at Edinburgh, generally speaking?—No, I do not think it. I might here mention, that there is one way by which I think the bad effect arising from the long interval between the sessions might be obviated. At King's College, there is a system of examinations, intended to ascertain the progress of the young men in the classes they have been in, and which consist of certain exercises given out a certain time before, and which of course they are very well able to go through; and one possessed of presence of mind might make a far better figure at those examinations than a better scholar differently circumstanced; whereas, if examinations, for the purpose for which they were originally designed, were carried on, the actual progress of the students would be known, and the indolent among them would be terrified into attention by this prospect of examination; whereas now, the examinations are not only useless, but prejudicial; because the students, thinking that the Professors are better judges of what is requisite than they are, when these are gone through, think that everything that is necessary is done.

Would you recommend written examinations?—Certainly.

Is it the fact that the questions are all known to the students before the examination, and that the answers are likewise known to the Professors?—In the three first classes, the Greek, the Mathematical, and the Natural Philosophy classes, the whole of the exercises were known; and, in the last two classes, the answers were to be found in Hutton's Mathematics, and in another book; but in the fourth class, there were questions given out, and we had to write the answers ourselves; and hence, so far, there was an opportunity of ascertaining our individual progress.

Was that Mr. Scott's class?—Dr. Lee was in King's College then.

With reference to the vacations, how do you propose that the examinations should be conducted, in order to make the students work during the vacations?—At present, those examinations have no effect whatever in exciting the students to diligence; whereas, if they were strict, and made with a view of ascertaining their progress, they might be urged to pay attention in the meantime, and during the vacation also, if they knew the examinations were to be repeated on their return.

Then it appears that the only strict examinations are those which are held for the bursaries?—Those are more strict than any others.

According to the ordinary method, might the dullest and most careless student make as good a figure as the most proficient?—Yes, if he has got a tolerable memory; and the students that would be desirous of shewing the progress they have made have no opportunity of doing it, because they are confined to a prepared examination.

Is the degree of Master of Arts held in any repute?—None whatever; a great many do not take it, because, instead of being a matter of respect, it is rather a matter of ridicule.—[*Note, on revising:*] This answer must be understood as applying to King's College only, as they have latterly become very strict in granting the degree of M.A. at Marischal College.

Are any prizes given for tasks performed during the vacation?—No; all the prizes are given in the session, in King's College, by the votes of the students.

Were they all given, in your time, by the votes of the students?—With the exception of the Huttonian, which, I believe, is regularly competed for, and another, which Dr. Lee gave formerly.

What effects have you perceived to arise from that method of giving prizes?—In general, perhaps, the result might be considered beneficial, the students having an opportunity of ascertaining the attention, and diligence, and talents of those to whom they give the prizes; but many causes might have an influence in obtaining a prize for a person, which his real merits might exclude him from; and I know that such influence is used.

Have you ever observed that any of the votes seemed to be given very much at random, or in wantonness?—I was only two years at College, when they were given by votes; but it struck me, from what I heard afterwards, that there was a little private influence used to get them; and that a young man, who had secured the affection of his class-fellows, as

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being wealthy, well connected, or particularly obliging in making out their exercises, would have their votes, *cæteris paribus*, and even that he might get it before one who was better entitled to it. However, I believe they wish to do justice, though these causes must operate.

Do you happen to know whether there be any difficulty in keeping the students together till the end of the session, as it is at present?—I do not think that any cases of that sort occur at King's College. There was one, I recollect, left it, to go to be the overseer of a plantation in the West Indies; but that might have occurred if the session had been three months; and I am not aware of any other cases.

Do they remain generally to the last?—Uniformly.

When you attended at Edinburgh, did you happen to know that there was no difficulty in keeping the students during six months?—I had very little opportunity of mixing with the ordinary students at Edinburgh; and the attendance at the Divinity Hall there was altogether so irregular, that they might have come and gone without any observation. With respect to the Divinity students, many of them are what are called partial students, that is, who attend a week or a fortnight in the year.

The question refers to the ordinary students, not the students of Divinity: do you happen to know whether there was any complaint of that kind at Edinburgh?—No, I do not.

Do you think that prolonged attendance at the Divinity Hall, for two or three or four regular sessions, would bear very oppressively upon the circumstances of any considerable proportion of the Divinity students?—I think the remark I made, with respect to the regular students, might be applied equally to the Divinity students, that there are a few who would experience inconvenience from the session being made longer, and regular attendance being enforced; but I think, if they have an attachment to the profession, they could not fail to get forward; and, if the benefits arising from a regular system should be great, that it ought not to be relinquished on account of the circumstances of a few being inadequate.

What is the general impression with respect to the length of the Divinity session in these two Colleges?—I never heard any complaints made with regard to the length of the Divinity session of three months here (in which there are as many lectures given, four in the week, as in the nominal session of six months in Edinburgh, where there are only two, and sometimes not so many); but there have been complaints as to the way of lecturing. There are two Professors, and the one gives his lectures without any communication with the other; and, however excellent they are, the system must be a little confused, and the students cannot derive that benefit which they would if there were a regular comprehensive system going on.

Do you consider the discipline and superintendence exercised at King's College as very beneficial?—The Professors are uncommonly exemplary in that respect; and, as to the church attendance of the students, there is a foundation by Dr. Murray, where there is a regular lecture and a sermon given every Sunday, besides a lecture on the foundation by Mr. Gordon, of Murtle: so that they have three opportunities of public worship on the Sabbath, when all the Professors meet, and enforce, by their presence and example, that decorum which is necessary.

Do not the Professors meet their classes on Sunday morning, and deliver a lecture on some religious subject?—They did that when I was at King's College, when all the students walked in order to the parish church; but now it is changed, and the students go to the College Chapel; and I dare say they think three lectures quite enough, without a lecture before going there.

Do you understand that discipline equally strict is exercised at Marischal College?—No, I believe it is not; indeed it is very obvious, because the students can go to any church they like, or to no church at all.

Throughout the week, do the Professors exercise the same general superintendence over the students at Marischal College as they do at King's College?—The Professors have the same power of exercising discipline, though they have not the same opportunity, as, from the retired situation of King's College, of which the Professors avail themselves, there is an intercourse subsisting between the Professors and the students which cannot exist in the new town.

Did not the Professors of King's College extend that inspection to the students residing in the new town?—So far as was in their power; and they mark, in their certificate, any improprieties in their conduct which they had heard; but the number is comparatively small who live in New Aberdeen.—[*The Witness withdrew.—Adjourned.*]

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*Aberdeen, Friday, 21st September* 1827.

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

The Rev. *George Glennie*, D.D., again called in, and further examined.

Professor Glennie.

21 September 1827.

The Commissioners observe, that the Professor of Chemistry was appointed in the year 1793; by whose authority was that Professorship established?—It was by an endowment from Mrs. Blackwell.

Do you conceive that Mrs. Blackwell had authority to found a Professorship in this University?—I believe the same authority by which the Professorship of Medicine was

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adopted before. That was before my time; I was not in the University at the time Dr. French's appointment was made.

Is it the understanding, then, of the Senatus Academicus, that any private individual may found a Professorship at his pleasure?—I have understood so; if I mistake not, that is expressed in one of our returns.

Subject only, it is presumed, to the approbation of the Senatus Academicus?—Yes.

But the approbation of the higher University authorities of the Chancellor and Rector, or of the Crown, is not considered necessary?—That has never been asked, as far as I know.

Do you not consider the Chancellor and Rector as members of the University?—Certainly. But I have never heard this question discussed, and I perhaps may have given an improper answer to the question; it never was discussed since I have been in the College.

The Commissioners wish to know what is the understanding of the Senatus Academicus on the subject?—I believe a very full account is given of Dr. French's appointment in the returns which have been given to the Commissioners, and in our minute-books.

It appears, from the minute of the 11th of November 1793, that Dr. French appeared in the presence of the Faculty, with an extract of the will, and requested proper measures to be taken for admitting him to the office of Professor of Chemistry, in terms thereof,—"That the Faculty, having considered the same, are unanimously of opinion that Dr. French ought to be admitted to the office, in terms of Mrs. Blackwell's appointment, and thereafter appointed a day for his admission accordingly:" Do not the terms of that minute appear to imply that he was previously lawfully appointed by Mrs. Blackwell to the office of Professor?—(*See Extract of the Minute referred to, at the end of this Evidence.*)—I should suppose so.

If Mrs. Blackwell had thought proper to nominate him the Professor of Painting, instead of Professor of Chemistry, would the Senatus have received him as such?—I do not suppose they would. These are questions that are perfectly new to me, and I should not like my opinion upon the subject to be taken as the voice of the Senatus, as I have never heard that appointment called in question.

Is there any other Professorship which the Senatus suppose to be in their gift?—None.

The clause of confirmation, by the Earl Marischal, in 1623, to which the Senatus in their return have referred, does not contain, apparently, any expression implying that the members of the University, to whom the grant is given, were to appoint any additional Professors: is there any other clause which the College has supposed to refer to that subject?—I do not recollect any other clause which has reference to that subject. It is my firm belief, that the Senatus, at the time that Dr. French was appointed, thought they were acting with the concurrence of the whole of the Senatus Academicus, and that they had no idea of doing anything to trench upon the privileges of the Chancellor and the other members of the University. I am perfectly convinced that they acted *bonâ fide* with that impression.

Was it considered to be doing a favour to the University to admit him?—It was.

Has he been very effective?—He has taught very regularly. His appointment was thought to be a great acquisition at the time.

If such a case were to occur at present, you are understood to state that you would now think it proper to consult the Chancellor and Rector?—Certainly.

Is there any other endowment at present in existence that may soon come into operation?—There is one—an endowment, which will ultimately fall to the University, for a lectureship of Agriculture.

By whom was that instituted?—By Sir William Fordyce. It depends upon the life of two ladies.

Has that deed been transmitted to the Commissioners?—The original of Sir William Fordyce's will was given in yesterday to the Commission, and a copy of it was lately transmitted to Edinburgh, in the last returns.—(*See Extract from Will below.*)—[*The Witness withdrew.—Adjourned.*]

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*Extract from Minute in regard to Mrs. Blackwell's Will, instituting a Professorship of Medicine, 11th Nov.* 1797.

"Which Extract having been read over in presence of the Faculty before named, the said Dr. George French requested that they would take the same into their serious consideration, and direct the proper measures for admitting him to the office of Professor of Chemistry in terms thereof; and the Faculty, having accordingly considered the same, are unanimously of opinion, that the said Dr. George French ought to be admitted to the said office, in terms of the late Mrs. Blackwell's appointment; and hereby fix upon Saturday the 14th December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, as the time of his admission, requiring him to give proper intimation thereof to all concerned.

(Signed) "George Campbell, *Principal.*"

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*Extract from the Will of Sir William Fordyce, Knight, Doctor of Physic, dated 24th December* 1790.

"I give and bequeath to my nephew, William Alexander Hay, all my English books in Medicine and Surgery; and I give and bequeath all my Medical Library (other than the books above bequeathed to my said nephew) to the Provost and other Magistrates, Principal and other Professors, of the Marischal College of Aberdeen, to be deposited and pre-

*University of Aberdeen.*

*Marischal College.*

Professor Glennie.

21 September 1827.

served in the Library of that College, except such of the said books as are duplicates, which may be sold, and the produce laid out in the purchase of other books relating to the lecture hereinafter by me directed to be established. And I give and bequeath to my friend George Crawford, of Money Hill, Esq., by Rickmansworth, the sum of £1,000 Consolidated 4 per cent. Bank annuities, standing in my name, upon trust, to permit my sister-in-law, Ann Fordyce, widow, and her unmarried daughter, Jesse Fordyce, to receive the dividends, or annual produce thereof, during their joint lives, and the survivor of them during her life; and, after the decease of such survivor, I give and bequeath the said £1,000 Consolidated 4 per cent. Annuities unto the said Provost and other Magistrates, Principal, and Professors of the said Marischal College of Aberdeen, upon the trust hereinafter mentioned; and I direct the said George Crawford, his executors or administrators, to transfer or secure the same to them accordingly: And I hereby direct, that after the decease of the survivor of the said Ann Fordyce and her daughter, the annual income and dividends arising from the said Consolidated 4 per cent. Bank annuities shall be applied annually, by the said Provost and others, to pay a lecturer on Chemistry, Natural History, and Agriculture, for 12 lectures on such subjects as belong thereto, in the Public Hall of the said College, once a year for ever, at any season of the year that the Principal and Professors shall judge best, recommending an examination of the soil of all earths, minerals, and metals, found in the county of Aberdeen, in the beds of rivers, rocks, &c., that are likely to be of public use; hoping that some liberal-minded man, or body of men, in that country, will cherish such an undertaking by their protection, if it should please heaven to remove me hence before I have completed my intentions concerning it."

# APPENDIX.

## PART I.—KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

### ORDERS AND RETURNS.

**Order I.**—Copies of all the Charters of Erection or Foundation of the University and King's College of Aberdeen, whether granted by the Crown, or by Bishops, by Corporations, or by private Individuals.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

(1.)—Prima Erectio Universitatis Studii Generalis Aberdonensis per Alexandrum VI. Pont. R. Dat. Ann. 1494, 4 Id. Febr.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order I.

4 February 1494.

Alexander Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Inter cæteras felicitates quas mortalis homo in hac labili vitâ ex dono Dei nancisci potest, ea non in ultimis computari meretur, quod per assiduum studium adipisci valeat scientiæ margaritam, quæ bene beatèque vivendi viam præbet, ac peritum suâ pretiositate longè excellere facit imperitum, et ad mundi arcana cognoscenda dilucidè inducit, suffragatur indoctis, et infimo loco natos erigit in sublimes. Et propterea sedes apostolica, rerum spiritualium et temporalium provida ministratrix, et cujusvis laudabilis exercitii perpetua et constans adjutrix, ut eo facilius homines ad tam excelsum humanæ conditionis fastigium acquirendum, et acquisitum in alios transfundendum, semper cum augmento quæsiti, facilius inducantur, (cum aliarum rerum distributio massam minuat, scientiæ vero communicatio quanto in plures diffunditur tanto magis augeatur et crescat,) illos hortatur, eis loca præparat, et opportuna commoditatis auxilia impertitur, Catholicorum Principum votis favorabiliter annuendo, prout locorum et personarum exposcit utilitas, et id conspicit Domino salubriter expedire. Sanè pro parte carissimi in Christo filii nostri, Jacobi, Scotorum Regis illustris, nobis nuper exhibita petitio continebat, quod ipse Jacobus Rex, regni sui, (in quo duæ metropolitanæ et quam plures aliæ cathedrales ecclesiæ, et insignes civitates, et totidem dioceses ab invicem distinctæ, necnon diversa notabilia monasteria, prioratus, præposituræ, ac beneficia ecclesiastica, cum curâ et sine curâ, secularia et diversorum ordinum regularia, copiosissimusque tam ecclesiasticorum regularium et secularium quam laicalium nobilium et plebearum personarum numerus, consistunt,) ac populi ipsius regni statum prosperari desiderans, ac considerans quod in partibus borealibus seu aquilonalibus dicti regni sunt aliqua loca, ab aliis partibus ipsius regni per maris brachia et montes altissimos distantia, in quibus habitant homines rudes, et literarum ignari, et fere indomiti, qui propter nimiam distantiam a locis in quibus vigent Studia generalia, et periculosum ad loca hujusmodi transitum, studiis literarum vacare non possunt; quinimo literarum earundem adeo sunt ignari, ut nedum ad verbum Dei populis illarum partium prædicandum, sed etiam sacramenta ecclesiastica ministrandum viri idonei non reperiantur; quodque si in inclitâ civitate, veteri Aberdonensi, quæ locis prædictis satis vicina est, vigeret generale Studium literarum in qualibet licitâ facultate, quamplures homines ipsius regni, et præcipuè partium illarum, tam ecclesiastici quam laici, litterarum studio hujusmodi libenter intenderent, et scientiæ margaritam pretiosissimam acquirerent; ignari scientes, et rudes eruditi efficerentur; ac nedum reipublicæ dicti regni utilitati, sed etiam animarum saluti quamplurimum consuleretur, præfatique populi rudes et ignari per alios qui literarum studiis hujusmodi intenderent, in vitâ et moribus honestis instruerentur; Et propterea præfatus Jacobus Rex summopere cupit in præfatâ civitate veteri Aberdonensi, quæ insulis borealibus et montibus prædictis, ut præfertur, satis vicina est, et in qua aeris viget temperies, ac victualium ubertas, habitationum commoditas, cæterarumque rerum ad usum vitæ humanæ pertinentium copia reperitur, erigi et ordinari Studium generale in qualibet licitâ facultate: quare Rex ipse, qui et ejus progenitores, Scotorum Reges qui hactenus fuerunt, Romanæ ecclesiæ et sedi apostolicæ constantissimi et, sine aliquâ varietate, filii obedientes fuerunt, ut hujus honestissimi voti sui compos fiat, præfatumque regnum scientiarum ornetur muneribus, ita ut viros producat consilii maturitate conspicuos, virtutum redimitos ornatibus, ac diversarum facultatum dogmatibus eruditos, sitque ibi fons irriguus de cujus plenitudine hauriant universi Christi fideles, undecunque illuc affluentes, et litteris virtutibusque ornari volentes, nobis humiliter supplicari fecit, ut ad divini nominis laudem, Catholicæ fidei exaltationem, et animarum salutem, ac reipublicæ partium illarum commodum et profectum, quod in dictâ civitate veteri Aberdonensi de cætero sit, et perpetuis futuris temporibus vigeat Studium generale, et Universitas existat studii generalis, tam in Theologiâ, ac Jure Canonico et Civili, necnon Medicinâ et Artibus liberalibus, quam quavis aliâ licitâ facultate, in quibus, sicut in Parisiensi et Bononiensi, et quibusvis aliis generalibus studiis ad hoc privilegiatis, ecclesiastici quicunque, qualiacunque beneficia ecclesiastica obtinentes, et laici Magistri et Doctores doceant, et studere volentes, undecunque fuerint, studeant et proficiant, ac bene meriti Baccallariatûs, Licentiæ, Doctoratûs, et Magisterii, ac quoscunque alios gradus et insignia, recipere, illaque eis impendi liberè, et licitè valeant statuere et ordinare, ac ipsum studium ibidem erigere et instituere, aliàsque in præmissis opportunè providere de benignitate apostolicâ dignaremur. Nos igitur, qui Catholicæ fidei exaltationem, et animarum salutem, ac fidelium omnium commodum et utilitatem, omnibus quibus possumus mediis exquirimus, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, auctoritate apostolicâ, tenore præsentium, Statuimus et ordinamus, quod in dictâ civitate, veteri Aberdonensi, de cætero sit, et perpetuis futuris temporibus vigeat, Studium generale, et Universitas existat studii generalis tam in Theologiâ ac Jure Canonico et Civili, necnon Medicinâ et Artibus liberalibus, quam quavis aliâ licitâ facultate, in quibus, sicut in prædictis, et quibusvis aliis Studiis generalibus adhoc privilegiatis, ecclesiastici quicunque, qualiacunque beneficia ecclesiastica obtinentes, et laici Magistri et Doctores legant et doceant, ac studere volentes, undecunque fuerint, studeant et proficiant, ac benemeriti gradus et insignia recipere, illaque eis impendi valeant, ipsorumque Studium ibidem eâdem auctoritate erigimus et instituimus—Statuentes similiter et ordinantes, quod venerabilis frater noster, Willelmus, et pro

4 February 1494.

tempore existens Episcopus Aberdonensis, sit studii ac Universitatis hujusmodi Cancellarius, qui aut per eum, seu, sede Episcopali Aberdonensi vacante, per illius capitulum, ad hoc pro tempore deputatus vicarius, in qualibet dictarum facultatum commendabilis vitæ scholaribus, quos ad hoc Rector studii, ac Regentes, Magistri, sive Doctores facultatis in qua singuli graduari postulabunt, seu major pars eorundem, idoneos reputaverint, Baccallariatûs Licentiæque gradus conferat; ac singuli ipsius studii Magistri sive Doctores, in facultatibus in quibus ibidem rexerint, aliis cum rigore examinis licentiatis quibuscunque, Magisterii sive Doctoratus insignia, de consilio et assensu aliorum Doctorum sive Magistrorum præfatæ facultatis, impendere et exhibere valeant: Et tunc illi qui insignia hujusmodi sic receperint, licentiam habeant, tam in prædicto, quam ubicunque terrarum quocunque alio Studio, absque alio examine vel approbatione, legendi, docendi, et cætera faciendi et exercendi quæ Magistri et Doctores in aliquo dictorum Studiorum facere et exercere possunt; quodque ipse Cancellarius seu Vicarius, et qui pro tempore Rector ipsius Studii fuerit, et Doctores inibi residentes, vocatis secum in competenti numero, prout eis videbitur, de qualibet facultate aliquibus licentiatis et scolaribus providis dicti studii Aberdonensis, ac duobus ad minus de Regis Scotiæ pro tempore existentis consiliariis, pro felici statu et salutari directione dicti studii, quæcunque salubria ordinationes et statuta condere possint: super quibus omnibus, et singulis ipsis, et cuilibet eorundem, facultatem et potestatem concedimus per præsentes. Præterea omnibus et singulis Magistris, Doctoribus, Licentiatis, Scolaribus et Studentibus, ac studere volentibus, ad ipsam civitatem veterem Aberdonensem accedendi et inibi legendi, docendi, et studendi, ac gradus et insignia hujusmodi modis præmissis recipiendi et impendendi, plenam et liberam licentiam dictâ auctoritate elargimur. Cæteris ipsis, inibi pro tempore legentibus et studentibus, et qui gradus et insignia ibidem modis præmissis receperint, quod ipsi et eorum singuli omnibus et singulis privilegiis, præeminentiis, libertatibus, immunitatibus, exemptionibus, favoribus et indultis, quibusvis aliis Universitatibus quorumcunque studiorum generalium in genere concessis, uti, potiri et gaudere liberè et licitè valeant, auctoritate prædictâ, harum serie indulgemus: Non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis, cæterisque contrariis quibuscunque. Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostrorum statuti, ordinationis, erectionis, institutionis, concessionis, elargitionis et indulti infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei ac beatorum Petri et Pauli, Apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum. Dat. Romæ apud Sanctum-Petrum anno Incarnationis Dominicæ, millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quarto, quarto Id. Februarii, Pontificatûs nostri anno tertio.

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(2.)—Mandatum seu Commissio Alexandri VI. Papæ, direct. Episcopo Aberdonensi de publicandi Erectione Universitatis, &c. Dat. 1494. 4 Id. Febr.

4 February 1494.

Alexander Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, Venerabilibus fratribus Aberdonensi et Dumblanensi Episcopis, et dilecto filio, Abbati Monasterii de Cambuskynneth, Sancti Andreæ diocesis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem: Hodie a nobis emanarunt litteræ tenoris subsequentis:—"Alexander Episcopus," &c.—(Here follows the "Prima Erectio," No. I. App. p. 129)—Quocirca discretioni vestræ per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus Vos, vel duo aut unus vestrûm, per vos, vel alium seu alios, prædictas litteras, ac omnia et singula in eis contenta, ubi et quando expedierit, ac quotiens pro parte Magistrorum, Doctorum et Scholarium prædictorum, seu alicujus eorum, fueritis super hoc requisiti, solemniter publicantes, eisque in præmissis efficacis defensionis auxilio assistentes, faciatis statutum, ordinationem, erectionem et institutionem hujusmodi perpetuo inviolabiliter observari, ipsosque Magistros Doctores et Scholares privilegiis, præeminentiis, libertatibus, exemptionibus, immunitatibus et indultis præfatis pacificè gaudere, non permittentes ipsis, contra illorum ac prædictorum litterarum tenorem, per quoscunque quomodolibet molestari: Contradictores quoslibet et rebelles, per censuram ecclesiasticam et alia juris remedia, appellatione postpositâ, compescendos, invocato ad hoc si opus fuerit auxilio brachii secularis. Non obstantibus omnibus supradictis, nec non felicis recordationis Bonifacii Papæ VIII. prædecessoris nostri (qua inter alia cavetur, nequis extra suam civitatem et diocesim, nisi in certis exceptis casibus, et illis ultra unam dietam a fine suæ diocesis ad judicium evocetur; seu ne Judices a sede apostolicâ deputati extra civitatem et diocesim in quibus deputati fuerint, contra quoscunque procedere, aut alii vel aliis vices suas committere præsumant) ac duabus dietis in concilio generali editâ, aliisque constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis contrariis quibuscunque; aut si aliquibus, communiter vel divisim, ab eâdem sit sede indultum quod interdici, suspendi, vel excommunicari, aut extra vel ultra certa loca ad judicium evocari non possint, per litteras apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum, de indulto hujusmodi mentionem. Data Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quarto, quarto Idus Februarii, Pontificatûs nostri anno tertio.

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(3.) Publicatio Erectionis, 25 Feb. 1496.

25 February 1496.

Universis et Singulis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, Omnibusque quorum interest aut interesse poterit, quos infrascriptum tangit negotium, seu tangere poterit quomodolibet in futurum, Willielmus, miseratione divinâ Aberdonensis Episcopus, unà cum nostris in hac parte collegis, cum clausulâ quatenus, vos, vel duo aut unus vestrûm, &c. judex et executor ad infrascripta a sede apostolicâ specialiter constitutus, Salutem in quo est omnis vera salus. Bullas sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini domini Alexandri, divinâ providentiâ papæ sexti, ejus sub sigillo plumbeo cum cordulis sericis rubei croceique coloris, alteram similiter bullam sub eodem sigillo cum cordulis canapis, more Romanæ curiæ, impenden. bullat., ordinationem, erectionem et institutionem Almæ Universitatis Aberdonensis continentes, unà cum processu supra hujusmodi erectione, ordinatione et institutione per dictum sanctissimum dominum nostrum papam desuper confecto et concesso, sanas et integras, non vitiatas, non cancellatas, nec in earundem aliquâ parte suspectas, sed omni prorsus vitio et suspicione carentes, Primam cum cordulis ut supra sericis, incipientem, "Alexander Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei ad perpetuam rei memoriam: Inter cæteras felicitates quos mortalis homo in hac labili vita ex dono Dei nancisci potest, ea non in ultimis computari meretur, quod per assiduum studium adipisci valeat scientiæ margaritam, quæ bene beatèque vivendi viam præbet, ac peritum suâ pretiositate longè excellere facit imperitum, et ad mundi arcana cognoscenda dilucidè inducit, suffragatur indoctis, et infimo loco natos erigit in sublimes, &c. De datâ apud Sanctum Petrum anno Incarnationis Dominicæ, millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quarto, Idibus Februarii, Pontificatûs anno tertio; Alteram vero Bullam, processum desuper continentem ut supra, cum cordulis canapis, incipientem, "Alexander Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, Venerabilibus fratribus, Aberdonensi et Dumblanensi Episcopis, et dilecto filio Abbati monasterii de Cambuskyneth, Sancti Andreæ diocesis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem: Hodie a nobis emanarunt litteræ tenoris subsequentis: Alexander Episcopus,

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Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order I.

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ut supra, Servus servorum Dei, &c., de datâ apud Sanctum Petrum, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quarto, Idibus Februarii, Pontificatûs anno tertio: Noveritis nos recepisse, habuisse, et ad plenum intellexisse, ac pro parte Magistrorum, Doctorum et Scholariorum prædictæ Universitatis Aberdonensis humiliter requisiti, hujusmodi bullas intimare, insinuare et publicare, ac ad uniuscujusque notitiam deducere, exhibere, et debitæ executioni demandare; illorum vero intuitu, ac eorundem petitionibus ac requisitionibus quam æquissimis ac rationi consonis apprimè, deduci easdem bullas, altâ vivâ voce, distinctâ et intelligibili, perlegi, publicari, ac executioni demandari, coram notario, et testibus infrascriptis, jussimus, fecimus et ordinavimus, prout præsentem tenorem vobis et vestrûm cuilibet in futurum, earundemque bullarum tenores intimamus, insinuamus, publicamus, et ad uniuscujusque notitiam vestrûm deducimus, exhibemus et executioni demandamus. Vobis igitur et vestrûm cuilibet, in virtute sanctæ obedientiæ, apostolicâ auctoritate nobis in hac parte commissâ, et sub pœnis suspensionis, excommunicationis et interdicti, cujuscunque conditionis, statûs, gradûs, aut eminentiæ existant, strictè præcipientes mandamus, ne ubilibet in futurum hujusmodi Universitatis erectiones, ordinationes et institutiones, directè aut indirectè, quovis quæsito colore, in toto aut in earundem minimâ parte, infringere aut ausu temerario contraire, attemptare, impugnare, aut contradicere presumatis. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium præmissorum, præsentes nostras literas, prædictarum bullarum publicationem, intimationem et insinuationem, ac debitæ executionis demandationem in se continentes, exinde fieri fecimus, et per notarium publicum subscriptum subscribi et publicari, ut supra, mandavimus, sigillique nostri authentici jussimus et fecimus appensione communiri. Data et acta fuerunt hæc in ecclesiâ nostrâ Cathedrali Aberdonensi, horâ quasi undecimâ vel eo circa ante meridiem, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo sexto, mense vero Februarii, die vicesimâ quintâ, indictione decimâ quartâ, Pontificatûs sancti in Christo patris ac domini, domini Alexandri, divinâ providentiâ papæ sexti præscripti anno quinto; præsentibus ibidem venerabilibus et circumspectis viris, Magistris Archibaldo Lindsay, Cantore Aberdonensi, Andrea Liell, ejusdem sedis thesaurario, Alexandro Cullan, præbendario de Oyne, Duncano Scherar, præbendario de Clate, Alexandro Cambell, præbendario de Banquhory, Adamo Gordoun, præbendario de Kynkell, Thoma Strathaquhan, præbendario de Tullinesle, Thoma Kyntor, præbendario de Deir, et Matheo Pacok, notario publico nostræque curiæ consistorialis scribâ, cum diversis aliis testibus ad præmissa vocatis pariter atque rogatis.

Et ego Thomas Myrtoun, presbyter Sancti Andreæ diocesis, publicus auctoritate imperiali notarius, quia præmissis, omnibus et singulis, dum sic, ut præmittitur, agerentur, dicerentur et fierent, unà cum prænominatis testibus, præsens interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri scivi, vidi et audivi, ac in notam cepi, Ideoque hoc præsens publicum instrumentum, sive has præsentes literas, manu alienâ fideliter scriptum, subscripsi, publicavi, et in hanc publicam formam redegi, signoque, nomine et subscriptione meis solitis et consuetis signavi, unà cum appensione sigilli oblongi præfati Reverendi Patris Willielmi, Episcopus Aberdonensis, rogatus et requisitus, in fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum præmissorum.—(S. S.) T. M.

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(4.)—Carta in Favorem Universitatis, &c. in Civitate Veteri Aberdoniâ, per Jacobum IV. Regem Scotorum.—Dat. 2 Maii 1497.

2 May 1497.

Jacobus, Dei Gratiâ Rex Scotorum, Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino, domino Willielmo, Aberdonensi Episcopo, Consiliario nostro prædilecto, ac nostri secreti sigilli custodi, reverentias tanto patri dignas, congruo cum honore, necnon omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ nostræ, clericis et laicis, salutem. Noverint vestra reverenda paternitas ac Universitas, quod sanctissimus Dominus noster, Alexander Papa Sextus, ad Dei laudem animarumque salutem, Regni nostri decus, et ejusdem reipublicæ utilitatem, ac ad nostri instantiam et requestum gratiosè concessit, et erexit Universitatem et generale Studium fieri in civitate veteri Aberdonensi, cum omnibus privilegiis Universitatibus Parisiensi et Bononiensi, ac quibusvis aliis Studiis generalibus concessis, ut inibi, favente Deo, viros producat alti consilii et scientiarum margaritis ornatos, tam in Theologiâ, Jure Canonico et Civili, quam Medicinâ et Artibus liberalibus, ac qualibet aliâ licitâ facultate, perpetuis futuris temporibus: Et quia consideravimus, et altâ mente conspeximus, præfatam Universitatem in fructibus et redditibus, pro regentium et legentium ac studentium in eâdem sustentatione, minimè fundatam fore, ideo sanctissimus dominus noster, ob nostram singularem contemplationem ad dictorum regentium, legentium et studentium, et quorundam capellanorum sustentationem, concessit, et incorporavit eidem Universitati, ecclesiam de Arbuthnot, Sancti Andreæ diocesis, et ecclesias de Glenmyk et Abergarny, Aberdonensis diocesis, cum universis suis juribus et proventibus, fructibus, redditibus, et pertinentibus, et cum quibusdam annuis redditibus inter ipsos dividendis, ut in literis apostolicis desuper confectis plenius continetur: Quibus concessioni, unioni et incorporationi præfatæ ecclesiæ de Arbuthnot, carissimus noster germanus frater, Jacobus, Sanctiandreæ Archiepiscopus, in nostrâ præsentiâ, suum præbuit consensum et assensum: Et nos insuper, ad Dei laudem, et scientiarum in prædictâ Universitate incrementum, dedimus et concessimus, admortizavimus et confirmavimus, et hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, damus, concedimus, admortizamus, et ad manum mortuam pro perpetuo confirmamus, Deo omnipotenti, gloriosissimæ Virgini Mariæ, et omnibus sanctis, ac dictæ Universitati, et cuidam medico in facultate medicinæ graduato, continuò in dictâ facultate legenti, et suis successoribus medicis similiter graduatis, in ipsius et ipsorum sustentationem, annuos redditus duodecim librarum et sex solidorum usualis monetæ regni nostri, annuatim exeuntes et levandos, ac prius nobis debitos de terris subscriptis cum pertinentibus, jacentibus infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Banff, videlicet de terris de Orde et Montbrey viginti quatuor solidorum, de terris de Pettenbrynzane triginta sex solidorum, de terris de Baldavy triginta sex solidorum, et de terris de Blareschynach septem librarum decem solidorum monetæ prædictæ; Tenend. et habend. prædictos annuos redditus duodecim librarum et sex solidorum monetæ prædictæ de præfatis terris cum pertinentibus, annuatim levandis et percipiendis, Deo omnipotenti gloriosissimæque Virgina Mariæ et omnibus sanctis, ac prædictæ Universitati, et cuidam medico in medicinis graduato et suis successoribus medicis graduatis, in ipsius et ipsorum sustentationem, ut præmittitur, de nobis et successoribus nostris, in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam, et ad manum mortuam imperpetuum, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus et asiamentis, ac justis pertinentibus quibuscunque ad dictos annuos redditus spectantibus, seu justè spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum: Et cum potestate prædictas terras cum pertinentibus, pro dictis annuis redditibus, totiens quotiens opus fuerit, distringere, et in defectu nonsolutionis eorundem, ipsas terras cum pertinentibus, in formâ et effectu juris, lucrari et recuperare; et adeo liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, bene et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut aliqui annui

2 May 1497.

redditus, infra regnum nostrum vel extra idem, quibuscunque Ecclesiis, Universitatibus, Collegiis seu personis, ecclesiasticis aut temporalibus, dantur, conceduntur, admortizantur, aut confirmantur, seu dari, concedi, admortizari, seu confirmari poterunt qualitercunque in futurum; ac sine aliquo retinemento, revocatione aut contradictione, nostri aut successorum nostrorum quorumcunque; proviso etiam, quod dictus medicus et sui successores, ut præmittitur, sufficientes ad lecturam in dictâ facultate reperti fuerint, et legant continuè in dictâ Universitate: Reddendo inde etiam annuatim, prædicti regentes, legentes et studentes dictæ Universitatis, pro nobis et progenitoribus nostris, fratribus et successoribus, orationum suffragia devotarum tantum. In quarum etiam Universitatis, et Studii generalis, ac præfatorum regentium, legentium, studentium et capellanorum corroborationem, et scientiarum incrementum, dedimus et concessimus, et hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, damus et concedimus pro perpetuo prædictis regentibus, studentibus, legentibus, capellanis et præfatæ Universitati, incorporatis seu incorporandis, omnia et singula jura, privilegia, libertates et commoditates, prout Cristianissimi Francorum reges Universitati Parisiensi, et sicuti nostri nobilissimi progenitores, Jacobus Primus, Universitati Sancti Andreæ, et Jacobus Secundus, Scotorum Reges, Universitati Glasguensi donarunt et concesserunt: ac etiam fecimus, constituimus et ordinavimus, et tenore præsentis cartæ nostræ facimus, constituimus et ordinamus vicecomitem nostrum de Aberdene, seu ejus deputatum, aut aldermanum burgi nostri de Aberdene, aut ballivum Episcopi Aberdonensis pro tempore, de civitate veteri Aberdonensi, conservatores privilegiorum nostrorum, jurium, libertatum et commoditatum prædictorum nostræ Universitatis et studii generalis, ut hujusmodi conservari et defendi faciant, adeo liberè et cum omni potestate et jurisdictione, sicut conservatores in præfatâ Universitate Parisiensi habent a Cristianissimis Francorum regibus, absque interruptione seu violatione quibuscunque; Præterea nos, in laudem et honorem Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, beatissimæ et gloriosissimæ semperque Virginis Mariæ, et Sanctorum Andræ Apostoli, Kentigerni et Germani, confessorum et pontificum, ac omnium sanctorum et electorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam, ac pro salute animæ nostræ et carissimæ conjugis nostræ futuræ, et salute animarum illustrissimorum principum sanctissimæ memoriæ, Jacobi Tertii, Scotorum Regis, progenitoris nostri, et Margaretæ, Reginæ Scotiæ, suæ conjugis, nostræ genitricis, carissimorum, et pro salute fratrum nostrorum viz. prædicti Jacobi, Archiepiscopi Sanctiandreæ, et Ducis Rossiæ, &c. et Johannis, Comitis de Mar et Garianth, &c. et omnium antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, et pro salute vestræ Reverendæ paternitatis, ac omnibus nobis consanguinitate, affinitate seu beneficiis junctorum, et eorum quos in hac vitâ offendimus, ad quorum obligamus emendam, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, ecclesiam collegiatam in prædictâ Universitate civitatis veteris Aberdonensis, super fructibus, redditibus et proventibus dictarum ecclesiarum de Arbuthnot, Glenmyk et Abergarny, et annuis redditibus prædictis, per nos datis ad sustentationem personarum subscriptarum, per vestram reverendam paternitatem fundandam duximus et erigendam; viz. Unius in facultate theologiæ, unius in facultate decretorum, unius in facultate juris imperialis et civilis, unius in facultate medicinæ, et unius in facultate artium instructorum, ac sex studentium, et sex presbyterorum et capellanorum, inibi Deo deserviturorum. Vestram igitur reverendam paternitatem precamur, rogamus et requirimus, quatenus in completionem et perfectionem fundationis et erectionis Universitatis, Studii generalis et ecclesiæ collegiatæ prædictæ, fructus, redditus et proventus prædictarum ecclesiarum, et dictos annuos redditus per nos datos, inter personas prædictas, tam regentes, legentes et studentes in præfatis facultatibus, quam presbyteros et capellanos inibi Deo deservituros, prout vobis visum fuerit expediens, et secundum tenorem commissionis dicti sanctissimi domini nostri Papæ, vobis desuper directæ, dividere et distribuere; ac ipsam ecclesiam collegiatam in prædictâ Universitate ad effectum præscriptum de novo erigere, dictasque personas in dictâ ecclesiâ collegiatâ pronunc instituere, et easdem, justis exigentibus causis, ad vestri et successorum vestrorum beneplacita, removere, et alios iterum earum locis instituere, et etiam perpetuis futuris temporibus, per vos et successores vestros, quotiens vacent, de eisdem personis idoneis providere; et omnia alia et singula quæ ad præmissa requiruntur, per vestri pastoralis officii solicitudinem, facere et exercere; ac in divini cultûs augmentum, de gratiâ speciali, approbare, ratificare et confirmare velitis: ut exinde a rerum omnium Conditore meritum et remunerationem adipisci, et a nobis gratias et favores singulares reportare, valeatis in futurum. In cujus rei testimonium, præsenti cartæ nostræ magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcepimus, Testibus prædicto carissimo fratre nostro, Jacobo, Sanctiandreæ archiepiscopo, duce Rossiæ, &c. dilectis consanguineis nostris, Archibaldo, Comite Angusiæ, domino Douglas, cancellario nostro; Archibaldo, Comite de Ergile, domino Campbell et Lorne, magistro hospitii nostri; Patricio, comite de Boithvile, domino Halis &c. Alexandro, domino Hume, magno camerario nostro; Johanne, domino Drummond, justiciario nostro; venerabilibus in Christo patribus, Johanne, Priore Sancti Andreæ, Georgio Abbate de Dunfermling, Georgio Abbate de Paslete, thesaurario nostro, Et dilectis clericis nostris, magistris Ricardo Murehede, decano Glasguensi, secretario nostro, Johanne Fresale, decano de Lestalrig, nostrorum rotulorum, et registri ac consilii clerico, ac domino Roberto de fontibus, Archidiacono Sanctiandreæ: apud Striveling, vicesimo secundo die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo septimo, et regni nostri nono.

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(5.)—Bulla Alexandri VI. Papæ, super Conservatione Privilegiorum Universitatis.—Dat. 1500, 4. Non. Jul.

4 July 1500.

Alexander Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, Venerabili patri, Episcopo Aberdonensi, et dilectis filiis, de Cambuschen ac de Scone, Sanctiandreæ diocesis Monasteriorum Abbatibus, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem: Militanti ecclesiæ, licet immeriti, disponente Domino, præsidentes, circa curam Studiorum generalium ac personarum nobis devotarum omnium, solertiâ reddimur indefessâ soliciti, ut, juxta debitum pastoralis officii, eorum occurramus dispendiis; et profectibus, divinâ cooperante clementiâ, salubriter intendamus. Sanè dilectorum filiorum, Doctorum, Magistrorum, Graduatorum, universorum scolarium, studentium et suppositorum Universitatis Studii generalis civitatis, veteris Aberdonensis, conquestione percepimus, quod nonnulli Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, aliique ecclesiarum prælati, et clerici, ac ecclesiasticæ personæ, tam religiosæ quam seculares, necnon duces, marchiones, comites, barones, nobiles, milites et laici, communia civitatum, universitates castrorum, oppidorum, villarum et aliorum locorum, et aliæ singulares personæ civitatum, et diocesium, ac aliarum partium diversarum, occuparunt et occupari fecerunt castra, villas et alia loca, terras, domos, possessiones, jura et jurisdictiones, necnon decimas, fructus, census, redditus et proventus dicti Studii, et nonnulla alia bona, mobilia et immobilia, spiritualia et temporalia, ad doctores, magistros, graduatos, studentes, scolares ac suppositos, eorumque familiares et servitores, ac beneficia ecclesiastica, aliis beneficiis per eos obtentis unita, in alienâ dioc. consistentia, ac Universitatem prædictam communiter vel divisim spectantia, et ea detinent indebitè

occupata, seu ea detinentibus præstant auxilium, consilium vel favorem; et etiam libertates, exemptiones, privilegia et indulta, tam apostolicâ quam ordinariâ auctoritatibus, ejusdem doctoribus, magistris, graduatis, studentibus, scolaribus, suppositis, familiaribus, servitoribus, ac studio et Universitati concessa, impedire præsumunt: Nonnulli etiam civitatum et diocesium ac partium prædictarum, qui nomen Domini in vanum recipere non formidant, eisdem doctoribus, magistris, graduatis, studentibus, scolaribus, suppositis, familiaribus, servitoribus et Universitati, super prædictis castris, villis, et locis aliis, terris, domibus, possessionibus, juribus et jurisdictionibus, fructibus, censibus, redditibus et proventibus eorundem, decimis dictarum unitarum et uniendarum ecclesiarum in alienis diocesis consistentibus, eorundem et quibuscunque aliis bonis, mobilibus et immobilibus, spiritualibus et temporalibus, et aliis rebus, ad doctores, magistros, graduatos, studentes, scolares, suppositos, familiares, servitores, ac Universitatem hujusmodi spectantibus, necnon libertatibus, exemptionibus, privilegiis et indultis prædictis multiplices molestias et injurias inferunt et jacturas. Quare præfati doctores, magistri, graduati, studentes, scolares et suppositi nobis humiliter supplicarunt, ut cum eisdem, ac familiaribus et servitoribus præfatis, valde reddatur difficile pro singulis querelis ad sedem apostolicam habere recursum, providere ipsis super hoc paternâ diligentiâ curaremus: Nos igitur, adversus occupatores, detentores, præsumptores, molestatores et injuriatores hujusmodi, illo volentes eisdem doctoribus, magistris, graduatis, studentibus, suppositis, scolaribus, familiaribus, et servitoribus ac Universitati remedio subvenire, per quod jpsorum compescatur temeritas, et aliis aditus committendi similia præcludatur, discretioni vestræ per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus Vos, vel duo aut unus vestrûm, per vos vel alium seu alios, etiam si sint extra loca in quibus deputati estis conservatores et judices, in quibuscunque dioces. in dicto regno existentibus, præfatis doctoribus, magistris, graduatis, studentibus, suppositis, scolaribus, familiaribus et servitoribus, efficacis defensionis præsidio assistentes, non permittatis eosdem, super hiis et quibuslibet aliis bonis et juribus, decimis, et debitis quibuscunque, ad doctores, magistros, graduatos, studentes, suppositos, scolares, familiares, et servitores ac Universitatem, pro tempore existentes hujusmodi, spectantibus, necnon libertatibus, exemptionibus, privilegiis et indultis, ab eisdem vel quibusvis aliis indebitè molestari, vel eis gravamina seu damna vel injurias irrogari, facturi dictis doctoribus, magistris, graduatis studentibus, suppositis, scolaribus, familiaribus et servitoribus, cum ab eis, vel procuratoribus suis, aut eorumque aliquo fueritis requisiti, de prædictis et aliis personis quibuslibet, super restitutione hujusmodi castrorum, villarum, terrarum, et aliorum locorum, jurisdictionum, exemptionum, immunitatum, libertatum, privilegiorum et indultorum, jurium, et bonorum, mobilium et immobilium, reddituum quoque, et proventuum, decimorum, et debitorum ubique per dictum regnum existentium, ac aliorum quorumcunque bonorum, necnon de quibuslibet molestiis, injuriis aut damnis, præsentibus et futuris, in illis videlicet quæ judicialem requirunt indaginem, summariè et de plano, sine strepitu et figurâ judicii; in aliis vero prout qualitas eorum exegerit justitiæ complementum: occupatores seu detentores, præsumptores seu molestatores, et injuriatores hujusmodi, necnon contradictores quoslibet et rebelles, cujuscunque dignitatis, status, gradus, ordinis vel conditionis extiterint, etiamsi Archiepiscopali, Primatiali Legationali vel Episcopali, aut aliâ quavis dignitate præfulgeant, quandocunque et quotienscunque expedierit, auctoritate nostrâ, per censuram ecclesiasticam, appellatione postpositâ, compescendos, invocato ad hoc, si opus fuerit, auxilio brachii secularis. Cæterum si per summariam informationem, per nos desuper habendam, nobis constiterit, quod ad prædictos, vigore præsentium, pro citationibus de eis faciendis tutus non pateat accessus, vobis citationes ipsas, per edicta publica locis affigenda publicis, eisdem vicinis, de quibus sit verisimilis conjectura quod ad eorundem citandorum notitiam pervenire valeant, faciendi, et legitimis per vos super hiis habendis servatis processibus, illos iteratis vicibus aggravandi et reaggravandi, plenam et liberam concedimus, tenore præsentium, facultatem, ac volumus quod citationes hujusmodi sic factæ perinde ipsos citatos arctent, ac si eis personaliter intimatæ extitissent. Non obstantibus tam felicis recordationis Bonifacii Papæ VIII. prædecessoris nostri (in quibus cavetur ne aliquis extra suam civitatem et diocesim, nisi in certis exceptis casibus, et in illis ultra unam dietam a fine suæ diocesis, ad judicium evocetur; seu ne judices et conservatores, a sede deputati prædictâ, extra civitatem et diocesim in quibus deputati fuerint, contra quoscunque procedere, seu alii vel aliis vices suas committere, aut aliquos ultra unam dietam a fine diocesis earundem trahere præsumant); et de duabus dietis in concilio generali editâ. (dummodo ultra quatuor dietas aliquis auctoritate præsentium non trahatur; seu quod de aliis quam de manifestis injuriis et violentiis et aliis quæ judicialem requirunt indaginem, pœnis in eos si secus egerint et in id procurantes adjectis, conservatores se nullatenus intromittant) quam aliis quibuscunque constitutionibus, a prædecessoribus nostris, Romanis Pontificibus, tam de judicibus delegatis et conservatoribus, quam personis ultra certum numerum ad judicium non vocandis, aut aliis editis quæ vestræ possent in hac parte jurisdictioni aut potestati, ejusque libero exercitio quomodolibet obviare: seu si aliquibus, communiter vel divisim, a prædictâ sit sede indultum, quod excommunicari, suspendi vel interdici, seu extra vel ultra certa loca ad judicium evocari non possint, per litteras apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum, de indulto hujusmodi, et eorum personis, locis, ordinibus et nominibus propriis mentionem, et qualibet aliâ dictæ sedis indulgentiâ, generali vel speciali, cujuscunque tenoris existat, per quam, præsentibus non expressam, vel totaliter non insertam, vestræ jurisdictionis explicatio in hac parte valeat quomodolibet impediri, et de quâ cujusque toto tenore, de verbo ad verbum, in nostris litteris habenda sit mentio specialis. Cæterum Volumus et auctoritate apostolicâ decernimus, quod quilibet vestrûm prosequi valeat articulum, etiam per alium inchoatum, quamvis idem inchoans nullo fuerit impedimento canonico præpeditus, Quodque a dat. præsentium sit vobis et unicuique vestrûm in præmissis omnibus, et eorum singulis, ceptis et non ceptis, præsentibus et futuris, perpetuata potestas et jurisdictio attributa, ut eo vigore eâque firmitate possitis in præmissis omnibus, ceptis et non ceptis, præsentibus et futuris, et pro prædictis procedere, ac si prædicta, omnia et singula, coram vobis cepta fuissent, et jurisdictio vestra, et cuilibet vestrûm, in prædictis, omnibus et singulis, per citationem vel modum alium perpetuata legitimum extitisset, constitutione prædictâ super conservatoribus, et aliâ qualibet in contrarium editâ, non obstante; præsentibus, perpetuis et futuris temporibus, valentibus. Dat. Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum Anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo, quarto Non. Julii, Pontificatûs nostri anno octavo.

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(6.)—Indultum Alexandri VI. Papæ pro Ecclesiasticis ad Studium Juris Civilis in Universitate Aberdonensi; necnon pro Exemptione Magistrorum ac Studentium ibidem, &c.—Dat. 4 Non. Julii 1500.

4 July 1500.

Alexander Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Eximiæ devotionis affectus quem carissimus in Christo filius noster, Jacobus, Scotorum Rex illustris, ad nos et Romanam gerit ecclesiam, non indignè meretur ut petitiones suas, illas præsertim ex quibus personis ecclesi-

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order I.

4 July 1500.

asticis, juris civilis studio (quo justitia colitur, tam publica quam privata, res geritur utiliter, omnisque prosperitas humanæ conditionis regitur) operam dare cupientibus, opportunæ commoditatis auxilia provenire conspicimus, ad exauditionis gratiam favorabiliter admittamus, illasque prosequamur favore gratiæ specialis. Dudum siquidem, ad supplicationem præfati Regis, in civitate veteri Aberdonensi, ad divini nominis laudem, Catholicæ fidei exaltationem, et animarum salutem, ac regni ipsius Regis decus, ac reipublicæ partium illarum commodum et utilitatem, tam in Theologiâ, ac Jure Canonico et Civili, necnon Medicinâ et Artibus liberalibus, quam quavis aliâ licitâ facultate, Studium generale, apostolicâ auctoritate, ereximus et instituimus, prout in nostris inde confectis litteris plenius continetur: Cum autem, sicut exhibita nobis nuper pro parte præfati Jacobi Regis petitio continebat, licet inibi dictum studium erectum fuerit, quia tamen in præfato regno pauci admodum, immo paucissimi, conjugati sunt, qui ultra primas litteras litterarum studiis operam dent, ac legibus imperialibus seu juri civili vacent; et presbyteris, ac parochialium ecclesiarum rectoribus, aliisque personis ecclesiasticis et religiosis, studio juris civilis hujusmodi vacare sacris canonibus prohibetur; dictus Jacobus Rex quibusvis personis, etiam Pontificali dignitate fulgentibus, ac in sacris etiam presbyteratûs ordinibus constitutis, et quæcunque beneficia ac dignitates obtinentibus, necnon religiosis quorumvis, etiam Cistertientium, non tamen mendicantium ordinum, in præfato studio leges audiendi et legendi, et in eisdem studendi, et graduandi liberè et licitè, licentiam, quodque tam ipse quam aliæ personæ Universitatis Studii hujusmodi, ne eorum studium interrumpere cogantur, extra dictam Universitatem ad judicium in quibuscunque causis trahi nequeant, concedi summopere desiderat, pro parte ejusdem Jacobi Regis nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, ut eis in præmissis opportunè providere de benignitate apostolicâ dignaremur. Nos igitur qui per quæ studium (quod de bono semper in melius dirigi cupimus) perturbari posset, obviare supremis desideramus, affectibus ipsius Jacobi Regis hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, quibusvis scolaribus, personis ecclesiasticis in sacris etiam presbyteratûs ordinibus constitutis, et quæcunque, quotcunque et qualiacunque beneficia ecclesiastica ac dignitates obtinentibus, ac quacunque, etiam Pontificali et Archiepiscopali, dignitate fulgentibus, necnon a suis superioribus licentiam habentibus, quibusvis religiosis, cujusvis ordinis, etiam Cistertientium, non tamen mendicantium, nunc et pro tempore existentibus, ut in dicto studio leges publicè legere, audire, et in illis studere, ac quoscunque actus scolasticos in legibus hujusmodi exercere, necnon Baccalariatûs, Licentiæ et Doctoratûs gradus, etiam publicè aliàs, juxta eorum merita recipere, et illis uti liberè et licitè possint; eisdemque Doctoribus et Magistris, graduatis, studentibus, scolaribus, suppositis et aliis personis dictæ Universitatis, ut teneantur coram dictæ Universitatis Cancellario pro tempore existente duntaxat de eis querelantibus de justitiâ respondere, nec coram quibuscunque aliis Judicibus, etiam Conservatoribus pariformiter privilegiatis, etiam quocunque privilegio fulcitis, aut prætextu quarumcunque litterarum apostolicarum, super quibusvis causis et actionibus, tam criminalibus quam civilibus, realibus, personalibus ac mixtis, ecclesiasticis seu temporalibus, inviti ad judicium evocari seu trahi possint, præmissis, ac felicis recordationis Honorii Papæ III. prædecessoris nostri, et aliis apostolicis constitutionibus, cæterisque contrariis nequaquam obstantibus, præfatâ auctoritate apostolicâ, tenore præsentium, de specialis dono gratiæ, licentiam concedimus pariter et indulgemus. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ concessionis et indulti infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei ac beatorum Petri et Pauli, Apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum. Dat. Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quingentesimo, quarto Non. Julii, Pontificatûs nostri anno octavo.

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(7.)—Publicatio Indulti Præscripti, &c.—28 Oct. 1501.

28 October 1501.

Willielmus, miseratione divinâ Aberdonensis Episcopus, unà cum nostris in hac parte collegis, cum clausulâ, quatenus vos, vel duo aut unus vestrum etc. ad infrascripta exequenda a sede apostolicâ specialiter constitutus, Universis Sanctæ Matris ecclesiæ filiis, cæterisque omnibus et singulis, quorum interest aut interesse poterit, quos infrascriptum tangit negotium, seu tangere poterit quomodolibet in futurum, salutem in eo in quo est omnis vera salus. Noveritis nos duas bullas sanctissimi in Christo Patris ac Domini, Domini Alexandri, divinâ providentiâ Papæ Sexti, ejus sub sigillo plumbeo, unam cum cordulis canapis, more Romanæ curiæ, bullat., de et super conservatoriâ privilegiorum Doctorum, Magistrorum et Scolarium, eorundemque familiarium et servitorum, in Universitate Aberdonensi, tenorem in principio continen. "Alexander Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, Venerabili fratri Aberdonensi Episcopo, et dilectis filiis de Cambuskynneth et Sconæ, Sancti Andreæ diocesis, ac Monasteriorum Abbatibus, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem: Militanti ecclesiæ, immeriti, disponente Domino, præsidentes, circa curam Studiorum generalium, &c. De datâ Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quingentisimo, quarto nonis Julii, Pontificatûs ejusdem anno octavo:" Alteram vero bullam, cum cordulis sericis, rubei croceique coloris, de et super facultate docendi, legendi, audiendi et interpretandi, in dictâ Universitate, in jure civili, et aliis in eâdem et eisdem variis privilegiis, tenorem etiam in principio continen. "Alexander Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam; Eximiæ devotionis affectus quem carissimus in Christo filius noster, Jacobus, Scotorum rex illustris, &c. De datâ Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, anno incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quingentesimo, quarto nonis Julii, Pontificatûs nostri anno octavo:" sanas et integras, non vitiatas, non cancellatas, nec in earundem aliquâ parte suspectas, sed omni prorsus vitio et suspicione carentes, respexisse, inspexisse, et diligenter examinasse, ac ad plenum intellexisse. Nec non ex parte dictorum magistrorum, doctorum et scolarium dictæ Universitatis Aberdonensis, humiliter requisitur, ad hujusmodi bullas, secundùm earundem tenores, intimandum, insinuandum et publicandum, et ad uniuscujusque notitiam ducendum, exhibendum, ac debitæ executioni demandandum. Nos vero prædictorum petitionibus favorabiliter inclinati, Volentesque præterea mandatum apostolicum reverenter exequi, ut tenemur, easdem bullas altâ vivâ voce, distinctâ et intelligibili, coram notario et testibus infrascriptis, perlegi et publicari fecimus et jussimus, et illas executioni debitæ ut supra poni ordinavimus, prout nos, etc. apostolicâ auctoritate in hac parte, hujusmodi bullas earundem tenores vobis et vestrûm singulis, quibus præsentes literæ nostræ supra diriguntur, intimamus, insinuamus et publicamus, et ad uniuscujusque vestrûm notitiam exhibemus, deducimus, et executioni demandare volumus, per præsentes vobis prædictis, omnibus et singulis, virtute sanctæ obedientiæ . . . . . apostolicâ auctoritate, et sub pœnâ suspensionis, excommunicationis et interdicti, cujuscunque gradûs, statûs, sexûs, conditionis aut eminentiæ existant, strictè præcipientes, mandamus, ne in futurum ubilibet hujusmodi Universitatis conservatorias et legum civilium facultates, prædicto quovis quæsito colore, aut in earundem minimâ parte, infringere aut ausu temerario contraire, attemptare, impugnare, aut contradicere præsumatis, aut contra nostram publica-

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order I.

28 October 1501.

tionem, directè aut indirectè, in judicio aut extra coram quibuscunque Judicibus, ecclesiastico seu seculari, per se aut mediam personam, venire curatis. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium præmissorum, præsentes nostræ publicationis et intimationis literas, instrumentum publicum in se continentes, exinde fieri fecimus, et per notarium publicum subscriptas subscribi et publicari mandavimus, sigillique nostri autentici appensione jussimus et fecimus, apud ecclesiam nostram cathedralem Aberdonensem, vicesimo octavo die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo primo, horâ quasi decimâ ante meridiem, Indictione quintâ, Pontificatûs sanctissimi in Christo patris ac Domini, Domini nostri Alexandri, divina providentiâ Papæ Sexti, anno decimo; præsentibus ibidem venerabilibus, egregiis, doctis et circumspectis viris, magistris et dominis, Andrea Liell, Rectore Universitatis Aberdonensis ac thesaurario, Jacobo Brebner, decano, Archibaldo Lindesay, præcentore, Duncano Scherar, decano facultatis, Alexandro Cullan, præbendario de Oyne, Hectore Boicius, Alexandro Monymeill, præbendario de Forbes, Johanni Kynninmond et Willielmo Mureson capellanis, cum diversis aliis testibus ad præmissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Striveling, presbyter, Sancti Andreæ diocesis, publicus auctoritate imperiali et regali notarius, dictarum duarum bullarum publicationi, insinuationi et intimationi, totisque, omnibus et singulis, dum sic, ut præmittitur, dicerentur agerentur et fierent, unà cum prænominatis testibus, præsens interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic vidi, scivi et audivi, ac in notam recepi: Ideo hoc instrumentum publicum, scriptum manu alienâ, me aliis præpedito negotiis, fideliter notatum tanquam instrumentum, meis signo et nomine solitis et consuetis, signavi, rogatus in fidem omnium præmissorum.

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(8.)—Fundatio Collegii Regii Universitatis Aberdonensis, per Gulielmum Episcopum Aberdonensem. 17 Sept. 1505.

17 September 1505.

UNIVERSIS SANCTÆ, MATRIS ecclesiæ filiis, præsentes literas visuris, inspecturis vel audituris, Vilhelmus, miseratione divinâ Episcopus Aberdonensis, in totius humani generis salvatore omniumque bonorum largitore salutem: Quia quum aliàs felicis quondam recordationis, sanctissimus Alexander, papa sextus, in laudem et gloriam omnipotentis Dei, salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi, et gloriosissimæ matris suæ Mariæ, totiusque curiæ cœlestis, et fidei nostræ orthodoxæ robur, et Christianæ religionis augmentum, ad reipublicæ decus, nec non ad instantiam Jacobi quarti, Dei gratiâ Scotorum Regis illustrissimi, hospitale Sancti Germani in Laudoniâ, Sancti Andreæ diocesis, cum omnibus et singulis ejusdem annexis, connexis, et dependentiis, pro sustentatione doctorum, magistrorum, legentium, ac quorundam in facultatibus Theologiæ, juris Pontificii, Civilis, Medicinæ, et Artium studentium, annexuit, univit et incorporavit Universitati Studioque generali villæ, veteris Aberdonensis, sicut in ipsis literis apostolicis latius continetur; In cujus hospitalis pacificâ possessione, vel quasi, præfati magistri, regentes, et studentes in prædictâ Universitate, apostolicâ confirmatione roborati fuerunt, prout de præsenti hactenus existunt. NOS VERO cupientes numerum doctorum prædictorum, magistrorum, legentium et scolarium in prædictâ Universitate augeri et ampliari, Ecclesiam parochialem de Slanis, Aberdonensis diocesis, cum consensu et assensu patronorum laicalium ejusdem, qui de jure patronatus laicalis existebat, nostrâ authoritate ordinariâ eidem Universitati, doctoribus, magistris, legentibus, et studentibus in eâdem commorantibus, univimus, annexuimus, et incorporavimus, prout de præsenti unimus, annectimus, et præsentium tenore incorporamus:

DESIDERANTES, pro modulo gratiæ nobis desuper concessæ, præfatorum doctorum, magistrorum et studentium vivendi modos, eorundemque studia laudabilia, operationes et exercitia augeri et augmentari, ac, prout divina nobis suppetit gratia, in melius commutari, ne deinceps delinquendi occasio, inter seculares vagandi et transcurrendi materia, secularibus exercitatis negotiis, concedi videatur; sed ut honestiùs, tutiùs, liberiùs, et quietiùs, sicuti decet Dei ministros et fidei Catholicæ cultores, vacare et incumbere possint et valeant, ad quem finem perpetuo deputati existunt; et ut unanimes Collegialiter in uno domo vescantur, atque sub uno tecto dormiant et quiescant, in præfatâ Universitate villæ prædictæ veteris Aberdonensis, ecclesiam Collegiatam seu Collegium, nostrâ authoritate ordinariâ, cum consensu et assensu capituli nostri ad hoc specialiter capitulariter congregati, ereximus, fundavimus et dotavimus, cum conditionibus infrascriptis ad hunc qui sequitur modum adjectis: COLLEGIUM in honorem et reverentiam sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis, Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, intemeratæque Virginis Mariæ, genetricis ejusdem Dei et Domini nostri Jesu Christi, omniumque sanctorum et electorum ejus, sub vocabulo Sanctæ Mariæ in nativitate, pro triginta sex personarum numero, ereximus et fundavimus, præsentiumque tenore erigimus et fundamus. Quarum Prima erit magister in Theologiâ, si commodè haberi potest; alioquin in eâdem facultate licentiatus, cum rigore examinis ejusdem, qui infra annum ad magistratûs gradum in eâdem facultate se faciat promoveri; qui et Principalis dicti Collegii appellari debeat; Cui omnes in dicto Collegio, magistri et studentes, obedire teneantur; et in ejus absentiâ ejusdem Sub-Principali; Secunda, Pontificii juris Doctor; Tertia, juris Civilis Doctor; Quarta, in Medicinis Doctor; aut in eisdem facultatibus licentiati, etiam cum rigore examinis, si in eisdem facultatibus doctores commodè haberi non possunt; qui similiter licentiati infra annum ad doctoratûs in eisdem facultatibus gradus ascendere teneantur; Quinta, in Artibus Magister, ac in eisdem actu Regens, qui et Sub-Principalis dicti Collegii dici debeat; Sexta, alter Magister Artium, pro puerorum et juvenum informatione, et illius scientiæ primis rudimentis in dicto Collegio institui debeat.

Prima fundatio, Membra 36. Principalis, Canonista, Civilista, Medicus, Sub-Principalis, Grammaticus.

PRO QUARUM SUSTENTATIONIBUS, ordinamus, et assignamus prædicto Magistro Principali, ut supra Theologo aut licentiato, quadraginta marcas; Pontificii juris Doctori aut in eodem licentiato, triginta marcas annuatim; Juris Civilis Doctori aut in eodem licentiato, triginta marcas, annuatim solven. per procuratorem communem dicti Collegii, de fructibus ecclesiarum de Aberluthnot Sancti Andreæ diocesis, Glenmyk, Abyrgardin et Slanis, Aberdonensis diocesis, donec et quousque hujusmodi fructus earundem ecclesiarum, prædictis personis et aliis infra scriptis, per nos aliter dividantur et assignentur; Ad quod faciendum, et ad evitandas contentiones, æmulationes et discordias eorundem magistrorum et studentium in dicto Collegio, nobis, et per nos in posterum reservamus: Doctori vero in Medicinis, viginti marcas de annuis redditibus terrarum, eidem per serenissimum Principem nostrum Jacobum Quartum, Dei gratia Scotorum Regem, antedictum, assignatas: Subprincipali vero dicti Collegii, viginti marcas, eidem per procuratorem dicti Collegii, de fructibus dictarum ecclesiarum, solven. Magistro autem Artium, pro puerorum in grammaticalibus, ut supra, informatione, præbendam beatæ Mariæ ad nives, seu ecclesiam parochialem ejusdem in eâdem Universitate, aliàs per nos apostolicâ authoritate erectam et dotatam. Prædicti vero doctores et magistri in dicto Collegio erunt prebendarii perpetui, et ad vitam, ac sacerdotio (Medico tantum

Prædicti erunt Præbendarii,

17 September 1505.

excepto) fungi debeant, ac missas pro fundatoribus, quum dispositi fuerint, celebrare teneantur. SIMILITER VOLUMUS ET ORDINAMUS quod in dicto Collegio sint de prædictorum numero quinque Magistri Artium in Theologiâ studentes, qui, similiter cum prædictis, sacerdotio fungi debeant; Pro quibus sustentandis, Primo de eisdem, decem libras de terris eisdem per nos assignatis; Qui quidem in artibus quotidie legere et actualiter regere teneatur; Secundo de eisdem, decem libras de annuis redditibus, eisdem similiter per nos assignatis; Tertio etiam similiter, et Quarto cuilibet decem libras de terris, et annuis redditibus per nos eisdem assignatis; Quinto, et ultimo de quinque prædictis, decem libras de terris et annuis redditibus, aliàs per quondam venerabilem virum, magistrum Duncanum Scherar, canonicum Aberdonensis, fundatis, prout in cartâ ejusdem et Regiâ confirmatione, dicto Collegio, desuper factâ, latius continetur. Quorum studentium in Theologiâ sustentationum assignationes, ut supra, etiam in cartis nostris desuper confectis latius contineri vidimus. PRÆTEREA ORDINANDO STATUIMUS, ut, de reliquis suprascriptis in numero personis, erunt tredecim scolares seu clerici pauperes, ad scientias tamen speculativas ingeniosi et habiles, quibus eorum parentes ad exercitia scolastica commodè nequeunt subvenire: Pro quorum sustentationibus, quoad esculenta et poculenta, ordinamus et assignamus, cuilibet de dictorum duodecim, unà cum cameris et aliis ipsius Collegii asiamentis, prout decuit, duodecim marcas per procuratorem communem dicti Collegii provisori ejusdem pro tempore solven, de prædictis ut supra ecclesiarum fructibus. Tertiodecimo vero studenti in artibus, quinque libras de terris et annuis redditibus, per dictum Magistrum Duncanum Scherar eidem perpetuo fundat. PRÆTEREA PRÆCIPIMUS ET ORDINAMUS quod prædicti quinque magistri, in Theologiâ studentes, sustententur tantùm pro illo tempore quod ad licentiam in Theologiâ necessario exigatur, videlicet pro septem annis tantùm; inter quos magistros in Theologiâ studentes, per Principalem et Sub-Principalem, unus eligi debeat, mansuetioris et melioris inclinationis, qui poetriam et rethoricam prædictis studentibus, ac aliis scolaribus in dicto Collegio, legere et docere debeat. Dicti autem studentes in artibus pro illo tantum tempore sustentari debeant, quod ad gradum magisterii in artibus requiritur, videlicet ad tres annos cum dimidio. Quibus peractis et finitis, sive quinque præfati magistri in Theologiâ studentes, aut tredecim scolares, faciant se promoveri ad dictos gradus in Theologiâ et artibus; sive non, removeri debeant, et alii habiles in eorum locis imponi. Dictique magistri in Theologiâ studentes, primo tantum excepto, unà cum duodecim de dictis in artibus studentibus, solvant provisori dicti Collegii, pro singulis eorum sustentationibus quoad esculenta et poculenta, duodecim marcas. Prædictus vero Principalis et Sub-Principalis, necnon præfatus regens artium, si actualiter et quotidie dictis studentibus in artibus logicam, philosophiam et metaphisicam profiteantur et doceant, per provisorem dicti Collegii in esculentis et poculentis debitè et honestè, suis expensis, provideantur. Præterea volumus et ordinamus, quod de cetero prebendæ prædictorum magistri principalis, et doctorum in jure canonico, civili, et medicinis, Sub-Principalis, et Sanctæ Mariæ ad nives, conferantur per nos et successores nostros, dictæ Universitatis Cancellarios. Dicti vero in Theologiâ studentes per rectorem et decanum facultatis artium, Magistrum Principalem et Sub-Principalem, nominentur et præsententur, et per dictum Cancellarium admittantur. Similiter prædicti tredecim scolares per Rectorem, et Decanum facultatis artium, Magistrum Principalem, et Sub-Principalem, et regentem artium eligantur, et per Cancellarium admittantur. Et si contingat prædictos Rectorem, Decanum, Principalem, Sub-Principalem et Regentem artium infra mensem dictos magistros et studentes non eligere et præsentare, Volumus et ordinamus dictos Magistros in Theologiâ et artibus Studentes per dictum Cancellarium illâ vice provideri et institui; aut ipso in remotis agente, per ejus vicarium generalem, et sede vacante, per officialem Aberdonensem. Tamen pro tempore nostro dispositionem et donationem omnium et singulorum tam prebendariorum quam bursariorum, in Theologiâ et artibus studentium, secundùm quod nobis videatur de eisdem disponendum et providendum, vel quoad tempus, vel quoad vitam prædict., nobis reservantes et reservamus. Et si contingat aliquem prædictorum, in Theologiâ studentium aut in artibus, ad quodcunque beneficium promoveri, quod extunc ipso facto dicta bursa vacans esse censeatur, et vacare debeat, nisi aliter in vitâ nostrâ prædictis fuerit provisum. INTEREA STATUENDO ORDINAMUS, quod in electione et impositione dictorum magistrorum et studentium, non interveniant supplicationes, instantiæ, preces, vel munera quorumcunque, neque per dictos presentatores tales pro quibus fiunt, admittantur. Et si tales (quod absit) supplicationes ut supra pro eisdem magistris et studentibus fieri contingat, Præcipimus quod illa persona pro qua supplicatur, non admittatur, nec ad hujusmodi bursam eligibilis existat. Nullique de dictis magistris et studentibus eligantur vel admittantur, nisi fuerint habiles, mansueti, modesti, et bonæ inclinationis; aliàs nullatenus recipiantur. Statuentes et ordinantes præterea, quod de dictis tredecim studentibus, in artibus, eligantur duo primi cognominis nostri Elphinston, qui postquam in artibus graduati fuerint, inter magistros in Theologiâ studentes, si inter eos locus aliquis vacaverit, recipi debeant et admitti, si tales commodè haberi possint. Ac similiter de eisdem in artibus studentibus de parochiis ecclesiarum de Aberluthnot, Glenmyk, Abirgardin et Slanis tres scolares, de qualibet parochiâ unus habilis eligi debeat, et per dictos recipi et admitti. Et quum loca seu bursæ prædictorum magistrorum in Theologiâ studentium vacaverint, seu locus aliquis vel bursa vacaverit, quod unus aut plures, prout res ipsa postulat, de habilioribus et inclinationis melioris de dictis tredecim, postquam ad gradum magistratus in artibus fuerint promoti, in eorundem locis assumi debeant et admitti, seu assumetur et imponetur. ET QUOD IN promotione, receptione, vel admissione alicujus in Collegio ad dictas prebendas, temporales seu perpetuas, vel bursas, cujuscunque conditionis existat, primo et ante omnia, tactis sacrosanctis Dei evangeliis, idem recipiendus vel promovendus juramentum præstet corporale, has nostras ordinationes, et statuta, et singula privilegia ipsius Collegii inviolabiliter observare; commodum et utilitatem ejusdem in omnibus, juxta posse suum, procurabit, nec dispensationes seu rescripta aliqua contra præmissa aut infrascripta quomodolibet impetrabit, ad quemcunque statum devenerit; quod si præstare renuerit, nullatenus admitti debeat. ET POSTQUAM prædicti magistri et studentes fuerint sic, ut præmittitur, electi, præsentati et admissi, quod infra septa dicti Collegii comedant et dormiant; Canonistâ, medico, et prebendario sanctæ Mariæ ad nives, cui animarum cura admittitur, et legistâ tantummodo exceptis, qui suas extra idem Collegium habeant mansiones, sic quod post octavam horam in hyeme, et decimam de sero in æstate ipsius Collegii portæ claudantur, quarum claves Principalis et Sub-Principalis custodiat, nec ante quartam in æstate, et quintam in hyeme unquam sint apertæ. ET SI infra dictum Collegium delinquens aut inobediens reperiatur, per Principalem, Sub-Principalem, aut regentes corrigatur: quod si per dictos corrigi aut puniri contempserit, per Rectorem et Decanum facultatis artium; quibus etiam si fuerit quomodolibet obstinatus aut infestus, per Cancellarium, juxta delicti qualitatem et modum, cum rigore puniri debeat. ITEM ut omnes in dicto Collegio honestè vivant, ut decet ecclesiasticos, statuimus et ordinamus, quod non habeant nec habere permittantur publicas concubinas, nec sint noctivagi seu brigantes. Et si tales (quod absit) reperiantur, per dictos Magistrum, Principalem, Sub-Principalem et Regentes cor-

Quinque Theologiæ Studentes,

Regentes in Artibus.

Tredecim Scolares.

Studentes in Theologia pro 7 annis tantum.

Elect. philologi penes Prin. et Subprin.

Studentes in Artibus ad 3½ annos.

Principali et Subprin. si actualiter doceant, esculenta, &c. providenda, &c.

6 Præbendarii per Cancellarium eligendi et admittendi.

Electio et admissio Studentium in Theologia.

Electio et admissio 13 Scolar. in Art.

Jus devolut. ad Cancellarium.

Bursa vacans esse censeatur, &c.

Contra supplicationes munera, &c.

Magistri et Studentes bonæ existimationis &c. eligend.

Privilegium nominis Elphinst. et Parochiar.

Privilegium 13 Scolarium.

Ante receptionem Juramentum præstand. observare statuta, &c.

Magistri et Studentes quibusdam exceptis dormire, &c. infra septa Collegii.

Quando portæ claudendæ, &c.

Delinquentes per Principalem, &c. puniendi.

Pub. Concubinæ non habendæ. Incorrigibilis privetur, et per quos.

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rigantur. Et si incorrigibilis aliquis reperiatur per dictum cancellarium, cum consilio dictorum Rectoris, Decani, Magistri Principalis et Regentium, privetur, et alius ejus loco, ut supra, imponatur. Ordinamus præterea, quod dicti magistri, præbendarii et studentes personalem in dicto Collegio faciant residentiam. Quod si per mensem semel in anno, interpellatim vel successivè, eorum aliquis sese absentaverit, ipso facto et extunc illius præbende privatum esse declaramus; et de ipsius præbendâ seu loco, ut supra, vel bursâ, per cancellarium alteri provideatur. STATUENTES PRÆTEREA ut dicti magistri et studentes continuo studio actualiter incumbant, nullæ per annum integrum in quacunque facultate fiant vacantiæ. Et quod principalis dicti Collegii, quum dispositus fuerit, quolibet die legibili in Theologiâ legere debeat, et sexies in anno populo verbum Dei prædicare. Et dicti studentes in Theologiâ similiter, quum dispositi fuerint, postquam ad bachalariatûs gradum promoti fuerint, in Theologiâ legere teneantur, et sexies similiter in anno ad populum prædicare; Et ante prædictum bachalariatûs gradum, vicissim, in capitulo dicti Collegii, mandato magistri principalis ejusdem convocatis singulis studentibus, omni die dominicâ per totum annum, et festivis diebus quibus mechanicas artes exercere prohibetur, majoribus tantummodo festis exceptis, sermone Latino prædicare. Et dicti regentes in artibus instruant et informent suos scolares in scientiis liberalibus, prout regentes artium in almâ Universitate Parisiensi suos ibidem instruunt scolares et informant. Prædicti insuper doctores in jure canonico, civili, et medicinis, quolibet die legibili, in dictis facultatibus, in suis propriis cappis, ut decet, legere debeant, videlicet, Canonista secundùm formam et consuetudinem sacrorum canonum facultatis, et primi regentis juris canonici, in dictâ Universitate Parisiensi; et Legista secundùm formam statutorum et laudabilium consuetudinum Universitatis Aurelianensis, et quod tutelam habeat et regat, ac in eâdem suos in legibus scolares doceat et instruat, nec non in eâdem facultate legales institutiones Justiniani quotidie legere teneatur. Medicus autem in medicinis, instar dictæ Universitatis Parisiensis, legat et profiteatur, et quos ad hujusmodi discendas allicere valeat, inducat et doceat. ORDINAMUS PRÆTEREA et constituimus rectorem Universitatis antedictæ, dummodo de gremio dicti Collegii non existat (quo sic existente, decanum facultatis artium et officialem Aberdonensem) semel in anno dictum Collegium, tam in capite quam in membris, visitare, ac defectus ejusdem quoscunque, tam in personis quam in rebus, nec non alienationibus, impignorationibus, seu bonorum dicti Collegii consumptionibus, præsertim summæ infra scriptæ ad reparationem ædificiorum et vestimentorum ejusdem Collegii deputatæ et constitutæ, de consilio quatuor ab Universitate antedictâ ad hoc specialiter deputandorum, qui singula in scriptis redigere habeant, et illico Cancellario præsentabunt; qui quidem, cum dictorum quatuor consilio, quæ reformanda et corrigenda veniunt et existunt, reformabit, Nihilominus quid dicto cancellario expediens visum fuerit, idem collegium per se ipsum potest visitare de cætero. INSUPER VOLUMUS, quod hujusmodi præbendæ in dicto Collegio sint ad quæcunque beneficia seu officia in nostrâ ecclesiâ cathedrali existen. incompetibiles; sed ad alia autem beneficia in quibuscunque aliis ecclesiis, etiam si talia fuerint beneficia vel officia aliàs incompetibilia, cum eisdem præbendis gaudere permittimus, et cum prædictis competibiles esse declaramus. Statuentes et ordinantes insuper, præfatum Collegium, et personas quascunque in eodem, nec non beneficia eidem annexa, ab omnibus episcoporum subsidiis, custumis, exactionibus, taliis, pedagiis, taxationibus, vigiliis, et aliis quibuscunque impositionibus, quâcunque authoritate impositis seu imponendis eisdem, præter præscripta pro nobis et successoribus nostris in hac parte; nec non a solutione, et quacunque aliâ exactione, et petitione per rectores et vicarios quoscunque, quoad oblationem et decimarum suorum hortorum præstationem, financiis paschalibus solitis et consuetis tantummodo exceptis, exemptos et liberos in perpetuum esse declaramus. ET UT PRÆFATI magistri, doctores, regentes, et studentes in dicto Collegio, et præbendarii infra scripti, in choro ecclesiæ ejusdem Collegii divino servitio et studiis liberiùs incumbere possint, dicti Magister Principalis, juris pontificii et civilis Doctores, Sub-Principalis, Cantor et Sacrista eligant de græmio ejusdem procuratorem, seu receptorem communem, pro tanto tempore quod eisdem videbitur expedire; et in casu discordiæ super hujusmodi electione, ad cancellarium præfati accedant, qui inter electos ab unâ et alterâ partibus quem voluerit confirmabit. Cujus officium erit recipere fructus, redditus, et proventus dictarum ecclesiarum, præfato Collegio unitarum et incorporatarum, Et juxta nostram divisionem et assignationem magistris, regentibus, præbendariis et studentibus in eodem factam, singulos singulis distribuere et administrare, Qui pro suis laboribus, ultra suam præbendam aut bursam, de eisdem fructibus ecclesiarum, singulis annis, percipiet quinque marcas. Et idem bis in anno compotum et ratiocinum prædictis magistris, doctoribus, præbendariis et studentibus reddere teneatur, donec et quousque hujusmodi fructus prædictarum ecclesiarum fuerint per nos prædictis de Collegio aliter, in particulares et speciales præbendas nominatim, divisi et assignati. INTEREA PRÆCIPIMUS, sub anathematis pœnâ, quod summa quinquaginta marcarum, pro reparatione ædificiorum et vestimentorum in ecclesiâ dicti Collegii deputata, ponatur in loco securo clauso, in cistâ, infra dictum Collegium, per procuratorem ejusdem, sub tribus clavibus, quarum una erit in custodiâ decani facultatis artium, dum non sit de gremio dicti Collegii, alioquin in custodia Rectoris; et si ambo in dicto Collegio fuerint residentes, in custodiâ officialis Aberdonensis poni debeat; altera in custodiâ magistri principalis ejusdem; tertia in custodiâ sub-principalis ejusdem; et quod hujusmodi pecunia non deputetur ad alios quoscunque usus præterquam ad reparationem jam dictam. Ad quod faciendum singulis annis, si necesse fuerit, dicto principali, secundùm quod Deo respondere voluerit, committimus. Quicunque autem, cujuscunque existat conditionis, hujusmodi pecuniam ad alios usus applicaverit, vel qualitercunque, in totum vel in parte, eandem usurpaverit vel alienaverit, ex nunc prout ex tunc, et e contra, ipso facto sententiâ excommunicationis majoris sententiæ latæ se noverit innodatum: quod exnunc tenore præsentium declaramus, absolutionem hujusmodi sedi apostolicæ tantummodo reservan. INSUPER PRO DICTARUM personarum antedictarum numero finali complemento in dicto Collegio, pro divini cultûs in eodem majori augmentatione, volumus et ordinamus, quod sint in dicto Collegio octo præbendarii, in sacerdotio constituti, in cantu Gregoriano, rebus factis, videlicet, *Priksinging*, figuratione, faburdon., cum mensuris et discantu, periti et instructi, si commodè haberi possint; alioquin in cantu Gregoriano, rebus factis, faburdon. et figuratione ad minus bene instructi; qui similiter etiam in aliquâ prædictarum facultatum studere debeant. In quo etiam erunt quatuor juvenes seu pueri pauperes, habiles tamen in cantu Gregoriano, ad minus instructi. Quorum omnium octo præbendariorum et quatuor juvenum officium erit, dominicis et aliis festivis diebus, quibus a laboribus hominum servilibus abstinetur, matutinis, vesperis et cæteris horis canonicis, tam majoribus quam minoribus, atque missis in cantu celebrandis, in superpelliceis et capuciis nigris foderatis, suis sumptibus propriis, secundùm statuta ipsius Collegii jam condita et condenda, quum celebrentur, et temporibus debitis, cappis nigris de panno laneo vel de *lysarge*, unà cum prædictis magistris, doctoribus et studentibus interesse volumus.* Qui similiter in habitibus honestis, prout decet, videlicet Sex primi præbendarii perpetui, cum superpelliceis et almusio, unà cum cantore et sacristâ infra scriptis, et prædicti quinque magistri in Theologiâ studentes, in superpelliceis et nigris capuciis foderatis,

Visitatio per Rectorem, &c.

Præbendæ incompetibiles cum beneficio in Cathedrali, &c.

Collegium, &c. exemptum omnibus impositionibus, &c.

Procuratoris comm. Elect. et Officium.

50 Marc. pro reparatione Ædificiorum.

Cura Principali commissa.

Octo præbendarii.

Quatuor pueri.

* Dele "Volumus"?

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et temporibus debitis, cappis nigris ut supra induti, nec non studentes in artibus, cum superpelliceis, dictis dominicis et festivis, matutinis, vesperis, et completorio, unà cum missâ solenniter celebratâ, tantum interesse debent; ut non solum scientiæ fructus, sed etiam cultus Dei divinis augeatur; et ibidem pro serenissimo domino nostro, Jacobo Quarto, Dei gratiâ Scotorum Rege, suisque antecessoribus et successoribus, regibus Scotiæ, Nobisque et successoribus nostris, aliisque suis fundatoribus, secundùm gratiam eis desuper datam, Deo et beatæ Virgini Mariæ, ac omnibus sanctis, preces intendant fundere devotas. Et prædicti omnes magistri, presbyteri et præbenda, riiquum dispositi fuerint, ter in hebdomadâ, dominicis præsertim et aliis festivis diebus, ad missas celebrandas se disponent et celebrent. In aliis autem diebus, ut liberius prædicti præbendarii studio literario et exercitio ejusdem incumbere et intendere valeant, matutinis, missâ et vesperis tantum interesse volumus.

Omnes intersint sacris.

Cantor.

INTER QUOS OCTO PRÆBENDARIOS primus erit Cantor, cujus officium erit, in elevatione et depressione circa cantum, cantores regere et chorum gubernare, ac ministros altaris in tabulâ ordinare, scolas per se tenere, et in eisdem hujusmodi quatuor pueros et alios bursarios in cantu instruere et docere, ac singulos in choro et scolis transgressores, et errores circa cantum et ceremonias, punire, corrigere et reformare.

Sacrista.

Secundus, Sacrista appellari debet, cujus officium erit campanas pulsare quotidie, horâ quintâ mane ad matutinas, ad quas trinâ vice pulsare tenetur; primus pulsus ad quartam partem horæ duran., secundus ad illius quartæ dimidietatem; tertius, sicut primus; cum tactu sextæ horæ terminans; Quâ horâ designatâ, statim cum pulsu, conveniant dicti præbendarii et juvenes, ac omnes personæ suprascriptæ, diebus illis et festis quibus astringuntur, et matutinas in nomine domini incipiant et perficiant: Quibus peractis, statim pulsu campanæ, missam in honore et commemoratione beatæ Mariæ Virginis, diebus congruentibus, per dictum cantorem et quatuor juvenes cantari volumus, et per unum de sex minoribus præbendariis exequi et celebrari. Horâ nonâ ante meridiem, ad missam in cantu, ter, similiter ut ad matutinas, pulsari debeat, sic quod in decimâ horâ hujusmodi missa finiatur. Horâ autem secundâ post meridiem ter similiter pro vesperarum celebratione pulsabitur, sic quod ante quartam finiantur. Insuper dictus sacrista vestire habet altaria, candelas cereas illuminare et lampades, libros, cappas, calices, et cætera vestimenta, et ornamenta pro quotidiano servitio deputata, custodire et servare, et aliis in choro ministrare; ac hujusmodi vestimenta et ornamenta, statim post missas, plicare et mundare, et suo ordine in vestibulo reponere et collocare. In quo omnes Celebrantes debent se vestire, et sua necessaria pro divinorum celebratione cum eisdem ad altaria de vestibulo deferre, et eadem e converso omnia ibidem deferre. Insuper dictus sacrista ecclesiam mundabit et chorum; horologium regat, et omnia alia et singula faciat, gerat et exerceat, quæ ad decorem domûs Dei incumbere spectare dinoscuntur.

Sacristæ Cautio fidejussoria.

Et antequam dictus sacrista recipiatur vel admittatur, cautionem sufficientem inveniat fidejussoriam de fideli administratione ejusdem in dicto suo officio, et quod alienata per eundem et ablata qualitercunque restituat. Necnon vasa aquarum benedictarum ad ostia ecclesiæ et in choro implere, et eisdem aspersoria inveniet, ut decet, et honestè.

Custodes trium clavium.

Reliquiæ autem, et cætera vasa argentea quæcunque quæ ad quotidianum usum dicti Collegii non deputantur, in firmâ custodiâ trium clavium magistri Principalis, Sub-Principalis et cantoris poni debeant, quæ in diebus solennibus sacristæ porrigere habeant, quæ similiter post missas in eodem loco et custodiâ quo prius fuerant, reponere habeant.

Stipendium præbend. et pueror.

PRO QUORUM octo præbendariorum et quatuor juvenum sallariis et sustentationibus, damus et assignamus prædicto cantori viginti marcas; dicto sacristæ viginti marcas; reliquis autem sex prebendariis, cuilibet eorundem, sex decem marcas; cuilibet autem dictorum quatuor juvenum quinque marcas, solvendum prædictis omnibus et singulis, per procuratorem communem dicti Collegii, de fructibus et redditibus dictarum ecclesiarum.

Præsentationes penes quos.

Quorum octo prebendariorum provisiones et impositiones ad præfatum cancellarium spectare volumus, qui unum de prædictis in ludo organorum peritum instituere teneatur. Presentationes vero dictorum quatuor juvenum ad principalem et sub principalem regentem, cantorem et sacristam pertinere præcipimus: Qui præsentatores quatuor pauperes melioris, ut supra, inclinationis eligere debeant, et dicto cancellario præsentent; qui eosdem recipere habeat et admittet. Vicarie insuper pensionarie perpetue dictarum ecclesiarum, quum vacare contigerint, ad plenariam dispositionem dicti cancellarii spectare volumus.

Anniversaria.

PRÆTEREA ordinamus fieri per dictos capellanos, præbendarios et juvenes, aliosque doctores, magistros et studentes unum anniversarium, in habitibus et cappis nigris, ut decet, singulis annis in perpetuum, pro supremo domino nostro, Jacobo Quarto, Scotorum Rege antedicto, ejusque antecessoribus et successoribus, regibus Scotiæ, in crastino Sancti Andræ apostoli, cum campanarum pulsu solenni. Cum vigiliis et missâ in crastino celebrari præcipimus et celebrari volumus, donec et quousque dictum regem ab humanis decedere contingat; quo decenden., illo die in futurum et pro perpetuo dictum anniversarium celebrari fecimus. Ac insuper etiam pro nobis, quolibet anno, et successoribus nostris, aliud anniversarium per prædictos, cum simili apparatu et pompâ, in crastino assumptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, celebrari præcipimus et ordinamus, donec et quousque ab humanis nos similiter decedere contingat; quo facto, illo die quo viam universæ carnis ingressi fuerimus, perpetuum servare in visceribus Jesu Christi exhortamur.

Pro oleo comparand. &c. 10 Marc.

PRO OLEO autem comparando pro lampade continuo, die ac nocte, coram venerabili sacramento et summo altari ardenti et pedente, nec non pane et vino, cerâ et candelis, pro missâ et aliis circa hujusmodi conficiendis, singulis annis in dictâ ecclesiâ per totum annum exponen. viz. duodecem tedis, ponderis cujuslibet duarum librarum cere, absque licio et baculo, triginta duobus cereis, ponderis cujuslibet dimidia libra ceræ absque licio, et candelis in choro necessariis, decem marcas, unà cum cerâ debitâ in villâ Aberdonense, de annu s redditibus hospitalis antedicti [assignamus].

Salve Regina, &c. quotidie, &c.

Oblationes vero quæ a Christi fidelibus dicto Collegio offeruntur, per dictum sacristam recipiantur, et dicti Collegii luminaribus applicentur.

Reservatio interpretationis, &c. Fundatori, &c.

DEMUM et pro finali complemento jam dictæ nostræ erectionis, præcipimus et obnixè exhortando rogamus, quolibet die horâ sextâ post meridiem, post vesperas, ante cœnam, Salve regina, cum antiphonâ et collectâ, necnon Angelus ad virginem, cum antiphonâ, Sub tuam protectionem, et collectâ, Gratiam tuum, &c. alternis vicibus, cum duodecim magnæ campanæ per intervalla pulsibus, ad quartam partem horæ circa sextam, solenniter, cum organis et cantu per dictos omnes et singulos magistros, doctores, regentes, præbendarios, juvenes et studentes, cantari præcipimus et devotè.

INSUPER omnium et singulorum articulorum præscriptorum interpretationem, additionem, diminutionem et declarationem, totiens quotiens opus nobis visum fuerit, pro toto tempore vitæ nostræ, specialiter nobis reservamus. Cæterùm quum sacris canonibus cautum existat, quod nobis licere non patimur, nostris successoribus indicamus, perpendentibusque facta et ordinationes nostrorum prædecessorum laudabilia et signanter pia, ad honorem Dei et ob animarum salutem, ad ea observandum, defendendum et manutenendum nos obnoxios esse, et ex debito honestatis astrictos successores nostros, pro quibus dictum Collegium, similiter sicut pro nobis, fundavimus in visceribus Jesu Christi salvatoris nostri beatæque Virginis Mariæ matris ejusdem, charitativè exhortando requirimus, ut sint pii pastores et defensores, speciales conservatores sæpedicti Collegii, personarum, beneficiorum ac bonorum ejusdem, ne ipsum Collegium et hujus gregem lupi rapaces invadant. Pro quibus faciendis, ab eodem Salvatore nostro ejusdemque genitrice, Mariâ, in Christo immarcessibile

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Subscriptio et Sigillatio fundationis, &c.

munus et gloriam cum eisdem in celestibus obtinere mereantur sempiternam. IN QUORUM omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium præmissorum, præsentes literas dicti Collegii nostræ fundationis et erectionis exinde fieri fecimus, et per notarium publicum subscriptum subscribi et publicari mandavimus, nostrique sigilli autentici, et sigilli communis capituli nostri ecclesiæ cathedralis antedictæ, jussimus et fecimus appensione communiri. Data et acta fuerint hæc in domo capitulari antedictæ nostræ ecclesiæ cathedralis, horâ nonâ, vel circa, ante meridiem, sub anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quingentesimo quinto, mensis vero Septembris die decimo septimo, indictione octavâ, pontificatûs sanctissimi in Christo patris et Domini nostri Julii divina providentia Papæ secundi anno secundo; præsentibus ibidem venerabilibus viris dictæ nostræ ecclesiæ Cathedralis canonicis, capitulum pro tempore repræsentantibus, honorabilibusque discretis viris, domino Valtero Ogilby de Boyn, milite, Andrea Elphinstoun de Selmis, et Magistro Vilhelmo Rolland, vicario de Inch, Testibus ad præmissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

ET EGO Alexander Gallouay, artium magister, Aberdonensis diocesis clericus, apostolicâ et regiâ authoritatibus notarius publicus, Quia prænotati Collegii erectioni, fundationi, personarumque in eodem taxationi, assignationi ecclesiarum, terrarum et annuorum reddituum, unioni, annexationi, incorporationi, et possessionis earundem, acceptationi et confirmationi dicti capituli ad singula præmissa facien.; consensûs præstationi statutorum et ordinationum prædict. constitutioni, collationi, provisioni et dispositioni, reservationi, ac privilegiorum concessioni, additioni, diminutioni, interpretationi, excommunicationis majoris in contra facien. fulminationi, et exhortationi prædictis, cæterisque præmissis omnibus et singulis, dum sic ut præmittitur dicerentur, agerentur et fierent, unà cum prænotatis testibus presens pærsonaliter interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri, dici, scivi, vidi et audivi, ac in notam cepi.; Ideoque hoc præsens publicum instrumentum, prædictam erectionem et processum supra cancellatum, manu alterius, me aliis familiaribus impedito negotiis, bene et fideliter scriptum, exinde jussu, consilio et authoritate præfati Reverendi in Christo patris antedicti fieri feci, subscripsi, et publicavi, et in hanc formam publicam, ad perpetuam rei memoriam, ut supra, redegi, Signoque et nomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi, in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum præmissorum, rogatus et requisitus, &c.

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(9.) Bulla Julii II. Confirmans Fundationem Collegii Beatæ Mariæ in Universitate Aberdonensi.—14 Cal. Maii 1506.

14 May 1506.

Apostolica Confirmatio Universitatis et Collegii Fundationis.

Julius Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, Ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Querentes in agro scholasticæ disciplinæ scientiæ margaritam, non immeritò apostolico favore prosequimur; et his quæ in literarum studiis commodiùs insistere valeant, [et] proinde ordinata fore conspicimus ut firmius illibata permaneant, libenter nostri adjicimus roboris firmitatem. Sanè pro parte venerabilis fratris nostri Vilhelmi, episcopi Aberdonensis, nobis exhibita petitio continebat, quod aliàs ipse, pro divini cultûs augmento et animarum salute, ac literis operam dare volentium commodo et utilitate, in civitate Aberdonensi seu villâ veteri, in qua viget Studium universale, unum Collegium scholarum studentium et magistrorum, sub vocabulo sanctæ Mariæ in nativitate, de consensu dilectorum filiorum capituli ecclesiæ Aberdonensis, ordinariâ authoritate erexit, fundavit atque instituit, ac voluit et ordinavit quod ibidem essent triginta sex personæ, quarum unus doctor in theologiâ, alius vero in jure canonico, alius autem in jure civili, reliquus vero in medicinâ, doctores; et duo magistri in artibus, canonicatus et præbendas obtinentes, excepto doctore in medicinâ, et Collegium hujusmodi regentes, ac legentes continuè in dicto Collegio; nec non quinque alii magistri in artibus, qui in theologiâ, donec gradum in eâdem receperint, aut per septennium in eâdem studuerint; ac tredecim pauperes scholares studentes, qui in artibus donec gradum in artibus recipiant, aut per triennium cum dimidio in eisdem studuerint; ac octo præbendarii sive capellani; et quatuor pueri in eodem Collegio, perpetuò sub certis formis, modis et conditionibus, ac modificationibus salutaribus, esse deberent; Et pro doctorum ac scolariuin, præbendariorum, capellanorum et puerorum prædictorum sustentatione, certos fructus, terras, et annuos redditus ac fructus de Aberluthnot et Glenmyk, et illi annexæ capellæ de Abyrgardin et Slanis, Sanctiandreæ et Aberdonensis diocesium ecclesiarum, forsan parochialium, dicto Collegio, erecto aliàs apostolicâ authoritate, perpetuò unitarum, assignavit et concessit; Ac statuit et ordinavit, quod prædictarum triginta sex personarum, quarum una principalis, alia sub-principalis, alii regentes qui in facultatibus tunc expressis regentes, reliqui vero studentes, cum expressione et taxatione numeri magistrorum et scolarium in unâquaque facultate, ac præbendarum seu portionum unicuique assignatarum, ex proventibus tunc expressis pro eorum sustentatione, Ac de ætate, qualitate, ac origine dictorum magistrorum, legentium et studentium pro tempore, eligendorum, ac formâ juramenti præstandi, super observatione statutorum, et non impetrandi relaxationem juramenti, ac electione præbendarum, seu portionum, aut locorum Collegalium, ad quos electiones et collationes præbendarum ac locorum hujusmodi pertinent; Etiam in eventum negligentiæ ad quos devolvatur, Et si contingeret illis provideri de beneficiis vel officiis, Et præbendæ ipsæ cum quibus beneficiis sint incompatibiles; De tempore quo studentes et alii in dicto Collegio permanere, et quum promoveri, et ad doctoratûs gradum, Et quæ præbendæ seu loca temporales, et quæ perpetuæ, Et qui ex doctoribus mansiones extra dictum Collegium habere, Et qui in Collegio ipso pernoctare, et qua horâ portæ Collegii sint claudendæ, et per quem claves tenendæ, Ac vitâ et honestate residentium in Collegio, ac correctione delinquentium ad quem, Et de privatione propter non residentiam et concubinas ibidem retinentibus, ac vacationibus inibi faciendis, Ac temporibus quibus legere, ac Theologi populo prædicare, et visitatione Collegii hujusmodi, et per quem, et quomodo, ac quando; et de certâ quantitate pecuniarum, singulis annis reponendâ in certâ capsâ sub certis clavibus, tenendis per certas personas ad id expressas, et deputatas, convertendâ in reparatione ædeficiorum et vestimentorum sub certa pœnâ, et eruditione prædictorum octo præbendariorum, in sacerdotio constitutorum, in cantu Gregoriano instructorum, et quatuor puerorum et singulorum præbendariorum nominum, forsan, expressione et officiorum, quæ quilibet eorum in ecclesiâ dicti Collegii exercere, et horis interesse, et quas ceremonias servare, et missas celebrare, et preces beatæ Mariæ Virgini pro regibus et fundatoribus Collegii hujusmodi effundere, ac anniversaria celebrare, et ad quos illorum electio seu præbendarum collatio, et per quos fructus recipi, ac aliis horis canonicis, præsertim horâ sextâ post meridiem, post vesperas, et ante cœnam, Salve Regina, cum certis antiphonis et collectis, et aliis horis, cum organis canendis; Reservando sibi omnium præmissorum interpretationem, additionem, diminutionem et declarationem, totiens quotiens sibi videretur, prout in instrumento publico desuper confecto dicitur plenius contineri. Quare pro parte dicti Vilhelmi episcopi nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, ut erectioni, fundationi, assignationi, concessioni, dispositioni, divisioni, applicationi, ordinationi et statutis præmissis, necnon aliis in dicto instrumento contentis, pro illorum subsistentiâ firmiori, robur apostolicæ confirmationis

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adjicere, aliàsque in præmissis opportunè providere de benignitate apostolicâ dignaremur. Nos igitur, qui ad commoda personarum quarumlibet literarum studio vacantium libenter intendimus, et ad id tendentium vota fidelium, præsertim pontificali dignitate fulgentium, favoribus prosequimur opportunis, eundem Vilhelmum episcopum a quibusvis excommunicationis, suspensionis et interdicti, aliisque ecclesiasticis sententiis, censuris et pœnis, a jure vel ab homine quavis occasione vel causâ latis, si quibus quomodolibet innodatus existit, ad effectum præsentium dumtaxat consequendum, harum serie absolventes, et absolutum fore consentes, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, erectionem, fundationem, assignationem, concessionem, dispositionem, divisionem, constitutionem, applicationem, ordinationem et statuta prædicta, necnon quæcunque inde sequuta rata habentes et grata.; illa, ac omnia et singula in dicto instrumento contenta, auctoritate apostolicâ, tenore præsentium, approbamus et confirmamus, et præsentis scripti patrocinio communimus; supplentes omnes et singulos defectus, si qui forsan intervenerunt, in eisdem. Volumus autem quod venientes contra erectionem, confirmationem et approbationem prædictas, et in eis contenta, excommunicationis latæ sententiæ pœnam incurrant, a qua, nisi a Romano pontifice, absolvi non possunt; Non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis, cæterisque contrariis quibuscunque. Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostræ absolutionis, approbationis, confirmationis, communitionis, suppletionis et voluntatis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire: Siquis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli, apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum. Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ, millesimo quingentesimo sexto, quartodecimo kalendas Maii, Pontificatûs nostri anno tertio.

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(10.) Bulla Licentiæ Julii II. Papæ, de Graduando in qualibet Facultate per Cancellarium, &c.—Dat. 5 Non. Maij 1506.

5 May 1506.

Julius Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, Venerabili fratri, Wilhelmo, Episcopo Aberdonensi, Salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Tuæ devotionis precibus benignum impartientes assensum, illa tibi libenter concedimus quæ eorum qui per eorum laudabile exercitium literarum studio diutius insudaruut, ut condignum laborum suorum fructum recipiant, commoditatem respicere dinoscuntur. Sanè pro parte tuâ nobis nuper exhibita petitio continebat, quod licet quamplures scholares Universitatis studii Aberdonensis, cujus Cancellarius existis, debito tempore in Theologiâ, ac Jure canonico et civili, ac Medicinâ operam dederint, et adeo in illis profecerint, quod se ad doctoratûs et magisterii gradum dignos reddiderint; tamen propter paucitatem doctorum inibi in facultatibus hujusmodi existentium, ac magnas impensas quas subire haberent ad convocandum doctores ex aliis universitatibus, ad interessendum examinationi et promotioni promovendorum, doctoratûs honore defraudantur. Quare pro parte tuâ nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, ut donec copia ac numerus conveniens doctorum in dictâ universitate fuerit, tibi, scholares dictæ Universitatis, in premium laborum suorum, per te, seu Subcancellarium (aut sede Aberdonensi vacante, seu te vel Cancellario dictæ Universitatis pro tempore in remotis agente, per officialem Aberdonen.) ad doctoratûs, et magisterii, ac Bacallariatûs, et Licentiatûs [gradus] in dictis facultatibus, cum doctoribus et magistris, seu studentibus qui pro tempore fuerint in dictâ universitate, cum rigore examinis, donec debitus numerus doctorum et magistrorum ibidem fuerit, promovendi, licentiam et facultatem concedere, aliàsque in præmissis opportunè providere, de benignitate apostolicâ dignaremur. Nos itaque te a quibusvis excommunicationis, suspensionis et interdicti, aliisque ecclesiasticis sententiis, censuris et pœnis, a jure vel ab homine, quavis occasione vel causâ latis, siquibus quomodolibet innodatus existis, ad effectum præsentium duntaxat consequendum, harum serie absolventes, et absolutum fore censentes, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, tibi et successoribus tuis, ut per vos vel Subcancellarium (seu sede Aberdonensi hujusmodi vacante, aut te et successoribus tuis, vel ipsorum Cancellario Aberdonensi, pro tempore existentibus in remotis agentibus, per officialem Aberdonensem) hujusmodi scholares et studentes dictæ Universitatis ad doctoratûs, et magisterii, ac bacallariatûs, et licentiatûs gradus, simul vel successivè in dictis facultatibus, prævio rigoroso examine cum doctoribus et magistris aut studentibus, qui pro tempore fuerint in dictâ Universitate, donec debitus numerus doctorum et magistrorum ibidem fuerit, promovere liberè et licitè valeatis, licentiam et facultatem, auctoritate apostolicâ, tenore præsentium, concedimus: Non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis, ac statutis et consuetudinibus dictæ Universitatis, juramento, confirmatione apostolicâ, vel quavis firmitate aliâ roboratis, cæterisque contrariis quibuscunque. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ absolutionis et concessionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare præsumserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei ac beatorum Petri et Pauli, apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum. Dat. Ostiæ anno Incarnationis Dominicæ, millesimo quingentesimo sexto, quinto Non. Maij, Pontificatûs nostri anno tertio.

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(11.)—Rescriptum Papæ Clementis VII. pro Universitate Aberdonensi—12 Cal. Feb. 1526.

12 February 1526.

Clemens Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, Venerabili fratri, Episcopo Aberdonensi et dilectis filiis, Arthuro, Thesaurario Brechinensi, in civitate Aberdonensi commoranti, ac Gilberto Strathauchin, canonico Aberdonen. ecclesiarum, Salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Dilecti filii, Rector Principalis, et alii Magistri Universitatis Studii generalis villæ veteris prope civitatem Aberdonensem, nobis humiliter supplicari fecerunt, quod quum aliàs postquam bonæ memoriæ Willelmus, dum viveret Episcopus Aberdonensis, Collegium, beatæ Mariæ in nativitate nuncupatum, in dictâ Universitate, suâ ordinariâ auctoritate erexerat, fundaverat et construxerat, seu construi fecerat, ac quosdam in Theologiâ, alios in juribus canonico et civili, et reliquos in medicinâ doctores, magistros, scholares, ac in cantu peritos et studentes tunc expressos in eo instituerat, ac illud de certis fructibus, redditibus et proventibus, etiam tunc expressis, certo modo, similiter tunc expresso, distribuendis, dotaverat, ac nonnullas ordinationes et statuta per doctores, magistros, scholares et studentes hujusmodi observanda condiderat et fecerat; necnon facultatem doctores, magistros, scholares, et studentes hujusmodi addendi, diminuendi, reformandi, ac statuta et ordinationes per eum, in erectione et fundatione hujusmodi, interpretandi et declarandi, sibi, quamdiu viveret, reservaverat, ac præmissa omnia et singula, auctoritate apostolicâ, cum suppletione omnium et singulorum defectuum, siqui forsan in illis intervenerant, approbari et confirmari obtinuerat; Idem Willelmus Episcopus, antequam diem suum clausisset extremum, super numero personarum studentium in dicto Collegio, ac nonnullarum terrarum et possessionum, necnon annuorum reddituum et proventuum ejusdem Collegii, augmentatione, ac pro dictarum personarum ampliori et honestori sustentatione, quasdam alias terras et possessiones, ac res alias tunc expressas, eidem Collegio concesserit, et prioribus per ipsum illis assignatis addiderit, quasdam etiam

ex illis detraxerit, ac nonnulla ex ordinationibus et statutis prædictis reformaverit, interpretatusque fuerit, et declaraverit, ac super ultimo-dictis concessionibus, additionibus, diminutionibus, reformationibus, interpretationibus, aliqua non appareant publica documenta, et aliqui etiam testes existant notitiam habentes de præmissis, de quorum morte vel diuturnâ absentiâ timetur, ipseque Rector et alii Magistri, ac Universitas, præsertim super ultimo-dictis terris, possessionibus ac fructibus, redditibus et proventibus, statutisque et ordinationibus, illorumque reformationum, interpretationum, et declarationum observantiâ, moveri sibi timeant imposterum quæstionem, ne ob defectum probationum jus eorum deperire contingat, providere eis super hoc paterna solicitudine curaremus: Nos igitur, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, discretioni vestræ per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus vocatis qui fuerint evocandi testes, quos dicti Rector et Magistri super præmissis duxerint coram vobis producendos, prudenter recipere et diligenter examinare curetis, ac ipsorum dicta et attestationes redigi faciatis in publica munimenta, denunciando illis, quorum interest, ut hujusmodi testium receptioni, si velint, intersint, et super denunciatione eis factâ confici faciatis publicum instrumentum: Testes autem præfatos, si se gratiâ, odio vel timore subtraxerint, per censuram ecclesiasticam, appellatione remotâ, compellatis veritati testimonium perhibere; quod si non omnes his exequendis potueritis interesse, duo aut unus vestrûm ea nihilominus exequantur. Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo sexto, duodecimo Kal. Februarii, Pontificatûs nostri anno quarto.

12 February 1526.

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(12.)—Confirmatio Cartarum, &c. Concess. Universitati, Collegio in Civitati de Auld Aberdene, per Jacobum V. Scotorum Regem.—Dat. 7. Februarij 1527.

Jacobus, Dei Gratiâ, Rex Scotorum, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, Clericis et Laicis, Salutem: Sciatis Quia nos approbavimus, ratificavimus, ac, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo confirmavimus, tenoreque præsentis cartæ nostræ approbamus, ratificamus, ac, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo confirmamus, Omnes et singulas cartas, donationes, concessiones, et privilegia in eisdem contenta, factas et concessas Universitati, Collegio et Civitati de Auld Aberdene, ac doctoribus, lectoribus, auditoribus, magistris, studentibus et suppositis hujusmodi Universitatis, et inhabitatoribus dicti Collegii, per quondam nobilissimos prædecessores nostros, quorum animabus propitietur deus, aliasque ratificationes, approbationes et confirmationes, prout in dictis cartis, donationibus, concessionibus et privilegiis prædictis latius continetur: Tenend. et habend. omnes et singulas prædictas cartas, donationes, concessiones et privilegia quæcunque, dictæ Universitati Collegio et Civitati prædictæ, necnon doctoribus, lectoribus, auditoribus, magistris, studentibus, et suppositis dictæ Universitatis, et inhabitatoribus dicti Collegii, de nobis et successoribus nostris, liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, benè et in pace, et adeo liberè in omnibus et per omnia, sicut dicti doctores, lectores, auditores, magistri, studentes, et suppositi prædicti Universitatis hujusmodi de nobis aut prædecessoribus nostris prius tenuerunt seu possederunt; Absque aliquâ revocatione, impedimento, contradictione, seu obstaculo quibuscunque per nos in futurum quovismodo faciend. In cujus rei testimonium, huic præsenti cartæ nostræ confirmationis magnum sigilum nostrum apponi præcepimus, Testibus Reverendissimo reverendisque in Christo patribus, Jacobo, Sanctiandreæ Archiepiscopo, Gawino, Episcopo Aberdonensi, nostrorum rotulorum registri et consilii clerico, Jacobo, Episcopo Rossen., dilectis consanguineis nostris, Archibaldo, comite Angusiæ, domino Douglas, cancellario nostro; Jacobo, comite Araniæ, domino Hamiltoun; Georgio, comite de Rothes, domino Lesley, Venerabilibus in Christo patribus, Patricio, priore ecclesiæ metropolitanæ Sanctiandreæ; Alexandro, Abbate de Cambuskynneth; dilectis familiaribus nostris, Archibaldo Douglas de Kilspindy, thesaurario nostro, magistro Thoma Erskin de Haltoun, secretario nostro, et Jacobo Colvile de Uchiltre, nostrorum compotorum rotulatorum et nostræ cancellariæ directore. Apud Aberdene, septimo die mensis Februarij, Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo septimo, Et regni nostri decimo quinto.

7 February 1527.

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(13.)—Collegii Regalis Universitatis Aberdonensis Erectio, per Reverendum in Christo Patrem ac Dominum, Gulielmum Elphinstoun, dictorum Collegii et Universitatis Erectorem et Fundatorem, denuoque per Reverendum in Christo Patrem, Gavinum Aberdonensem Episcopum restituta, &c. quæ intuentibus pateri possit.—*Anno* 1530.

UNIVERSIS SANCTÆ MATRIS ECCLESIÆ FILIIS, præsentes literas visuris, inspecturis vel audituris, GAVINUS, divinâ miseratione Aberdonensis Episcopus, judex et exequutor infrascriptorum negotiorum, unà cum venerabilibus viris, Arthuro Boecio, Thesaurario Brechinen., in civitate Aberdonensi commorante, ac Gilberto Strathaquhin, canonico Aberdonen., ecclesiarum in hac parte collegis, cum illâ clausulâ; "Quod si non omnes his exequendis poteritis interesse, duo aut unus vestrûm ea nihilominus exequantur," a sede apostolicâ specialiter deputatus, Salutem in Domino sempiternam. LITERAS sanctissimi in Christo Patris et Domini, Domini Clementis, divinâ providentiâ papæ septimi, cum cordulâ canopis, more Romanæ curiæ, impenden., bullatas, sanas siquidem et integras, non vitiatas, nec in aliquâ parte sui suspectas, sed omni prorsus vitio et suspicione carentes, ut nobis apparebat, nobis ex parte venerabilium virorum, rectoris, principalis, et aliorum magistrorum Universitatis Studii generalis Aberdonensis, in eisdem literis apostolicis principaliter nominatorum, ipsis, Arthuro thesaurario, et Gilberto canonico præfatis sese legittimè excusantibus, coram notario publico et testibus infrascriptis, præsentatas, nos in eâ quâ decuit reverentiâ recepisse noveritis, hujusmodi sub tenore:—

"CLEMENS Episcopus," &c.—*Vide* No. 11, p. 140.

POST QUARUM QUIDEM literarum apostolicarum præsentationem, excusationem, et receptionem, nobis et per nos ut præmittitur factas, fuimus pro parte præfatorum rectoris, principalis et aliorum magistrorum, in præinsertis literis apostolicis principaliter nominatorum, debitâ cum instantiâ requisiti, quatenus ad exequutionem earundem literarum apostolicarum et contentorum in eisdem, procedere dignaremur, juxta traditam seu directam per eos a sede apostolicâ nobis formam. Nos igitur, Gavinus episcopus, judex et exequutor præfatus, attenden. requisitionem hujusmodi fore justam et rationi consonam, volentesque mandatum apostolicum supradictum, nobis in hac parte directum, reverenter exequi, ut tenemur, et quo plenius et uberius idem mandatum apostolicum exequeremur, et ut testimonia et instrumentum, in præinsertis literis memorata, lucidiora et clariora redderentur, per rectorem, principalem et magistros præfatos, erectionis ordinariâ authoritate, ac apostolicis (de quibus etiam in eisdem præinsertis literis mentio facta existit) literas coram nobis præsentari edi exhiberi, et verbatim legi jussimus et fecimus, Quarum priorum sub oblongo sigillo autentico bonæ memoriæ ejusdem reverendi in Christo Patris et Domini, Domini Vilhelmi, quondam Aberdonensis Episcopi, prædecessoris nostri, filis sericis rubei croceique coloris pendulo sigillatarum, Alterarum vero felicis memoriæ sanctissimi in Christo Patris et Domini, Domini Julii, divinâ providentiâ Papæ secundi, filis similibus, more

Anno 1530.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order I.

Anno 1530.

Romanæ curiæ, dependen. bullatarum, sanarum siquidem et integrarum, non vitiatarum, nec in aliquâ parte sui suspectarum, sed omni prorsus vitio et suspicione carentium, super erectione et confirmatione prædictis confectarum et expeditatarum, comperimus tenores sub formis his subsequen. *Sequitur erectionis Tenor:*—

"UNIVERSIS Sanctæ Matris," &c.—*Vide* No. 8, p. 135.

Sequitur præfatæ Universitatis studiique generalis et dicti Collegii fundationis apostolica confirmatio per sactissimum in Christo patrem ac dominum, Dominum Julium, divinâ providentiâ pontificem maximum, Episcopo Vilhelmo, primo fundatori ejusdem, horum sub verborum serie directa :—

"JULIUS EPISCOPUS," &c.—*Vide* No. 9, p. 139

Executio per Gavinum Episcopum, &c.

DEINDE ad ulteriorem præfatarum apostolicarum literarum exequutionem propius acceden., antedictis Rectore, Principali et magistris instantibus, Nos Gavinus episcopus, judex et exequutor prædictus, authoritate quâ fungimur, quosdam testes idoneos, qui certiorem in præmissis notitiam habere dicebantur, utpote ejusdem quondam Reverendi patris Vilhelmi, prædecessoris nostri, familiares intimos, de quorum morte et absentiâ diuturnâ timebatur, viros probos, omni exceptione majores, per eosdem rectorem, principalem et magistros antedictos, ad id expressè nominatos, ad certos diem, horam et locum, quatenus coram nobis ad perhibendum in eisdem præmissis, mediante suo magno corporali juramento, fidele testimonium veritati, comparerent, Necnon omnes et singulos in hujusmodi negotio interesse haben. seu pretenden., visuros hujusmodi testes recipi, admitti et jurari, vel ad allegandum causam quare præmissa minimè fieri deberent, legittimè citari fecimus et citavimus, certificantes eisdem interesse prætenden., quod sive dictis die et loco comparuerint, sive non, Nos nihilominus ad earundem literarum apostolicarum et omnium in eisdem contentorum executionem, justitiâ mediante, processuros, prout in citationum literis desuper confectis plenius continetur, Quibus die et horâ advenientibus, loco præfato supradicti testes sic ut præmittitur citati, coram nobis, pro tribunali sedentibus, comparuerunt, ac magnum et corporale juramentum, tactis sacrosanctis Dei evangeliis, eisdem per nos, Rectori, principali et magistris antedictis instantibus, delatum, de perhibendo fideli testimonio veritati in hujusmodi negotio præstiterunt; reliquorum supradictorum, interesse haben. seu prætenden., ut præmittitur citatorum, contumaciis legittimè accusatis. Qui quidem testes ut præmittitur citati, jurejurando addicti, admissi, et per nos recepti, quosdam codices seu cartas, nomine ejusdem quondam bonæ memoriæ, Vilhelmi, episcopi Aberdonensis, prædecessoris nostri, confectas, et ab ejusdem nomine initium auspicantes, et assumentes, sive incipientes, non tamen unaquaque absolutas, immo morte præmaturâ ejusdem, ut asseruerunt, imperfectas, et in publica monumenta tunc minimè redactas, ac nonnulla alia etiam publica monumenta, in nonnullis locis earundem cartarum tenorem corroboran., in quibus augmentationem, concessionem, reformationem, interpretationem, diminutionem, defractionem, et declarationem, in primo, præinsertis literis apostolicis expressas, authoritate apostolicâ factas, vigore illius clausulæ "Reservando omnium præmissorum, &c." in secundo, dictis literis apostolicis inserta, immo ultimam ejusdem quondam Reverendi in Christo Patris Vilhelmi prædecessoris nostri in præmissis voluntatem, eâdem authoritate apostolicâ condita, post quam nullam aliam in terris in eisdem rebus voluntatem habere dinoscitur, mediante suo magno et corporali juramento prædicto, contineri affirmabant, produxerunt. Quarum quidem cartarum incorruptus et inviolatus tenor sequitur, et est talis. "UNIVERSIS

Procœmium Secundæ Fundationis.

sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, præsentes literas visuris, inspecturis vel audituris, Vilhelmus, miseratione divinâ Aberdonensis Episcopus, in totius humani generis salvatore omniumque bonorum largitore salutem. Quia quum aliàs felicis recordationis Sanctissimus in Christo pater, Alexander, Papa Sextus, in laudem et gloriam omnipotentis Dei, Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi, et gloriosissimæ matris suæ Mariæ, totiusque curiæ cœlestis, et fidei nostræ orthodoxæ robur, et Christianæ religionis augmentum, ac ad totius hujus regni Scotiæ reipublicæ decus, ad instantiam Jacobi Quarti, Dei gratiâ Scotorum Regis illustrissimi, hospitale sancti Germani in Laudonia, Sancti Andreæ diocesis, cum omnibus et singulis ejusdem annexis, connexis et dependentiis, pro sustentatione doctorum, magistrorum, legentium ac quorundam in facultatibus Theologiæ, Juris Pontificii, Civilis, Medicinæ, et Artium studentium, annexuit, univit et incorporavit Universitati Studioque generali villæ veteris Aberdonensis, sicut in ipsis literis apostolicis latius continetur; in cujus hospitalis pacificâ possessione, vel quasi, præfati magistri, regentes et studentes in prædictâ Universitate, apostolicâ confirmatione, roborati fuerunt, prout de præsenti hactenus existunt: NOS VERO cupientes numerum doctorum, magistrorum, legentium et scholarium in prædictâ Universitate augeri et ampliari, ecclesiam parochialem de Slanis, nostræ diocesis Aberdonensis, cum consenu et assensu patronorum laicalium ejusdem, quæ de jure patronatûs laicalis existebat, nostrâ authoritate ordinariâ, accedente consensu et assensu decani et capituli nostri, eidem Universitati, doctoribus, magistris, studentibus et legentibus in eâdem commorantibus, univimus, anneximus et incorporavimus, prout tenore præsentium annectimus, unimus et incorporamus. DESIDERANTES, pro modulo gratiæ nobis desuper concessæ, præfatorum doctorum, magistrorum et studentium vivendi modos, eorundemque studia laudabilia, operationes et exercitia augeri et augmentari, ac prout divina nobis suppetit gratia, in melius commutari, ne deinceps delinquendi occasio, et inter seculares vagandi et transcurrendi materia, secularibus exercitatis negotiis concedi videatur, sed ut honestiùs, tutiùs, liberiùs et quietiùs, sicuti decet Dei ministros, et fidei catholicæ cultores, literis vacare et incumbere possint et valeant, ad quem finem perpetuo deputati existunt; Et ut unanimes collegialiter in unâ domo vescantur, atque sub uno tecto dormiant et quiescant; In præfatâ Universitate villæ prædictæ veteris Aberdonensis, Collegium nostrâ ordinariâ authoritate, cum consensu et assensu decani et capituli nostri, ad hoc specialiter capitulariter congregati, ereximus, fundavimus et dotavimus, cum conditionibus infrascriptis in hunc qui sequitur modum adjectis: COLLEGIUM in honorem et reverentiam sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis, Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, intemeratæque Virginis Mariæ, genitricis ejusdem Dei et Domini nostri, Jesu Christi, omniumque sanctorum ejus, sub vocabulo sanctæ Mariæ in nativitate, infra Universitatem villæ veteris Aberdonensis, in civitate ejusdem, quadraginta duarum personarum numero, ereximus et fundavimus, præsentiumque tenore erigimus et fundamus; Ex quibus in primis erunt quatuor doctores, Primus videlicet in Theologiâ, quem Principalem appellari volumus. Cui omnes in dicto Collegio obedire, et obedientiam præstare, cum debitis honore et reverentiâ, teneantur; Alter in Jure Canonico; Tertius in Jure Civili; et Quartus in Medicinis, si tales commodè haberi possunt; alioquin in eisdem facultatibus licentiati, cum rigore examinis, Qui infra annum a die admissionis eorundem in dicto Collegio, ad doctoratûs gradum, singuli in præfatis facultatibus, se faciant promoveri. DEINDE ex sequentibus erunt octo magistri artium, quorum Primus Sub-Principalis appellabitur, in philosophiâ et artibus edoctus; Secundus in grammaticâ, poetriâ et rhetoricâ peritus et doctus; Reliqui autem sex erunt in Theologiâ studentes, a tanto tempore quod ad doctoratûs gradum in eâdem facultate valeant promoveri, quod erit ad sex annos tantum; quibus exactis removeantur, et alii habiles eorundum locis imponantur et instituantur: Ex quibus quum opus fuerit, arbitrio principalis et sub-principalis, ad regentiam in artibus electi, et in eis-

Secunda fundatio.

Membra 42.

Doctores 4.

Magistri Artium 8.

Subprincipalis. Grammaticus.

6 Studentes in Theologia ad 6 annos Ex quibus Regentes electi

Anno 1530.

dem legere astringi volumus. DEINDE erunt duo magistri artium, bachalarii, seu studentes, unus in jure civili, et alter in jure canonico, unà cum capellano beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ, infra ecclesiam beati Nicholai de Aberdein, quem ad studendum in jure civili astringi volumus, et lectionibus ejusdem publicis interesse. HII OMNES præfati doctores, magistri et bachalarii, seu studentes, medico tantum excepto, sacerdotio fungi debeant, et missas pro fundatoribus quum dispositi fuerint, ter ad minus in hebdomadâ celebrare, ad quæ facienda, secundùm gratiam eis datam, se disponant et præparent PRÆTEREA erunt tredecim scholares, ad scientias speculativas ingeniosi et habiles, qui neque per eorum parentes, neque propriis suis bonis, ad exercitia scholastica sustentari queant. Qui usque ad magistratûs gradum in artibus sustententur, quod erit ad triennium cum dimidio. Quibus similiter exactis, removeantur, et alii habiles, ut præmissum est, illiorum locis imponantur et instituantur. ULTERIUS octo erunt præbendarii, sacerdotes, in cantu Gregoriano, rebus factis, viz. *priksinging*, figuratione, faburdon., et aliis generibus discantûs periti, si commodè haberi possint; Sin autem in cantu Gregoriano, rebus factis et figuratione ad minus instructi; inter quos primum Cantorem, secundum Sacristam, vocari volumus. DEMUM pro dicti numeri complemento, erunt sex pueri pauperes, habiles ad cantum, atque in cantu instructi, Qui cum dictis octo sacerdotibus præbendariis divino servitio singulis diebus et horis interesse debent, ac in aliquâ dictarum facultatum studere astringantur, et illi operam impendere diligentem. PRO QUARUM omnium personarum prædictarum habitationibus et sustentatione, cum consensu et assensu decani et capituli nostri, ad infrascripta exequenda capitulariter congregati, maturâ deliberatione, consilio, tractatu et avisamento præhabitis, pro salute animæ nostræ, et animarum omnium parentum, benefactorum, antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, dedimus, concessimus, et pro perpetuo confirmavimus, prout tenore præsentium damus, concedimus, et pro perpetuo confirmamus Deo omnipotenti, prædictæ Virgini Mariæ, et omnibus sanctis, præfatisque doctoribus, magistris, bachalariis, studentibus, præbendariis et bursariis in præfatâ nostrâ Universitate commorantibus, totas et integras illas terras nostras, super quas exnunc ecclesia collegiata, cum cimiterio ejusdem ecclesiæ, infra eandem nostram Universitatem construitur et ædificatur, cum hortis, domibus et ædificiis ejusdem Collegii, jam constructis et construendis, extra et citra pontem seu torrentem, vulgariter nuncupatum *ly Powes brig*, juxta limites, fossas et foveas ejusdem Collegii signat. et limitat. NECNON cum consensu et assensu dicti nostri capituli, capellanorumque hospitalis beati Petri, prope dictum Collegium, terras illas super quas construitur et ædificatur ecclesia beatæ Mariæ ad nives, cum cimiterio, mansione, horto et ædificiis ejusdem, constructis et construendis, juxta omnes limites et terminos dictæ mansionis signat. et limitat. Insuperque terras illas, de dictorum capellanorum consensu, jacen. infra bondas dicti hospitalis, super quas construitur et ædificatur mansio regentis grammaticorum, et ex adverso ejusdem mansionis, ad orientem, infra dictas bondas, terras illas super quas construitur et ædificatur mansio pro doctore in legibus, ejusdemque facultatis bachalariis, cum domibus, hortis et ædificiis earundem mansionum, jam de præsenti constructis seu construendis, juxta omnes limites et terminos earundem mansionum jam ad præsens signat. et limitat., prout in cartis et instrumentis desuper confectis latius continetur. INSUPER Terram illam, de novo ad culturam redactam, e regione dicti Collegii ad occidentem, assignatam per nos et dictum nostrum capitulum pro mansione medici, cum ædificiis constructis et construendis, secundùm omnes limites et divisiones ejusdem jam de præsenti signatos, Cum omnibus et singulis dictarum terrarum Collegii Sanctæ Mariæ ad nives, Civilistæ, Medici, et Grammatici juribus et pertinentiis, tam subtus terram quam supra terram, tam nominatis quam non nominatis, cum libero introitu et exitu, ac cum aqueductu a lacu nostro usque ad dictum Collegium, quatuor pedum latitudinis: adeo liberè, quietè, bene et in pace, sicut alique terræ infra regnum Scotiæ dantur seu conceduntur; absque contradictione et revocatione aliquali nostri aut successorum nostrorum quomodolibet in futurum; Reddendo inde annuatim, præfati doctores, magistri, præbendarii et scholares, nobis et successoribus nostris, orationum suffragia devotarum tantum. DEDIMUS etiam et concessimus dicto Collegio, et personis præfatis in eodem, terras de Bannakeddill, Audiell, Beryhill, Monduruo, Dunlugus, et Meirden. terrasque Culyne et Audaite, per quondam honorabilem virum Jacobum Reidhuych fundat. Insuperque omnes et singulos annuos redditus per regnum Scotiæ, citra aquam de Forth, hospitali Sancti Germani aliàs unitos, et nunc apostolicâ authoritate dictô Collegio incorporatos, prout in cartis mortificationum earundem terrarum et annuorum reddituum superius expressarum latius continetur. ATQUE PRÆTEREA ad dictorum doctorum, magistrorum, studentium et præbendariorum majorem seu ampliorem sustentationem, dedimus, concessimus, et pro perpetuo univimus, anneximus, et incorporando eisdem assignavimus, ecclesias de Aberluthnot, Sancti Andreæ diocesis, cum ejusdem etiam aliàs annexis ecclesiis, de Glenmyk et Abergardin, Aberdonensis diocesis, aliàs præfato hospitali beati Germani unit. et incorporat. Necnon ecclesias parochiales beatæ Mariæ ad nives et Slanis, ejusdem nostræ Aberdonen. diocesis; cum omnibus et singulis earundem ecclesiarum, fructibus, redditibus, proventibus et pertinen. suis vicariarum pensionariarum earundem ecclesiarum, ac juribus ordinariis Sanctiandreæ episcopi et nostris tantummodo exceptis: Necnon capellaniam beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ infra ecclesiam beati Nicholai de Aberdein, et capellaniam per quondam Reverendum in Christo Patrem ac Dominum, Thomam, Episcopum Aberdonen., prædecessorem nostrum, fundatam, cum earundem etiam pertinen., prout in bullis et literis unionum, annexionum et incorporationum omnium et singularum ecclesiarum et capellaniarum prædictarum, papali, ac regiâ, et nostrâ authoritatibus, etiam cum consensu et assensu decani et capituli nostri prænotati, latiùs et ad longum continetur penes dictos doctores, magistros, præbendarios et studentes pro perpetuo, et suos successores permanen. QUARUM QUIDEM TERRARUM, ac annuorum reddituum, ecclesiarumque, et capellaniarum fructuum et emolumentorum earundem, talem volumus fieri, singulis annis, inter præfatos, juxta eorum merita, distributionem: Electo namque, de gremio dicti Collegii et fundatione ejusdem, procuratore, per principalem, canonistam, civilis juris doctorem, medicum, sub-principalem, grammaticum, cantorem, et sacristam, pro tanto tempore ut eis videbitur expedire, (Qui si fuerint discordes in ejusdem electione, Cancellarius Universitatis inter electos quem voluerit admittet, Quo in remotis agen., aut sede episcopali vacan. rector Universitatis:) Cujus officium erit omnes et singulos fructus et proventus dicti Collegii, per prius specificat., importare, recipere et distribuere, ecclesias, decimas, terras, et dominia dicti Collegii locare, arendare, et ad firmam dimittere, ad communem tamen utilitatem dicti Collegii, cum consilio tamen et authoritate dictarum personarum, eligen. eundem, aut majoris partis earundem, et non aliàs, aliter, neque alio modo; Pro quibus laboribus, ultra suam distributionem, recipiat singulis annis quinque marcas, et bis in anno præfatis doctoribus, magistris, præbendariis et studentibus, sive aliquibus per eos ad hoc deputatis, de per eundem receptis compotum reddet, rationem, et solutionem, Atque in suâ electione ad id faciendum præstabit sufficientem cautionem, alioquin non recipiatur ad officium. PROCURATORE AUTEM admisso, volumus per eundem quod de hujusmodi fructibus et proventibus, PRINCIPALIS COLLEGII habeat, singulis annis, quadraginta marcas, ad ter-

arbitrio Principalis et Sub-principalis.

3 Studentes in Jure, &c.

Præfati omnes Sacerdotes, Medico excepto.

13 Studentes in Artibus ad triennium cum dimedio.

8 Præbendarii.

6 Pueri Chorales.

Habitationes, &c. prædictarum, &c.

Canonistæ.

Grammatici.

Civilistæ.

Medici.

Procuratoris Electio.

Officium.

Stipendium.

Principalis Stipendium et Officium.

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minos consuetos solven. Cujus officium erit dictum Collegium regere, et gubernare, in honestate custodire, absque fœcibus et sordibus, in areâ, cameris, et omnibus aliis locis mundum facere, tenere, cæteris omnibus dicti Collegii præesse, et eosdem in moribus et disciplinis instruere, regentium lecturas visitare, et, si opus sit, reformare, delinquentes quovismodo per se vel per alium punire; cameras ejusdem Collegii, cum consilio tamen sub-principalis et regentium disponere, magistrisque et studentibus, quum opus fuerit, assignare, in philosophiâ et artibus quotidie regere et profiteri, ac in Theologiâ singulis diebus legibilibus, secundum gratiam sibi datam, in habitu suo doctorali, cum apparatu instar Universitatis Parisiensis, legere, et sexies in anno populo verbum Dei prædicare.

Canonistæ Officium, &c.

DOCTORI PONTIFICII JURIS, pro lecturâ ejusdem infra dictam Universitatem in jure canonico, quadraginta marcas, Pro cujus solutione assignavimus eidem, pro tempore, omnes et singulos fructus ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ ad nives, cum omnibus et singulis pertinentiis ejusdem, unà cum domibus, horto et ædificiis supradictis; Reservando de eisdem fructibus, singulis annis, summam quinque marcarum, solven. præfato magistro in grammaticalibus actu legenti, ad duos anni terminos, Penthecostes et sancti Martini in hyeme, per æquales portiones. Cujus doctoris officium erit singulis diebus legibilibus, in simili habitu doctorali sibi convenienti, in mansione vel ecclesiâ suâ, legere in jure canonico, instar primi regentis ejusdem facultatis in Universitate Parisiensi: Qui etiam in dictâ ecclesiâ habebit sub se vicarium temporalem, sumptibus suis sustentandum, ad animarum curam in eâdem gerendam et exercendam.

Civilistæ Officium, &c.

DOCTORI IN JURE CIVILI summam viginti librarum, unà cum mansione et horto præfatis, Qui in eâdem mansione quolibet die legibili, in jure Civili, instar regentum Universitatis

Medici Officium, &c.

Aurelianensis, cum simili doctoratûs habitu eidem congruenti, legere debeat. DOCTORI IN MEDICINIS viginti marcas, viz. duodecim libras et sex solidos de annuis redditibus de Montbre, Orde, et Blairskynnot, cum eisdem annexis, ut in cartâ regiâ desuper confectâ latius continetur; Reliquos vero viginti solidos et octo denarios de annuis redditibus aquarum burgi de Banf, cum horto et ædificiis ut supra. Qui in dictâ suâ mansione, similibus diebus legibilibus, in habitu suo doctorali cum apparatu, legere debet instar doctorum medicinæ Parisien.

Subprincipalis Officium, &c.

SUBPRINCIPALI viginti marcas, unà cum camerâ et aliis asiamentis infra idem Collegium. Qui quolibet die legibili, instar Regentum Parisiensium, in philosophiâ et artibus studentibus ejusdem Collegii legere debet, et eosdem non solum in scientiis tantum, sed in moribus et virtutibus informare debet; delinquentes vero punire, corrigere et castigare, reparationibus, quæstionibus, et disputationibus studentium in artibus, cum aliis regentibus, interesse et præsidere; absentes vero studentes in theologiâ et artibus, a divinis officiis ac actibus publicis, notare, punire et mulctam imponere, ac cum dicto Principali singulis rebus dicti Collegii superintendere.

Grammatici Officium. &c.

MAGISTRO PRÆFATO IN GRAMMATICALIBUS, poetriâ et rhetoricâ Regenti, viginti marcas, viz. de fructibus ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ ad nives quinque marcas, Ac de aliis fructibus dicti Collegii per procuratorem prædictum eidem, ut præmissum est, quindecim marcas, unà cum suâ mansione, horto, domibus, et ædificiis constructis et construendis. Cujus officium erit scholam grammaticalem in suâ mansione tenere, scholares in eâdem docere, ac in grammaticalibus, poetriâ et rhetoricâ, necnon disciplinis, virtutibus et moribus instruere,

6 Studentium in Theologia Stipendium.

atque delinquentes, ut decet, castigare. PRÆDICTIS VERO SEX MAGISTRIS in Theologiâ studentibus, Cuilibet decem libras de terris et annuis redditibus infra scriptis; Primo, decem libras de terris de Bannakeddill cum suo titulo; Secundo, octo libras de terris de Audiall cum titulo ejusdem, unà cum quadraginta solidis annui redditus de Petty; Tertio, quinque libras de terris de Berihill et Mondurno cum suo titulo, et quinque libras annui redditus de Wthaw; Quarto et quinto, per ordinem prioritatis et secundareitatis, cuilibet decem libras de annuis redditibus de Bawheluy, cum suis titulis; Sexto et ultimo, decem libras de Dunlugus et Meirden. cum titulo ejusdem, Cum cameris infra Collegium, eisdem per Principalem, de consilio Subprincipalis et Regentium pro tempore,

6 Præfatorum Officia.

ut supra assignandis, Quorum omnium officium erit diebus festis, quibus a labore servili abstinetur, ecclesiæ dicti Collegii divino servitio, horis majoribus, interesse, cum honestis, superpelliceis mundis ac caputiis nigris foderatis, suis sumptibus inveniendis. Reliquis autem diebus divinarum literarum insistere studiis, Theologiæ lectionibus frequentare, sic quod infra triennium a die introitûs eorundem, faciant se ad bachalariatûs gradum in Theologiâ promoveri; aliàs censeatur bursa vacare. Promoti vero, singulis diebus legibilibus, in Theologiâ legere, more bachalariorum Parisien., et in profestis, sive vigiliis majorum festorum, successivè in capitulo dicti Collegii, mandato Principalis convocatis omnibus magistris et studentibus, Latino sermone prædicare. Præterea singulis diebus, statim a prandio et cœnâ per vices suas successivè, lecturam faciant de Lyrâ super illâ parte biblie, lectâ ab aliquo studente in artibus ante prandium et ante cœnam: Ac etiam inhibemus ne præfati studentes in theologiâ quoquo pacto exeant in publicum absque capucio nigro, sub pœnâ per

2 Bachalariorum in jure civili Stipendium.

dictum Principalem eis imponendâ. BACHALARIO AUTEM PRIMO, AUT STUDENTI IN JURE CIVILI, Capellaniam per quondam reverendum patrem, Thomam, Aberdonensis Episcopum, prædecessorem nostrum, ut præmissum est fundatam, unà cum cameris et aliis asiamentis infra mansionem civilistæ; ALTERI vero Bachalario in jure civili, capellaniam beatæ Mariæ

Bachalarii in jure Canonico Stipendium.

Magdalenæ, cum annuis redditibus ejusdem; BACHALARIO autem in jure canonico, capellaniam per quondam magistrum Duncanum Scherar, rectorem de Clat, fundat. Quorum studentium officium erit, lectionibus utriusque juris interesse, et eisdem vacare, institutionesque civiles, bachalariorum more, publice legere;

3 Præfatorum Officia.

Studentis vero in jure canonico, et alterius in jure civili, fundati ultra hæc, missas pro fundatoribus suis in ecclesiâ nostrâ cathedrali celebrare, dictisque festis præfato Collegio majoribus horis divinis, interresse; Alterius vero studentis in jure civili, ea observare in ecclesiâ parochiali beati Nicholai de Aberdein, ad quæ ex suâ fundatione astringitur et obligatur, prout Deo respondere voluerit.

13 Studentium in Artibus Stipendium.

TREDECIM INSUPER IN ARTIBUS STUDENTIBUS, cuilibet de duodecim eorundem, duodecim marcas solven. per procuratorem communem dicti Collegii, pro eorundem sustentatione in esculentis et poculentis, unà cum cameris et aliis asiamentis infra idem Collegiam, gratis, et pro Deo cum omni charitate et mansuetudine ministretur. Tertio decimo studenti, quinque tantum libras, de annuis redditibus per præfatum quondam magistrum Duncanum Scherer fundat. Inter quos, quilibet per vices deputetur pro custodiâ portarum loci, mandato Principalis, Sub-principalis et actu Regentium pro tempore, prout eis videbitur expedire. Assignetur et deputetur, qui custodiæ ejusdem exactam habebit diligentiam, ita quod quilibet in turno suo, per se et non per alium, hebdomatadim hujusmodi officium exercebit.

Officia.

Quorum officium, ulterius hæc, erit, diebus festivis divinis interesse horis, viz. majoribus cum aliis, in superpelliceis mundis, eo modo quo supra scriptum est; aliis vero diebus artibus et philosophiæ operam assiduè impendere. PRÆCIPIENTES et mandantes, ut de dictis tredecim studentibus in artibus, eligantur duo primi cognonimis nostri Elphinstoun, si commodè haberi poterint. Ac similiter de eisdem in artibus studentes, de parochiis ecclesiarum de

Studentes in Theologia eligendi ex 13 Studen. in Artibus.

Aberluthnot, Glenmyk Abergardin et Slanis, tres studentes sive bursarii, viz. de quâlibet parochiâ unus habilis eligi debeat, recipi, et admitti. ET QUUM ALIQUA BURSA IN THEOLOGIÂ STU-

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DENTIUM VACAVERIT, seu bursæ vacaverint, quod unus aut plures, prout ipsa res expostulat, de habilioribus et inclinationis melioris de dictis tredecim, postquam ad gradus magistratûs in artibus fuerint promoti, in eorundem locis seu bursis assumi debeant ac admitti, seu assumetur et imponatur. Ac etiam quum aliqua præbendarum præfatarum, viz. principalis, canonistæ, civilistæ, medici, subprincipalis, vel grammatici vacaverit, ut unus de dicto Collegio, secundùm formam præscriptam, ad illam bursam habilior et idoneor, et ad laborandum aptior, tam in his quæ sunt infra Collegium quam extra, et in omnibus ad Collegium pertinentibus circumspectior et prudentior, eligatur et instituatur. Si autem de Collegio persona ut superius qualificata, et ad hoc idonea, reperiri, non poterit, extra idem de Universitate Aberdonen. eligatur: quibus singulis deficientibus, alterius Universitatis, cum conditionibus tum qualitatibus suprascriptis; aliàs talem personam ineligibilem penitus et inadmittibilem, seu tales personas ineligibiles omnino declaramus. OCTO PRÆBENDARIIS CHORI dicti Collegii, inter quos primus vocabitur CANTOR, qui annuatim de præmissis fructibus viginti marcas percipiet per dictum procuratorem, Cujus officium erit in elevatione et depressione circa cantum cantores regere, chorum gubernare, ministrosque altaris et modum celebrandi divina in tabulâ ordinare, scholam cantûs per se tenere, et præfatos sex pueros, et alios musicam audire volentes, in cantu instruere, errores in cantu et ceremoniis corrigere, reformare et insinuare, et absentes a divinis notare, librosque cantûs ac rerum factarum custodire. Et quia constituimus dictum cantorem principaliorem personam inter dictos capellanos, volumus quod singulis annis, ultra præfatam suam distributionem, percipiet a procuratore dicti Collegii, et fructibus ejusdem, tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios, pro superpelliceo caputio foderato et almusio *de ly byse* per eundem inveniendis. SECUNDUS ERIT SACRISTA, qui viginti similiter marcas ut Cantor habebit: cujus officium erit campanas quotidie pulsare, horâ quintâ de mane ad matutinas, ad quas trinâ vice pulsabitur, quorum pulsuum primum ad quartam horæ partem durare volumus, secundum ad illius quartæ medietatem, tertium sicut primum, cum tactu horologii sextæ horæ finiens; quâ horâ, immediatè post pulsum, matutinæ in nomine domini incipiantur et eodem nomine perficiantur. Quibus finitis, cum lecturâ, cantu et ceremoniis, ac aliis solemnitatibus adhibitis, viz. in ferialibus diebus usque ad primam tantum, in aliis vero festivis diebus post matutinas, prima et aliæ horæ, ut in ecclesiâ nostrâ cathedrali Aberdonensi, expleantur et finiantur; Ita tantum ut post primam, statim legatur in capitulo, omni die, martyrologium; Quibus completis, congruo præcedente pulsu, missam de commemoratione beatæ Virginis Mariæ per cantorem et sex pueros cantari volumus, et per unum de dictis octo præbendariis exequi et celebrari, sed sine diacono et sub-diacono: et hoc diebus quibus missa beatæ Virginis in nostrâ ecclesiâ cathedrali cantari consuevit. HORÂ NONÂ ANTE MERIDIEM summa missa cum cantu incipiatur, et perficiatur tribus pulsibus, sicuti, ad matutinas precedentes. Ad vesperas vero totidem vicibus pulsari volumus, sic quod horâ secundâ in hyeme, et horâ tertiâ in æstate, vesperæ incipiantur. Horâ etiam quintâ mane in hyeme, et quartâ in æstate, campana pulsari debet, antequam januæ Collegii aperiantur, et similiter horâ nonâ de sero dum januæ Collegii clauduntur: Pulsabitque tonando aut tinniendo campanam, quotiens in templo dicti Collegii [missa] celebratur: indies vero dum canitur Sanctus, usque ad missæ elevationem, campana pulsabitur tinniendo sine tonando, ut mos religiosorum virorum ubique existit. Ostium vero templi exterius, ab unâ aut alterâ parte, dum divina ibidem celebrantur, semper sit apertum. DICTUS AUTEM SACRISTA vestire habet altaria unaquæque per dictam, ecclesiam, juxta festorum differentiam, indumentis convenientibus, et, post divina celebrata, eadem plicare et honestè in suis locis reponere, similiterque omnia ecclesiæ ornamenta et vasa domûs Dei ministrare. Debet etiam candelas, cereos et lampades illuminare, libros quoscunque ad usum chori deputatos custodire, cappas, calices, et alia vasa argentea et ænea, vestimentaque altarium ad usum quotidianum, quum opus fuerit, celebrantibus ministrare, panem et vinum custodire, servare, et similiter ministrare, atque finito officio, ut dictum est, hujusmodi vestimenta, cum libris bene clausis, et honestè in vestibulo reponere. In quo vestibulo omnes celebraturi debent se vestire, et sua necessaria pro divinorum celebratione, cum eisdem ad altaria de vestibulo deferre, et missâ peractâ eadem omnia cum simili apparatu e converso ibidem referre seu reportare, Mundabit etiam dictus sacrista imagines, tabernacula, ecclesiam, chorum, vestibulum, porticum seu transitum ad ecclesiam, tam in pavimento, parietibus, vitrinis, et fenestris, quam stallis et omnibus aliis ecclesiæ locis, ab omni genere immunditiarum, et ea extra Collegium deferre, et generaliter ecclesiam et omnia ejus munda servabit, necnon stillicidia et aquæductus ecclesiæ et campanilis per circuitum purgabit, purgamenta auferendo per circuitum ecclesiæ et campanilis. Vasa ænea quæcunque infra ecclesiam mundabit, ac lucida et nitida servabit, horologium regat et custodiat, cui oleum olivæ suis sumptibus inveniet. Similiter campanas, et omnia quæ sunt in campanili, mundabit et munda servabit, vasa aquæ benedictæ ad hostia templi et in choro implebit, et illis aspersoria inveniet suis expensis. Pro quibus laboribus et expensis, præsertim circa vasa ænea, quum opus fuerit, mundanda, percipiet singulis annis viginti solidos. Ac pro capucio foderato et superpelliceo cum almusio inveniendis sicut cantor, ultra præfatum suum salarium, singulis annis a procuratore communi dicti Collegii percipiet tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios, ac pro lotione lintheaminum altarium, albarum, amictorum, cæterorumque similium indumentorum dictæ ecclesiæ, singulis annis sex solidos et octo denarios. Quæ singula ad minus quater in anno lavari debeant sic, viz. quod omnia hujusmodi indumenta munda sint tenta et honesta. PROCESSIONEM VERO IDEM SACRISTA HOC MODO ORDINABIT. Quando processionaliter sit eundum, imprimis aquæ benedictæ bajulus, cum vase et aspersorio. Deinde sancta crux, duobus comitata ceroferariis. Exinde pueri musicales. Post illos artium studentes. Deinde præbendarii chori. Exinde studentes in jure. Post eos magistri studentes in theologiâ, et magister grammaticalium, cum subprincipali. Finaliter doctores quatuor, inter quos doctores theologiæ et juris pontificii primas possidebunt sedes et honores. Hii omnes bini et bini incedent, et ita observari volumus. RELIQUIÆ VERO DICTÆ ECCLESIÆ, et reliqua vasa argentea atque ornamenta, quorum non est quotidianus usus, sint in firmâ custodiâ sub tribus clavibus, quarum unam Principalis, secundam subprincipalis, et tertiam Sacrista observare debet; quæ quidem idem Sacrista, diebus solennioribus, ad usum et officium ecclesiæ ferre debet, et finito illius diei officio, in eodem quo fuerant loco reponere. ET PRIUSQUAM DICTUS SACRISTA RECIPIATUR seu admittatur, cautionem præstet sufficientem fidejussoriam Principali, et aliis de nostrâ fundatione, de fideli administratione in dicto suo officio, et quod alienata qualitercunque seu ablata ejus culpâ, de bonis custodiæ suæ commissis dicti Collegii, restituet et integraliter persolvet, omni excusatione postpositâ: aliàs nullatenus recipiatur seu admittatur. SEX ALII PRÆBENDARII, quilibet sexdecim marcas, per procuratorem dicti Collegii eisdem solven. ad quatuor anni terminos solitos, sicut in nostrâ ecclesiâ cathedrali Aberdonensi, percipiet, unà cum sex solidis et octo denariis pro superpelliceis et capucio nigro foderato, cuilibet eorundem singulis annis per eosdem præbendarios inveniendis. QUORUM omnium, cum dictis cantore et sacristâ, et sex pueris musicalibus, officium erit divina quotidie celebrare, et per eosdem exequi, viz. matutinas, majo-

Præbendarii præfati ex Membris Collegii.

Si autem idonei non possint reperiri ex Universitate Aberdonensi, &c.

Cantoris Officium, &c.

Sacristæ officium, &c.

Processionis Ordo.

Vasa, &c. sub tribus clavibus, quarum custodia Principali Subprincipali et Sacristæ committitur.

Sacrista cautionem præstabit priusquam recipiatur.

Aliorum 6 Præbendariorum Stipendium.

8 Præbendariorum et 6 puerorum musicalium Officium.

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Diebus festis omnes divin. servit. intererint habitibus honestis, &c.

8 Præbendariorum Examinatio, &c.

rem missam, et vesperas, cum salutatione beatissimæ Virginis, in cantu diebus ferialibus, ut commodiùs possint vacare studiis bonarum literarum et aliis scientiis; diebus vero festis, supra ista, ad alias horas canonicas cantandas, instar nostræ ecclesiæ cathedralis; ad quas etiam singuli dictæ nostræ fundationis diebus festis, ut præmissum est, ad matutinas, majorem missam, et vesperas, cum completorio, et salutatione beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ, similiter cum cantu volumus interesse; et hoc in habitibus honestis, suis propriis sumptibus inveniendis, viz. quatuor doctores, subprincipalis, et grammaticus, unà cum cantore et sacristâ, cum superpelliceis et almusiis, temporibus ad hoc congruentibus, aliis vero temporibus cum cappis nigris; Capellani, præbendarii, ac studentes in theologiâ et juribus, cum superpelliceis mundis et caputiis nigris foderatis; Bursarii autem in artibus, cum thoralibus superpelliceis tantummodo. Præfati autem capellani, priusquam admittantur, examinentur in moribus et scientiis, præsertim in grammaticâ et cantu; et postquam admissi fuerint, quilibet dictorum octo capellanorum eligat unam præfatarum facultatum in qua studere voluerit, et huic diligentem curam impendat, ut doctiores et probiores se reddant ministros in ecclesiâ Dei, atque ut exercitati bonis literis vitia præsertim carnis abhorreant. Atque quum in choro interfuerint, semper Latinè loquantur, sub pœnâ arbitrariâ per ipsum Principalem imponendâ, prout in suâ conscientiâ

Latine loquendum.

respondere voluerit. QUOD SI ALIQUIS ABSENS FUERIT a divinis, vel habitu caruerit decenti, aut suum officium non exercuerit ut decet, puniatur pœnâ pecuniari, ut capellani et vicarii in nostrâ ecclesiâ cathedrali; quam si contempserit solvere, ter monitus per Principalem in capitulo, tunc censetur

3 Præbendarior. Mansiones, &c.

bursa seu præbenda ejus vacare, et alteri provideatur. UT AUTEM PRÆFATI OCTO CAPELLANI seu præbendarii nullam habeant occasionem pervagandi extra septa dicti Collegii, præsertim de nocte, assignamus eisdem totam illam terram, jacentem ultra pontem et torrentem, dictum *Powes brig*, et terram mansionis civilistæ e regione templi beatæ Mariæ ad nives, pro mansionibus et hortis eisdem construendis et ædificandis sic viz. quod Cantor vicinus torrenti incipiet, et post eum sacrista; quilibet eorundem duodecim particatas, secundùm proportionem longitudinis et latitudinis, reliquis vero sex aliis capellanis post eos, ascendendo versus dictam mansionem civilistæ, octo particatas terrarum pro

6 puerorum Chori Stipendium.

similibus hortis et domibus eis ædificandis. CUILIBET AUTEM SEX PUERORUM CHORI

6 pueror unus Sacristæ adjutor.

quatuor marcas ad quatuor anni terminos per dictum procuratorem eisdem solvendas; Inter quos unus eligatur robustior, arbitrio Principalis Cantoris et Sacristæ, qui in adjutorium dicti sacristæ in campanarum pulsatione subministrabit, quum aliis chori negotiis præoccupatus fuerit, præsertim diebus solennibus. Qui quidem puer sic electus, ultra summam præscriptam, pro suis laboribus, duas marcas a dicto procuratore percipiet. INSUPER ad instantiam et supplicationem illustrissimi principis Jacobi Quinti, Scotorum Regis, cum authoritate illustrissimæ principissæ Margaretæ, Reginæ Scotiæ, matris et tutricis testamentarii ejusdem Regis, venerabilisque viri, domini Thomæ Myrtoun, rectoris ecclesiæ parochialis de Auchindoir; necnon de consensu et assensu capituli nostri, dicto Collegio unimus et

Ecclesiæ parochialis de Auchindoir Incorporatio.

incorporamus dictam ecclesiam parochialem de Auchindoir, cum omnibus et singulis fructibus, redditibus, et proventibus ejusdem, Illam in præbendam et canonicatum dictæ ecclesiæ nostræ collegiatæ erigentes, cum omnibus et singulis privilegiis, libertatibus et immunitatibus supradictorum præbendariorum, sic viz. quod dicta ecclesia parochialis fiet deinceps libera præbenda, competibilis cum quocunque alio beneficio, curato vel non curato; Proviso quod præbendarius dictæ ecclesiæ, pro tempore, sufficientem apud dictam ecclesiam inveniet curatum, qui parochianis ejusdem, quum opus fuerit, sacramenta ecclesiastica debitè ministret, personalem apud dictam ecclesiam faciendo residentiam; necnon unum stallarium apud dictam ecclesiam nostram Collegiatam continuè ministrantem: cui singulis annis solvet de dictis fructibus summam quatuor marcarum, ad quatuor anni terminos, unà cum superpelliceo honesto,

Principalis festis principalioribus cum reliquis 4 prebendar. ad officia divina, &c.

cum opus fuerit. VOLUMUS insuper ut Principalis, in festis principalioribus, ad executionem officii divini tabuletur; Reliqui vero quatuor, scilicet Canonista, Civicus, Sub-principalis, et Grammaticus, diebus illis ad officia divina exequenda tabulentur, quibus in nostrâ ecclesiâ cathedrali alii canonici tabulari solent. Quod si aliquis illorum tabulariter inscriptus officium exequi recusaverit, solvet duos solidos defectuum collectori, qui celebran. et officium ejusdem exequen. pro dimedietate distribuet, et

Ordo perpetuus in divinorum celebratione.

pro alterâ dimedietate communitati Collegii. PRÆTEREA volumus ut talis sit ordo perpetuus in divinorum celebratione: Primo ante finem tertii pulsûs, congregentur omnes in habitibus induti, qui ad illam horam astringuntur, in porticu australi ecclesiæ Collegii: quo finito pulsu, incedant, bini et bini, templum ingrediendo et chorum, ubi coram venerabili sacramento, in medio ejusdem chori, humiliter se inclinent, non genua flecten. sed caput et corpus: deinde singuli sua loca seu stalla aggrediantur.

Personæ in choro quomodo locandæ.

ERUNTQUE HOC MODO LOCATI: Imprimis per chori quatuor angulos quatuor doctores, principalis et civicus a dextris, Canonista et medicus a sinistris. A dextris vero Principalis, ad meridiem, Subprincipalis: a sinistris Canonistæ, ad boream, Grammaticus. Subsequen. vero tribus stallis, a dextris Subprincipalis, Theologiæ studentes, viz. Audiell, Dunlugus et Bawheluy: a sinistris vero grammatici, Bannakeddil, Berrihill et Bethelvy: subinde bachalarii jurium, a dextris et sinistris; Cantor a dextris, post Theologiæ studentes, et tres capellani in stallis subsequen. Similiter et Sacrista a sinistris, sive ad aquilonem chori, cum tribus aliis capellanis. Pueri chori ante capellanos a dextris sint et a sinistris, et artium bursarii reliqua stalla occupabunt. Quibus pacificè locat., divinum servitium compleatur, prout solemnitas diei exposcit, cum organis vel sine organis, arbitrio Principalis et Cantoris, aut eo absente Subprincipalis, faciendo differentiam inter solenne et feriale officium secundum gratiam eis datam, prout Deo respondere voluerint: ORANDO pro serenissimo Rege nostro Jacobo Quarto, et suis nobilissimis progenitoribus atque successoribus, pro nobis et notris antecessoribus, successoribus, amicis et consanguineis, ac animabus defunctorum. Dominicis vero et festis, cum diacono, sub-diacono et accollito, sed diebus solennioribus, cum aliis altaris ministris, honestè ut decet, major missa celebretur, cum cappis pretiosio-

Organistæ Elect. et Stipendium.

ribus; in aliis festis, cum cappis minus pretiosis, secundum solennitatis exigentiam. VOLUMUS etiam ut unus octo præbendariorum prædictorum, in organis ludere exactè callentem [callens], arbitrio Principalis, Subprincipalis, Cantoris et Sacristæ eligatur. Qui pro suis laboribus in lusu diebus et horis consuetis, et pro custodiâ dictorum organorum ut decet, ultra suum salarium, duas marcas ad quatuor anni terminos a procuratore dicti Collegii percipiet. IN GRATIIS VERO quotidianis post refectionem corporalem, volumus ut preces fiant pro salute et incolumitate ecclesiæ catholicæ, Regis, Regni, et animabus fundatorum. PRÆTEREA volumus et ordinamus quod pro firmis et proficuis terrarum de Culyne et

Missæ, &c. pro animabus, &c.

Audaite, aliàs per quondam honorabilem virum Jacobum Reidheuch dicto Collegio dat. et concess., fiat imprimis, per omnes præbendarios et regentes dicti Collegii, unum anniversarium pro animâ dicti Jacobi, parentumque et benefactorum suorum, omniumque fidelium defunctorum, in die obitûs dicti Jacobi, in habitibus suis convenientibus, cum placebo et dirige in nocte præcedenti, cum missâ in cantu in crastinum. Necnon a singulis præfatis regentibus et præbendariis unam missam privatam pro salute et incolumitate Jacobi Quarti, Scotorum Regis, et Margaretæ Reginæ, ac animabus prædictis. Pro quibus in communi percipient intra se viginti solidos, inter præsentes tantummodo distribuendos; reliquas vero firmas et proficua dictarum, cum pertinen., duobus pauperibus scolaribus in

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grammaticâ studen., quousque fuerint promoti in artibus, inter eosdem distribuen. Pro quibus dicti scolares tenebuntur dicere psalmum, De profundis, cum collectâ consuetâ, omni die dominico in dictâ nostrâ ecclesiâ collegiatâ pro animabus prædictis, prout Deo respondere voluerint, ut in cartâ desuper confectâ latius continetur. ITEM volumus et ordinamus, ut liberius omnes nostræ fundationis literis incumbent, arbitrio Principalis, Subprincipalis et Regentum, eligatur provisor idoneus, qui eorundem in dicto Collegio expensis, quoad esculenta et poculenta provideat, Sic viz. quod dum Principalis et Subprincipalis actu in philosophiâ et artibus regentiæ officium exercuerint, expensis dicti provisoris, quoad esculenta, et poculenta, sustententur. Aliorum vero dictorum in Theologiâ studentium, ad regentiam ut prius dictum est electorum, quilibet casu quo Principalis et Subprincipalis fuerint actu legentes, medietatem suæ portionis impensis provisoris habebit, et pro aliâ medietate solvet. STATUIMUS etiam, et in virtute sanctæ obedientiæ, præcipimus, omni die post vesperas salutationem fieri benedictæ Virgini Mariæ, in qua omnes, ad eas vesperas astricti, præsentes esse debent in eisdem habitibus quibus in vesperis interfuerunt: diebus solemnibus et in sabbatis, finitis vesperis, egredientur omnes chorum, bini et bini, præceden. ceroferariis et aquâ benedictâ per unum puerorum, in navi ecclesiæ, cantando, Salve Regina, cum organis, aut aliam antiphonam: quâ finitâ, cum collectâ sive oratione de beatâ Virgine, omnibus ad orientem conversis, cantetur alia antiphona de cruce, beatâ Virgine, vel aliquo patronorum, rebus factis, sive discantu absque oratione vel collectâ; quâ finitâ, omnibus ad genua prostratis, salutetur benedicta Virgo ter angelicâ salutatione, 'Ave gratiâ plena, cum novem tinnitis majoris campanæ: aspergatque interim exequutor officii, quicunque fuerit, aquâ benedictâ omnes in dictâ salutatione præsentes. Et ita finiatur illius diei officium: Aliis vero diebus, arbitrio Principalis, Subprincipalis, et Sacristæ ac Cantoris, salutatio beatæ Mariæ Virginis, cum organis aut sine organis, cantetur, servato tamen dictæ processionis ordine. IN INTROITU vero, receptione, seu admissione cujuslibet nostræ fundationis, ante omnia idem recipiendus seu admittendus, tactis sacris Dei evangeliis, juramentum præstabit corporale, hæc nostra supra et infrascripta statuta et constitutiones inviolabiliter observare, singula privilegia dicti Collegii defendere, commodum et utilitatem ejusdem in omnibus, juxta posse suum, procurare. IN HUJUSMODI AUTEM RECEPTIONE, electione, seu admissione non interveniant supplicationes seu munera quorumcunque, sub pœnâ damnationis eternæ, et districti judicii interminationis. Quod si pro quocunque tales seu talia fiant (quod absit) decernimus talem inhabilem ad quamcunque bursam seu præbendam in nostro Collegio obtinendam, ex tunc et imposterum. Nec aliqui recipiantur vel admittantur, nisi habiles, mansueti et bonæ inclinationis, quorum mores et inclinationes sint electoribus et admittentibus prius cogniti, prout summo deo respondere voluerint in die judicii. VICARII insuper, pensionarii perpetui dictarum ecclesiarum dicto Collegio unitarum, quum vacaverint, ad præsentationem dictorum Principalis et Subprincipalis, aliorumque præfatorum doctorum dicti Collegii, et grammatici pertinebunt; Admissio vero sive eorum collatio ad cancellarium, præterquam provisionem et collationem vicariæ pensionariæ de Aberluthnot, quam ad loci ordinarium reservamus. Admissio vero capellaniæ Sancti Germani in Laudonia ad plenam dispositionem Cancellarii præfatæ Universitatis spectare volumus, sic viz. quod, si dictus capellanus ad dictam capellaniam personaliter minimè residentiam fecerit, et terram eidem capellaniæ annexam suis sumptibus non coluerit, seu seipsum absque causâ rationabili per quindecim dies ab eâdem absentaverit, sit ipsâ capellaniâ ipso facto privatus, et alteri per dictum cancellarium provideatur. Percipietque idem capellanus, cum dictis terris, omnes et singulos annuos redditus quondam ejusdem capellæ, ex parte australi aquæ de Forth, unà cum oblationibus a Christi fidelibus in eâdem capellâ oblatis, seu charitativè collatis. Item volumus et ordinamus, quod hujusmodi præbendæ, per nos in dicto Collegio fundatæ, sint ad quæcunque officia vel beneficia in nostrâ ecclesiâ cathedrali Aberdonen. existen. incompetibiles; ad alia autem beneficia vel officia in quibuscunque aliis ecclesiis vel locis, etiam si talia fuerint beneficia vel officia alias incompetibilia, competibiles esse declaramus. ASSIGNAVIMUS etiam, ad comparandum oleum pro lampade continuè ardenti die et nocte coram venerabili sacramento in choro dicti Collegii, necnon pro pane et vino, cerâ et candelis, pro missis matutinis et vesperis, tam in hyeme quam in æstate, singulis annis in ecclesiâ ejusdem exponendis, benè et honestè ut decet, cum tædis et cereis ut moris est, secundùm diei solemnitatis exigentiam, necnon in diebus obituum prænominati supremi domini nostri regis, et nostri, decem marcas annuatim, unà cum cerâ debitâ in oppido de Aberdonen., ac cum omnibus aliis annuis redditibus dicti hospitalis Sancti Germani citra aquam de Forth, et etiam cum omnibus oblationibus quæ in dictâ ecclesiâ ejusdem Collegii a Christi fidelibus offeruntur; quas quidem oblationes ad dictum Collegium, cum consensu et assensu rectoris ejusdem, pertinere volumus, et per præsentes declaramus. INTEREA præcipimus et mandamus, ut singulis annis, ultra distributiones præfatas, reservetur et colligetur summa quadraginta librarum per procuratorem dicti Collegii, quæ pro reparatione ædificiorum, vestium et ornamentorum dicti Collegii deputetur, quæ etiam, sub anathematis pœnâ et interminatione divini judicii, singulis annis ponetur in loco securo clauso et firmo infra dictum Collegium sub tribus clavibus, quarum unam custodiet rector Universitatis, dummodo non sit de gremio dicti Collegii, quo sic existen. officialis Aberdonen.: alteram clavem Principalis dicti Collegii, et tertiam Subprincipalis ejusdem. Summa vero hujusmodi depositi sit argenti de argento, aut auri de auro. Volumus etiam ut annuatim summa quinque librarum ejusdem monetæ pro reparatione mansionum civilistæ, medici et grammatici, quum opus fuerit, applicetur et assignetur, et quod hujusmodi summæ non deputentur ad alios quoscunque usus, præterquam ad usus jam dictos, ad quas disponen. singulis annis, quum necesse fuerit, dicto Principali ut supra pro tempore, secundùm quod Deo respondere voluerit, committimus. Quicunque autem, cujuscunque conditionis existat, qui hujusmodi pecuniam ad alios usus applicaverit, vel qualitercunque, in toto vel in parte, eandem usurpaverit vel alienaverit, ex nunc prout ex tunc, et e contra, ipso facto sententiâ excommunicationis majoris latæ sententiæ se noverit innodatum, in quam, tenore præsentium, incidisse declaramus, absolutionem hujusmodi sedi apostolicæ tantummodo reservantes. Et si aliqua præbenda seu bursa ad tempus vacaverit, aut si aliquis præbendariorum seu bursariorum per tempus aliquod absens fuerit, pecunia illius præbendæ seu bursæ, secundùm ratum temporis, sub eâdem custodiâ, in eodem loco, et ad idem opus reponetur et conservetur: de quibus absentiis procurator dicti Collegii auditoribus supradictis, singulis annis, reddet rationem, et signanter vacantiæ annuæ trium studentium in artibus a primo Aprilis usque in primum Octobris exclusivè, hoc est a promotione magistrandorum usque ad novum auditorium. PRINCIPALIS autem dicti Collegii, cum conditionibus suprascriptis, per Rectorem Universitatis, quatuor Procuratores nationum, Doctores in juribus pontificio et civili, Medicum, Subprincipalem, Regentem artium, Grammaticum, sex Studentes in Theologiâ, Cantorem et Sacristam, seu a majori parte eorundem, nominetur et eligatur, et per Cancellarium dictæ Universitatis admittatur. CANONISTA per Rectorem Universitatis, quatuor Procuratores nationum, Principalem, Subprincipalem, Civilistam, Medicum et Grammaticum nominetur et eligatur, et per Cancellarium admittatur. LEGISTA

Provisoris Electio.

Salutatio Virginis Mariæ, &c.

Ante receptionem cujuslibet Juramentum præstandum observare statuta, &c.

Supplicationes seu Munera non interveniant sub pœna, &c.

Præsentationes Ecclesiarum ad Principalem, &c. pertinebunt.

Præbendæ ad beneficia in Ecclesia Cathedrali Aberdonen. incompetibiles; ad alia autem, &c.

Ad comparandum oleum, &c.

Summa 40 librarum pro Reparatione Ædificiorum, &c.

De Electionibus Personarum.

Principalis,

Canonistæ,

Legistæ cum Studentium Jurium.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order I.

Anno 1530.

Medici, Subprincipalis, Grammatici, Cantoris et Sacristæ, Student. in Theologia et Artibus, Sex Pueror. in choro, Aliorum Capellanor. chori.

CUM BACHALARIIS SIVE STUDEN. JURIUM per dictos Rectorem, Procuratores nationum, Principalem et Subprincipalem, Canonistam. Medicum et Grammaticum nominentur sive elegantur, et per Cancellarium admittantur. MEDICUS VERO per eosdem Rectorem, Procuratores nationum, Principalem, Canonistam, Legistam, Subprincipalem. et Grammaticum nominetur, et per ipsum Cancellarium admittatur. SUBPRINCIPALIS VERO per dictum Rectorem, quatuor nationum Procuratores, Doctores singularum facultatum, Grammaticum, artium Regentes, et alios nostræ fundationis in Theologiâ Studentes, nominetur et eligatur, et per Cancellarium similiter admittatur. GRAMMATICUS per Rectorem Universitatis, Procuratores nationum, Principalem, Doctores jurium, Medicum, Subprincipalem, artium Regentes, Studentes in Theologiâ prædictos, Cantorem et Sacristam nominetur et eligatur, et per dictum Cancellarium admittatur. CANTOR VERO ET SACRISTA per Principalem, Subprincipalem, Canonistam, Civicum, Medicum, Grammaticum et Artium Regentes nominentur, et per Cancellarium admittantur. STUDENTES IN THEOLOGIÂ ET ARTIBUS per Subprincipalem, Regentes artium, Grammaticum, Canonistam, Civicum, et Medicum nominentur, et per Principalem admittantur. SEX PUERI IN CHORO per Subprincipalem, artium Regentes, Grammaticum, Cantorem, et Sacristam nominentur, et per dictum Principalem, ut supra, admittantur. ALII VERO SEX PRÆBENDARII, SIVE CAPELLANI CHORI, per Rectorem Universitatis, Subprincipalem, Canonistam, Civicum, Grammaticum, Medicum, Cantorem et Sacristam nominentur, et per Principalem, ut supra, admittantur: Ita tamen quod causâ exigente rationabili de moribus, aut officii non complemento, vel statutorum non observatione, sex præbendarii chori, cum sex pueris supradictis, judicio principalis, subprincipalis, cantoris et sacristæ, cum consilio tamen et authoritate præfatorum electorum, præfatâ causâ cognitâ, de termino in terminum, sint removebiles, et alii in eorum locis per supradictos nominatores imponi volumus.

In omnibus istis electionibus Principalis habebit vocem electivam et conclusivam.

VOLUMUS autem ut in omnibus istis electionibus seu nominationibus Principalis dicti Collegii habeat vocem electivam, seu nominativam, et conclusivam. Et ut omnia in præscriptis admissionibus ad Cancellarium pertinentia efficaciam habeant, ipso in remotis agen. seu sede episcopali vacante, per capitulum nostrum Aberdonen., seu vicarium in spiritualibus per dictum capitulum instituendum, exerceri volumus.

Admissiones ad Cancellarium pertinentes, &c.

Et postquam prædicti doctores, magistri et studentes nominati et admissi fuerint, infra septa dicti Collegii comedant et dormiant; Canonistâ, legistâ, medico, grammatico, et studentibus earundem facultatum, cum octo dictis præbendariis chori, et sex pueris, tantummodo exceptis, qui suas habeant extra Collegium mansiones.

Quibusdam exceptis omnes intra septa, &c.

Et si contingat præfatos electores seu nominatores, infra mensem, dictos præbendarios seu bursas, ut supra in nostra fundatione expressatas, perpetuas aut temporales, de personis idoneis minimè providere, eligere aut nominare, juxta tenorem nostræ fundationis, volumus et ordinamus dictas præbendas seu bursas, tam perpetuas quam temporales, illâ vice, per Cancellarium provideri et institui, aut ipso in remotis agen., per ejus vicarium generalem, et sede vacan. per officialem Aberdonen. qui pro tempore fuerit; Proviso quod hujusmodi personæ, in talem eventum electi, nominati seu instituti, sint qualificati ut supradictum est, aliàs eorum electio seu admissio

Jus devolut. ad Cancellarium.

nullius sit, ipso facto seu de jure, roboris aut momenti.

Omnes facient residentiam.

ITEM VOLUMUS ET ORDINAMUS quod dicti doctores, magistri, præbendarii, studentes in Theologiâ et artibus, personalem in dicto Collegio faciant residentiam; quod si per mensem, simul in anno, aut per vices successivè, eorum aliquis sese absentaverit, ipso facto, ex nunc prout ex tunc, illius præbendæ seu bursæ privatum esse declaramus; et de ipsius præbendâ seu bursâ per cancellarium ut supra provideatur, aut in eventum per personas supradictas qualificatas; tamen casu quo præfati nominatores in suis actibus fuerint negligentes, ac vacatione cognitâ, per eosdem provideri volumus.

Castigatio delinquentium, &c.

ET SI INFRA DICTUM COLLEGIUM delinquens aut inobediens reperiatur, per principalem, subprincipalem et regentes corrigatur, Quod si per prædictos corrigi, aut castigari, seu puniri contempserit, per rectorem et procuratores nationum Universitatis. Quibus si repertus fuerit obstinatus seu infestus, per ipsum cancellarium, juxta delicti qualitatem. Qui etiam, causâ exigente, ab Universitate expelli potest et removeri, absque spe promotionis, nisi interim condignam egerit pœnitentiam et emendam publicam quibus obnoxius

Ut omnes honeste vivant, &c.

fuerat: servatâ tamen semper honestate Universitatis, in aliorum delinquentium exemplum. ITEM VOLUMUS ET ORDINAMUS, ut omnes in dicto Collegio, tam majores quam minores, honestè vivant. Prohibemus ac interdicimus, in virtute sanctæ obedientiæ, ut non habeant publicas concubinas: nec infra dictum Collegium aut Universitatem antedictam arma, gladios, seu digas portent, clam seu palam; non sint noctivagi lenones, aut scurræ vagabundi, sed bonis moribus et studiis optimis dediti et occupati, linguâ Latinâ aut Gallicâ, et non vernaculâ inter se mutuo colloquentes, charitatem autem mutuam super omnia habentes, prout decet Dei ministros, ut divinam ultionem evadere voluerint.

Ut Studentes in Theologiâ et Artib. sint Ministri Altaris, &c.

INSUPER ETIAM VOLUMUS ET ORDINAMUS, quod in festis majoribus et principalioribus totius anni studentes in Theologiâ et artibus, per vices suas, sint ministri altaris, tam ad matutinas, majorem missam, quam vesperas, prout visum fuerit principali dicti Collegii, in habitibus suis honestis; et si contingat quod magistri et studentes in Theologiâ et artibus non interfuerint divino servitio, diebus illis et horis eisdem limitatis, pœnâ ut supra mulctentur pro eorum absentiâ, quam si solvere recusaverint, tertio moniti per principalem, eorundem bursis privatos fore declaramus. Studen. in artibus

Nullus Bursarius in Theologiâ studeat leges, &c.

per regentes castigentur absque mulctâ. PRÆTEREA VOLUMUS ET ORDINAMUS quod nullus bursarius in theologiâ studeat leges, vel phisicam, aut practicet in eisdem, nec etiam procuratoris officium, vel advocati, in quacunque curiâ, spirituali aut seculari, exerceat, quamdiu bursarius fuerit, sed omnino vacet studio theologiæ et philosophiæ, ac prædicationi verbi Dei, Latinè aut linguâ vernaculâ, juxta festa et tempora eisdem assignata et limitata. Nec quisquam regens, aut in theologiâ studens, seu in jure canonico aut civili, exeat in publicum absque caputio et corneto longo, donec fuerint promoti ad bachalariatum in theologiâ; quo facto, utantur caputio brevi. Bursarii vero in artibus nequaquam exeant absque caputio rotundo, neque in Collegio, neque extra Collegium; nec præsumant exire Collegio, qualicunque ex causâ, absque facultate principalis, subprincipalis, aut alicujus actu regent., sub pœnâ remotionis ab eorum bursis, ter moniti per principalem. Et quod semper Latinè seu Gallicè

Regentes servabunt horam prandendi, &c.

loquantur, ut supradictum est, sub simili pœnâ. ITEM similiter volumus et ordinamus, quod regentes servent horam communem prandendi et cœnandi in dicto Collegio, et quod singulis diebus legibilibus, quibus leguntur artes, fiant bis in die quæstiones, et semel reparationes; et in qualibet septimanâ semel disputationes, viz. die Sabbati, non solum in artibus, sed etiam in theologiâ, per regentes et studentes ejusdem.

Studens in Theologiâ aut Artibus ægrotatus morbo contag, removend, &c,

DEINCEPS VOLUMUS, si contingat aliquem studentem in Theologiâ aut artibus ægrotari, aliquo morbo contagioso, puta febre calidâ aut simili morbo, statim de Collegio removeatur, usque ad convalescentiam a suâ infirmitate, ne alii suo morbo inficiantur; Regentesque quam primum cum diligentiâ suos parentes insinuent, ut eidem de remedio provideatur; proviso tamen quod dictus studens suis interim non defraudetur necessitatibus. Similiter volumus quod singulis annis eligatur bursarius communis dicti Collegii seu Universitatis, qui singulis annis recipere debet bursas promovendorum in singulis facultatibus, de quibus facultati artium reddet compotum et rationem, applican. communi utilitati

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dictæ Universitatis et Collegii. ITEM PRÆTEREA volumus et ordinamus, quod Rector Universitatis semper eligatur, sive de Collegio sive extra Collegium, qui fuerit actu residens infra dictam Universitatem, propter varias causas quæ occurrere possunt absentiâ ejusdem. Item similiter quod quilibet regens habeat [h] ortum distinctum per se, et provisor habeat similem [h] ortum, pro oleribus suis et herbis Collegio necessariis. Et quod provideatur dicto provisori in pecuniâ, prout res ipsa postulat, ut tempestivè debitam et exactam provisionem faciat, sic viz. quod ipse provisor nullam habeat occasionem querelæ de indebitâ provisione, neque magistri et studentes eâ occasione de suis portionibus. VOLUMUS autem quod Principalis, cum consilio Subprincipalis, eligat regentem, qui est eo anno incepturus lectiones artium, qui debet esse aptior ad studium et laborem, et in artibus apprimè eruditus. Item volumus, quoad cantores et alios in choro, servetur tabula Consilii Basilien. quæ publicè in choro pendere debet, et quolibet die Sabbati omnibus legi et publicari, delinquentesque puniri et mulctari, juxta statuta ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis. VOLUMUS PRÆTEREA quod quanquam in diversis particulis præfatæ nostræ fundationis ordinavimus multa fieri de consilio subprincipalis et regentum, præsertim in dispositione camerarum et similium, quod nihilominus si dicto principali videbitur expedire et utile dicto Collegio, poterit arbitrio suo omnia hujusmodi disponere. VOLUMUS PRÆTEREA ET ORDINAMUS, Rectorem Universitatis antedictæ, qui pro tempore fuerit, dummodo de gremio dicti Collegii non existat (quo sic existente, officialem Aberdonensem) cum consilio et avisamento quatuor proborum virorum, magistrorum dictæ Universitatis, a dictâ Universitate eligendorum et deputandorum, semel in anno dictum Collegium, tam in capite quam in membris, doctores, magistros, et studentes in eodem, canonistam, civicum, medicum, et grammaticum cum suis mansionibus, necnon capellanos, cum choralibus ejusdem Collegii, visitare, ac defectus eorundem quoscunque, tam in rebus quam in personis, inquirere et investigare, necnon alienationes, impignorationes, seu bonorum dicti Collegii consumptiones, præsertim summarum annuatim assignatarum ad reparationem dicti Collegii, mansionumque supradictarum ac ornamentorum ejusdem, singulosque excessus et defectus in scriptum redigere, et cancellario præsentare. Qui quidem cancellarius, cum concilio dictorum visitatorum, quæ reformanda et corrigenda fuerint, reformabit, prout Deo respondere voluerit. Si autem dicti visitatores negligentes fuerint in visitatione, aut non visitando singulis annis, prout decet, cum solemnitatibus et severitate congruâ, dictus cancellarius poterit, per seipsum, dictum Collegium, mansionesque et personas ejusdem, modo suprascripto visitare. Quo in remotis agen., aut sede vacante, per capitulum Aberdonen. seu vicarium ab eodem deputandum: quæ omnia conscientiis singulorum committimus, prout rationem Deo reddere voluerint. Insuper volumus et ordinamus præfatum Collegium, et personas quascunque in eodem, necnon beneficia eidem annexa, ab omnibus episcoporum subsidiis, custumis, exactionibus, vigiliis, talliis, pedagiis, taxationibus, et aliis quibuscunque impositionibus, quacunque authoritate impositis seu imponendis, præter præscripta pro nobis et successoribus nostris in hac parte, accedente communi consensu et assensu decani et capituli nostri antedicti, ut præmissum est; necnon a solutione et quacunque aliâ exactione et petitione per quoscunque rectores et vicarios, quoad oblationes, et decimarum quorumcunque fructuum et frugum in suis hortis crescen. prestationem; necnon a solutione jurium funeralium quorumcunque, et decimarum personalium, exemptos et liberos imperpetuum esse declaramus; quatuor denarios per quemlibet divitem studentem, in Paschate, dum venerabile sacramentum recipit, præbendario ad nives tantummodo solvendos. Neque per dictos præbendarios annatas suarum præbendarum, cum ad vitam tantum perdurant, permittimus, aut utensilia seu domicilia suis successoribus aut executoribus solven. volumus. PRÆTEREA VOLUMUS ET ORDINAMUS, perpetuis futuris temporibus, in die quâ contingat illustrissimum principem, Jacobum Quartum, Scotorum Regem, viam universæ carnis ingredi, annuatim per omnes præfatas personas in dicto Collegio fieri vigilias mortuorum, unà cum missâ de requie celebrandâ solemniter per Principalem, aut ejus vicegerentem, cum majorum campanarum pulsatione, et præconis voce per civitatem et oppidum Aberdonen. præceden. Pro quibus exequendis, statim post missam recipiet Principalis, si officium exequatur, duos solidos; quilibet etiam sacerdos juxta tenorem fundationis, duodecim denarios; Sacrista duos solidos pro suis laboribus campanarum, scilicet pulsatione et aliis; Bursarii vero artium singuli recipient sex denarios; et pueri chori, quilibet quatuor denarios; et præcones, sive campanarum gestores per plateas novæ et veteris villarum Aberdonensis, octo denarios. Finaliter eodem die inter pauperes scolares nostri Collegii et Universitatis viginti solidi, absque morâ, eodem die, arbitrio Principalis et Subprincipalis, distribuantur. Quo die, hortamur in visceribus Jesu Christi, ut omnes sacerdotes nostræ fundationis missas celebrent, et orent pro animabus dicti Illustrissimi Scotorum Regis, Jacobi Quarti, aliorumque regum Scotiæ, antecessorum et successorum suorum. AC INSUPER similesque vigilias mortuorum, unà cum simili missâ in cantu per supradictas personas, et cum simili distributione, pro animâ nostrâ, et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum, parentumque et benefactorum nostrorum, omniumque, fidelium defunctorum, cum simili eleemosinâ pauperibus scolaribus et aliis indigentibus: et ne hujusmodi distributiones fiant aliis quam præsentibus, sub pœnâ anathematis, inhibemus; absentiâ autem præbendariorum, bursariorum Theologiæ et artium, necnon capellanorum, accrescat præsentibus. Proviso tamen quod pauperes suis eleemosinis non defraudentur, prout in die judicii omnipotenti Deo respondere voluerint. omni fraude et dolo seclusis; quum sicut aqua ignem extinguit, ita et elemosina peccatum. FINALITER volumus, ut Principalis ad omnia et singula supradicta advertat, et curam habeat ut singuli sua officia bene exerceant; ut divinum servitium bene et devotè, et sine confabulationibus, in choro celebretur, ut lecturæ in philosophia et artibus, ac in Theologia, unà cum disputationibus in eisdem, diebus congruentibus, et in aulâ reparationibus et lecturâ tempore prandii cum gratiarum actione, Latinis concionibus et vulgaribus sermonibus debitè fiant; ac ut Latinè aut Gallicè omnes infra septa Collegii loquantur, prout latius supra expressum est; ut jocalia, libri, et alia ornamenta dicti Collegii exactè custodiantur, unà cum custodiâ pecuniæ deputatæ ad reparationem Collegii et mansionum prædictarum, et de debitâ applicatione ejusdem: ut nemo etiam habeat cameram in Collegio, nisi dans operam Theologiæ vel artibus, neque etiam aliqui studentes, absque facultate vel licentiâ alicujus regentis, exeant Collegium, et ut nullæ fiant vacantiæ a lectionibus per totum annum; ut nullus habeat stramina in lare suæ cameræ, sive aliquid illius generis quod facilè incendi poterit: et etiam ut non congregentur focalia infra aliquam domum Collegii. Quod si negligentiâ seu incuriâ ejus aliquid minus bene gubernari seu regi contingat in dicto Collegio, sive in doctrinâ, libris, vasis argenteis aut æneis ornamentis, deposito, ecclesiasticis terris, seu annuis redditibus, aut aliis bonis ejusdem damnum aliquod illatum seu perpetratum fuerit, furatum aut deperditum, damnum illud quodcunque, expensis suis, idem principalis resarciet, reformabit et restituet, ejus sumptibus et expensis, absque dilatione: et ad hoc faciendum per cancellarium cogi volumus: nolen. vero sua officia debitè exercere, per Principalem moneantur, et pecuniariâ pœnâ, arbitrio ejus et quinque aliorum primorum

Rector, ut sit actu residens, &c.

Regentes habebunt distinctos hortos, &c.

Principalis cum consilio Subprincipalis eliget Regentem, &c.

Tabula Consilii Basiliens. pendebit in choro, &c.

Principalis disponat omnia, &c. arbitrio suo.

Visitatio per Rectorem, &c.

Per Cancellarium, &c.

Collegium et Personæ ut sint ab omnibus exactionibus, &c. exempt, &c.

In die anniversario Mortis Jacobi IV. fient Vigiliæ Mortuorum, &c.

Similes Vigiliæ, &c. pro animabus, &c.

Principalis ad supra dicta advertet, et curam habebit ut singuli sua officia bene exerceant, &c.

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Ne quisquam cujuscunque conditionis contra has Constitutiones, &c. venire præsumat, &c.

Juramentum a Principali exigend. ab omnibus qui admittend.

præbendariorum, seu majoris partis eorundem, mulctentur, quam si solvere contempserint, frequenter sic moniti, et sua officia non adimplen., per cancellarium aut ejus vicegeren. removeantur, et alii modo suprascripto suis locis imponantur. POSTREMO INHIBEMUS PRÆCIPIMUSQUE MANDAMUS, in virtute sanctæ obedientiæ, et interminationis divini judicii, ne quisquam nostræ fundationis, cujuscunque conditionis, statûs, gradûs aut eminentiæ existat, ad quemcunque statum pervenerit, contra has nostras constitutiones, privilegia, exemptiones, directè vel indirectè, seu quovis alio quæsito colore, venire præsumat, Dispensationes seu rescripta aliqua a Romano pontifice, seu ab aliquo alio privilegiato, per se vel alium, adversùs hujusmodi erectionem seu fundationem, in toto vel in parte, nullatenus petat seu impetret, per se vel alium, aut quantum in eo vel in eis est, ab aliis impetrare non permittatur, sub pœnâ perjurii, infamiæ et inhabilitatis. Ad quæ singula perimplenda omnes et singulos præfatos in nostrâ fundatione et erectione jurejurando astringi volumus: quod Juramentum, a Principali dicti Collegii rogatus, si præstare quisquam recusaverit, nullatenus admittatur aut recipiatur; sed ejus bursa, tanquam vacans, alteri idoneo, præmissa perimplenti, provideatur."

QUO TENORE PRÆSENTIUM CORAM NOBIS FIDELITER PERLECTO, et per nos ad plenum intellecto, particulatim, singillatim, et per singulos ejus etiam articulos, diligenter considerato, sinceram atque integram, augmentationis reformationis et cæterorum prædictorum erectionis prædictæ, immo etiam prorsus voluntatis ultimæ, cujus paulo ante meminimus, mediante eorundem testium magno et corporali juramento, ut præmittitur præstito, cartam et tenorem præfatas complecti et continere fidem; etiam eundem quondam Vilhelmum, prædecessorem nostrum, earundem cartarum continentiam in publica monumenta, secundum dictarum literarum apostolicarum supradictarum vigorem, auctoritate apostolicâ, cum consensu et assensu capituli nostri Aberdonen. ecclesiæ, redegisse nisi inevitabilis vinculi mortis eundem occupan. ab inceptis desistere coegissent, et ab hac mortalium luce subtraxissent abstulissentque, comperientes, earundem cartarum tenorem ritè publicavimus, prædictis etiam, et aliis interesse habentibus, seu prætendentibus quibuscunque, certos terminos competen. ad proponendas exceptiones contra prædictos testes, seu eorum testimonia, necnon ad producendum omnia munimenta, jura, ac peremptorias vel juris mixtas seu alias quaslibet exceptiones, vel documenta contra prædicta, seu aliquem articulum eorundem prædictorum, competentibus intervallis, respectivè assignavimus; quibus advenientibus, ac nihil contra præmissa objecto, nullamque exceptionem contra eadem præposita, magno capituli nostri Aberdonen. ad hoc capitulariter congregati in domo capitulari ejusdem, et nostro ordinario assensu et consensu, tractatu ac maturâ deliberatione diligentibus prius desuper habitis, continen., supradict. laudavimus, approbavimus, veluti tenore præsentium laudamus et approbamus augmentationem, diminutionem et cetera supradicta, unionesque, incorporationes, concessiones, interpretationes, cum omnibus et singulis dicti Collegii ecclesiis, cum earundem fructibus, terris, annuis redditibus, earundemque ecclesiarum exemptionibus, privilegiis, immunitatibus, Omniaque alia et singula supradicta, omnibus melioribus modo, viâ, jure, formâ pariter et effectu, quibus melius et efficaciùs possumus et debemus, pro nobis et Aberdonen. ecclesiæ cathedralis episcopis et canonicis, pro tempore, nostris et eorundem successoribus, ratificamus et approbamus, rata et grata eadem præsentium tenore habemus imperpetuum; Eisdemque omnibus et singulis insuper interesse haben. seu prætenden. ad videndum omnes actus hujusmodi ut judiciales, et usque ad decreti nostri desuper interpositionem inclusivè, fieri, ferri et interponi legittimè, prius citatis, Tandem conclusimus, ac præfatis Rectore, principali et magistris instantibus, de omnibus similibus modo, viâ, jure, [formâ] pariter et effectu, quibus possumus et debemus, cartarum præfatarum continentiam prædictam, ac omnia alia et singula supradicta, in hanc publici instrumenti formam redigenda, prout in literis et actis desuper confectis plenius continetur, decrevimus, veluti etiam tenore præsentium per notarium nostrum publicum infrascriptum redigi, auctoritate apostolicâ, quâ „vigore primo dictarum literarum apostolicarum, fungimur, decrevimus, jussimus et fecimus; eisdem interesse habentibus seu pretenden. silentium in præmissis imperpetuum imponentes. Quæ omnia et singula præmissa, omnibus et singulis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, ad perpetuam rei memoriam, tenore præsentium, attestamur et innotescimus per præsentes, Vobis præsertim quibus dicti Collegii administratio et gubernandi potestas conceditur. IN QUORUM OMNIUM ET SINGULORUM FIDEM et testimonium præmissorum, præsentes literas, sive præsens publicum instrumentum, exinde fieri fecimus, et per nostrum notarium publicum subscriptum subscribi et publicari mandavimus, nostrique sigilli autentici, et sigilli communis capituli Aberdonen. ecclesiæ antedictæ, necnon sigilli communis dicti Collegii, in signum consensûs ejusdem, jussimus et fecimus appensione roborari et communiri. Data fuerunt hæc in domo capitulari ecclesiæ cathedralis nostræ Aberdonen., horâ nonâ ante meridiem, sub anno incarnationis Dominicæ millessimo quingentesimo vicesimo nono, Indictione tertiâ, mensis vero Decembris die decimo octavo, Pontificatûs sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini, domini Clementis, divinâ providentia Papæ septimi, anno septimo; Præsentibus ibidem venerabilibus viris dictæ nostræ ecclesiæ cathedralis Aberdonen. canonicis, capitulum pro tempore repræsentantibus, discretisque viris magistris Thoma Annand et Thoma Makanys, notariis publicis, Testibus ad præmissa vocatis pariterque rogatis.

Et Ego vero David Makeson, Presbyter Dunkeldensis Diocesis, publicus sacrâ Apostolicâ auctoritate notarius, quia prædictarum litterarum Sanctissimi Domini nostri, Domini Clementis Papæ septimi præsentationi et receptioni, etiam supradictarum erectionis, et felicis memoriæ Sanctissimi in Christo Patris et Domini, Domini Julii Papæ Secundi, desuper confirmationis litterarum lectioni, citationis fulminationi, Cartarum munimentorum et testium productioni, eorundem publicationi, terminorum assignationi, et observationi, ac universis aliis quæ in supradictis octo numero cartis pargamineis cum parte continentur, Quarum initia et exordia, fines et terminationes, sigillatim et successive sequuntur primæ, viz. Cartæ primi lateris exordium est *universis sanctæ matris*, &c. ejusdem lateris finis *executor præfatus atten.* &c. Secundi lateris ejusdem cartæ initium *den. requisitionem*, &c. et terminatio *in eadem univer.* &c. Secundæ cartæ primi lateris initium *sitate alias per nos*, &c. et finis ejusdem lateris *et singula privi*, &c. ejusdem Cartæ secundi lateris principium *legia ipsius Collegii*, &c. et finis *aliter in particula* Tertiæ Cartæ primi lateris initium *res et speciales*, &c. et finis *sallariis et susten.* ejusdem cartæ secundi lateris exordium *tationibus damus*, &c. et finis *signoque et*, &c. Quartæ Cartæ primi lateris initium *nomine meis*, &c. et finis *nulli ergo omnino hujusmodi*, &c. ejusdem cartæ secundi lateris exordium *liceat hanc*, &c. et terminatio *Secundus in Grammatica*, &c. quintæ cartæ primi lateris caput *poetria et rhetorica*, &c. et finis *et capituli nostri*, &c. ejusdem cartæ secundi lateris principium *prænotati latius*, &c. et finis *sumptibus inve*, Sextæ Cartæ primæ lateris exordium *niendis reliquis*, &c. et finis *celebrantur semper*, &c. ejusdem cartæ secundi lateris initium *sit apertum*, &c. et finis *qui quidem*, &c. Septimæ cartæ primi lateris caput *puer sic electus*, &c. et finis *vero diebus*, &c. ejusdem cartæ secundi lateris prin-

cipium *arbitrio principalis* et finis *admittantur*, &c. Octavæ cartæ primi lateris exordium *Sex pueri*, &c. et finis *Universitatis*, &c. ejusdem cartæ secundi lateris initium *a dicta Universitate*, &c. et finis *reformationis et cete*, &c. ac hujus partis patentis, necnon appensionis sigilli auctentici memorati reverendi in Christo Patris et Domini, Domini Gavini, Episcopi Aberdonen. die, viz. decimo tertio mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo primo, Indictione quartâ, pontificatûs sanctissimi in Christo Patris et Domini nostri, Domini Clementis, divinâ providentiâ Papæ septimi, anno octavo, ac sigilli communis decani et canonicorum capituli ecclesiæ Cathedralis Aberdonen., die decimo quarto ejusdem mensis Junii memorat. etiam anno indictione et pontificatu; necnon sigilli communis præfati Collegii pontificalis Universitatis Aberdonen. prius appenden., appensionibus, decreto ceterisque præmissis, omnibus et singulis, dum sic ut præmittitur agerentur, dicerentur et fierent, unà cum prænominatis et subscriptis testibus, præsens personaliter interfui, eaque sic fieri vidi, scivi et audivi, ac in notam cepi; Ideo has præsentes litteras de mandato reverendi in Christo Patris et Domini, Domini Gavini, Episcopi Aberdonen. præmemorati, exinde feci. et in hanc formam redegi, Signo et subscriptione meis solitis et consuetis signavi et subscripsi, In fidem ac testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum præmissorum, rogatus et requisitus, Coram venerabilibus et egregiis viris magistris Roberto Elphinstoun de Kincardin, Jacobo Wawan de Owin, Arthuro Bois, Canonicis Aberdonen.; Thoma Annand.

GAVINUS DUNBAR, *Abdonen. eps.*
JA. KINCRAGIE, *decan. Abdn.*
DAVID DISCHINTON, *Cantor de Abdn.*
THOMAS MYRTON, *Archidiacon. de Abdn.*
JAS. WAWAN, *de Owin.*
ALEXANDER SPITTALL, *de Clatt.*
PATRICIUS DUNBAR, *de Banquhory.*
JACOBUS GORDOUN, *de Lonmay.*
JACOBUS LESLY, *Rector de Aberdour.*
ROBERT ELPHINSTON, *de Kincardin.*
GILBERTUS STRATHAUCHIN, *Rector Universitatis Aberdonen. &c. Belhelvie.*
ROBERTUS ELPHINSTOUN, *Thes. Abd.*
ALEX. LYON, *de Turreff.*
THOMAS SUTHERLAND, *Præbend de Ellon.*
ALEXANDER GALLOWAY, *de Kynkell.*
HECTOR BOECIUS, *primar. Collegii Aberdonen.*
ARTHURUS BOECIUS, *Canonista.*
ROBERTUS GRAYE, *Medic.*
WILL. HAY, *Subprin.*
JOANNES VAUS, *Gramm*.
ALEX. DUNBAR, *de Murthlack.*

*The* OATH, *taken by the Members at their Admission into the College.*

EGO, A. B. tactis sacris Dei Evangeliis, juramentum præsto corporale, me omnem obedientiam et reverentiam debitam Universitatis Cancellario, ejusdem Rectori, et Collegii hujus Principali exhibiturum: omnia statuta et constitutiones quæ in primævâ Collegii hujus Fundatione continentur, in quantum cum verâ et orthodoxa religione in Ecclesiâ hac palam proposita et stabilita consistere possunt (nisi forte aliter Cancellario Universitatis aliisque legitimis superioribus in quibusdam permittere visum fuerit) inviolabiter observaturum: Singula dicti Collegii jura et privilegia defensurum: Ejusdemque commodum et utilitatem in omnibus, juxta posse meum, procuraturum.—Ita me Deus adjuvit.

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(14.)—Breve Indulti Apostolici Concess. Aberdonensi Episcopo et suis Successoribus de et super prorogatione sex annorum, aut infra ultra annos limitatos in Fundatione Collegii sex Studentibus in Theologia.—11 Oct. 1538.

Paulus, Papa Tertius, Willielmo Episcopo Aberdonensi. 11 October 1538.

Venerabilis Frater, Salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Cum, sicut nobis nuper exponi fecisti, dudum bonæ memoriæ Willelmus, Episcopus Aberdonensis, dum in humanis ageret, piè ductus, in honorem et reverentiam sanctissimæ et individuæ Trinitatis, Patris, Filii et Spiritus Sancti, ac intemeratæ Virginis Mariæ, ejusdem Dei et Domini nostri Jesu Christi genetricis, nec non omnium sanctorum, in civitate Aberdonen. unum Collegium, sub invocatione nativitatis ejusdem beatæ Mariæ pro quadraginta duabus personis fundaverit et erexerit; ac inter alia voluerit ex quadraginta duabus personis hujusmodi essent quatuor doctores; primus, viz. in Theologiâ qui Principalis nuncuparetur, et cui omnes ipsius Collegii obedire et obedientiam præstare tenerentur; et alter in Jure canonico; ac tertius in Jure Civili; quartus vero in Medicinis, si tales commodè haberi possent; alioquin in eisdem facultatibus licentiati, cum rigore examinis, qui infra annum a die admissionis eorundem in dicto Collegio, ad doctoratûs gradum singuli in præfatis facultatibus se facerent promoveri; ac quod deinde ex subsequentibus essent octo magistri artium, quorum primus Sub-principalis appellatur, qui Theologiæ operam daret, et in ejusdem facultate esset Baccalarius, aut in proximâ dispositione ad Baccalarium; Secundus in Grammaticâ, Poeticâ et Rhetoricâ peritus et doctus, qui studentibus in eisdem disciplinis præesse deberet et eos doceret; reliqui autem sex essent in Theologiâ Studentes, a tanto tempore, quo ad doctoratûs gradum in eâdem facultate valerent promoveri; quod esset ad sex annos tantum; quibus consumptis removerentur, et alii habiles eorum locis imponerentur et instituerenter; quorum aliqui cum opus foret, arbitrio Principalis et Sub-principalis ad regentiam electi, in artibus legere tenerentur, prout in patentibus literis ipsius Willelmi Episcopi, seu aliis documentis publicis desuper confectis, datur plenius contineri; et infra tempus sex annorum debiti cursus, pro suscipiendo gradu Magisterii in facultate Theologiæ hujusmodi, observari et fieri de facili nequeant; ac propter hujusmodi annorum paucitatem et temporis brevitatem, ac alia legitima impedimenta, sæpius contingeret et contingat, ut dicti sex studentes in Theologiâ in Collegio hujusmodi, seu eorum aliqui, se ad gradum magisterii in eadem Theologiâ suscipiendum, infra dictos sex annos, sufficientes et idoneos constituere non possent aut possint, ac minus docti, et absque bravio literarum bonarum, Collegium ipsum exire cogerentur et cogi possint, nec, finitis dictis sex annis, de facili eo ipso reperirentur seu reperiri possint alii qui loco amatorum in eodem Collegio in Theologiâ prædict., ad dictos sex annos duntaxat studere vellent ac velint; Nobis humiliter supplicari fecisti, ut tibi, et pro tempore existen. Epis-

copo Aberdonen. tempus sex annorum hujusmodi ad alia annos et tempora, in quibus dicti studentes habiles, idonei et sufficientes ad dictum Magisterii gradum suscipiendum effici possint, arbitrio Vestro extendendi et ampliandi; nec non eisdem studentibus, ut etiam post præfinitum et prorogatum tempus hujusmodi in eodem Collegio, donec alii sex similiter in Theologiâ prædicta studentes advenerint, vel diutius si voluerint, residere possint, ad arbitrium Vestrum concedendi, facultatem concedere, aliàsque in præmissis opportunè providere, de benignitate apostolicâ dignaremur: Nos igitur, tuis in hac

11 October 1538. parte supplicationibus inclinati, Tibi et pro tempore existenti Episcopo Aberdonensi, ut tempus sex annorum hujusmodi ad alia annos et tempora, in quibus dicti studentes habiles, idonei et sufficientes ad dictum Magisterii gradum suscipiendum effici possint, arbitrio vestro extendere et prorogare; nec non eisdem studentibus, ut etiam post præfinitum et prorogatum tempus hujusmodi in ipso Collegio, donec alii sex similiter in Theologiâ Studentes advenerint, vel diutius si voluerint, residere possunt, ad vestrum arbitrium concedere liberè et licitè valeatis, plenam et liberam facultatem, apostolicâ autoritate, tenore præsentium, impartimur, et pariter indulgemus. Non obstantibus præmissis, ac constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis, necnon fundatione Collegii hujusmodi, et illius, etiam juramento, confirmatione apostolicâ, vel quavis firmitate aliâ roboratis statutis et consuetudinibus, privilegiis quoque et indultis apostolicis, illi, ac Universitati studii Aberdonensis, in genere vel in specie, quomodolibet, ac sub quibuscunque tenoribus et formis; nec non cum quibusvis etiam derogatoriarum derogatoriis aliisque efficacioribus et insolitis clausis irritantibusque, et aliis decretis concessis, approbatis et innovatis; quibus omnibus eorum tenores, ac si de verbo ad verbum inserti forent præsentibus, pro sufficienter expressis habentes, illis aliàs in suo robore permansuris, hac vice duntaxat specialiter et expressè derogamus; cæterisque contrariis quibuscunque, Datum Romæ, apud Sanctum Petrum, sub annulo Piscatoris, die undecimo Octobris, Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo octavo, Pontificatûs nostri anno quarto.

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(15.)—Letter by Mary Queen of Scots, taking the College of Old Aberdeen and its Members under her special protection, of date 2nd November, 1562.

2 November 1562. We, understanding that our lovitis, Principale, Sub-principale, and remanent Maisteris and studentis of our College, within ye Universitie of Abirdene, fundit and dotat be our maist noble progenitors, of guid memorie, for the continuall exercitatioun, study, and teching of clerkis and scolaris in gramer, arts, philosophie, the lawis and theologie, with diverss utheris sciences, lyck as the samyen langtyme bipast has been daylie occupeit and exerceit, to the greit profeit, utilitie, and comoun weill of our realme; thairfor, and for diverss utheris resonable causis and considerationis moving us till haif takin, and be ye tenor of thir presentis, takis ye saidis College, principale, sub-principale, maisteris, studentis, and scolaris thairof, thair kirkis, fructeis of beneficeis, personage and vicarage, landis, annuell rentis, and all uther guides and geir, moveable and unmoveable, pertening to ye said College, or yameself's, under oure speciall protectioun, supple .....mantenance, defence, and saif garde, to be unhurt, unharmit, unmolestit, trublit, inquietit in ony maner of way be quhasumever our leige or liegis, of what stait or degrie thatevir thai be. Chargeing heirfor straitlie, and commanding all and sundrie oure saidis liegeis, officiaris, and subjectis, yat nane of yame tak apon hand to do molestatioun, harme, greif, or inquietatione to ye saidis College, maisteris, studentis, and scolaris thairof, thair kirkis, fructeis of beneficeis, personage and vicarage, landis, annuel rentis, and all utheris guides and geir, moveable and unmoveable, pertening to ye saidis College, or yameselfis; nor attempt or presume ony thing quhilk may rynd to ye violatioun or brek of this our speciall protectioun, under all hiest pane, charge and offence that thai and ilkane of thaime may commit or incure againis our Majestie in that behalf. Geven under our subscriptioun, at Aberden, the secunde day of November, and of oure regne the tuentie zeir. (*Sic subscribitur*) Marie R.

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(16.)—Extract of an Act of Parliament, ratifying and approving the haill former Privileges of the said College, and Rents thereof, under the hands of Sir George Hay, Clerk Register, 28th June 1617.

28 June 1617. In the Parliament haldin at Edinburgh, the twinty-aught day of June, the year of God one thousand six hundred and seventeen years, our Sovereine Lord, with the advyce and consent of the Estaits of this present Parliament, remembring and calling to mynd the manifold acts of Parliament, maide by his Majestie and his Highnes' predicessoris of worthy memorie, in favouris of the auld Universitys within this Realme, whilkis are the Seminarys of the Kirk and Policie within the samyn; And his Majestie being moved with fervint zeal of the propagation and advancement of the religion, and with an earnist love of the incres of Policie, and having therewith an special regaird to the education and upbringing of the youth, and specially within the north parts of this Realme, quhairof our said Sovereine Lord his Colledge and University of Auld Aberdeen has been special Instructoris. And understanding that the same was of auld founded be King James the Ferd of worthie memorie, and giftit be him and certain otheris his Majestie's subjects, with the kirks and landis following, mortifet and unit thairto, viz. the personage and vicarage of Aberbuthnot; the personages and vicarages of Glenmuik and Glengardin; the personage and vicarage of Slayns; the personage and vicarage of Snaw; the personage and vicarage of Auchindor; the vicarage of Tulleenessile; the half town and lands of Drumlugus; the towns and lands of Adiel, Balmakettill, Collynes, and Andeit, Berriehill, Mundurno, Cartyne-crofts, lyand in the territorie of New Aberdeen, an annualrent of twinty poundis yeirly out of the barony of Balhelvie; nineteen merkis out of the King's watere of Banf, and twelve poundis [sex] shilling, aught pennies yeirly furth of the lands of Ord, Montbray, Blairshynnoth, and certain otheris adjacent landis in Boyne; an annualrent of five pounds out of the lands of Udoche; an annualrent of four poundis yeirly furth of the lands of Pettie; the lands of the Hospital of Saint Germanes, with the haill fruits, rents, and duties belonging thairto, qhairever the samyn bees or lyes within this Realme; the landis whereupon the said Colledge is foundit, with the yairds and croftis of the samyn; with the manses, yairds, and croftis of the Canonist, Civilist, Mediciner, and Grammarian; with certain otheris chaplanries, lands, and annual rentis specified and contained in the auld Foundation of the said Colledge, Charters and Donations of the samyn. As likewise, that our said Soverein Lord having respect that the meinis of the said rent was not habile to interteine the members of the said University, as the same was firs foundit, Thairfoir, he himself, of his Majesty's princelie liberalitie, love, and affection quhilk he had to learning and incres of verteu and letters within this realme, gave and disponit to his said University, the kirks, teynds, landis, and annualrents after-specifyd, viz. All and haile the parsonage and vicarage of Saint Machars, called the

28 June 1617.

Deanry of the Cathedral Kirk of Aberdene, with the haile lands, teinds, fruits, rents, emoluments, and dewties pertaining and belonging thairto; all and haile the parsonage and vicarage of Methlick, Furvie, Petterkirk, called Spittell, or the Sub-Chantory of Aberdeene; with the haile manses, gleibs, lands, rents, and dewties of the saids kirks respective, all lyand within the dioceis of St. Andros and Aberdene: Togidder also with all and sundry kirks-lands, teinds, annualrents, feu-farms, manses, gleibs, houses, biggings, yairds, and others, fruits, rents, and emoluments quhilk pertaint to the Friers Carmiletes of Banff; the Chaplanries of Westhall and Folloroull; the Chaplainry of St. Magdalene; with all and sundry kirk-lands, teinds, annualrents, feu-farms, manses, gleibs, houses, biggings, yards, and all other fruits, rents, emoluments, and duties quhatsomever, whilks appertained to the said Chaplanrys, or to the auld Chaplains of the said University: Togidder with all other lands, biggings, provents, teinds, annualrents, feu-farms, manses, gleibs, tittles, richts, jurisdiction and others whatsomever, pertaining and addebtit to the said Colledge, Maisters, Regents, Bursars, and Members thairof; either given be our said Sovereine Lord his predecessoris, or be himself, quhidder it be and with the consent of his Majestie's Regents, his Hienes' Council, or any other, or be the Bishop of Aberdene of guid memorie, or be any others, grantit and given at ony time of before, or whatsomever the said Colledge possesses, has possessed, or onyways might posses, as in his Majestie's donation, gift, and disposition thairof at mair length is contained: And his Hienes now still continuing the said guid affection, love of learning and vertuous education of the youth, and being willing be all means possibil, as far as lyes in his Majestie's power, to promove vertue, advance the said Colledge, and corroborate the richts and tittles thairof, sua that the same may the mair and mair flourish in learning, discipline, and good manners: Thairfoir, his Hieness, with advyse and consent of the said Estaits, and haile body of this present Parliament, Ratifies, allows, approves, and confirms the forsaids haile Foundations and Donations giftit and grantit to the said Colledge, with the auld privileges, immunities, exemptions, jurisdictions, freedoms, and liberties of the samyn, in all and sundry the said heids, poynts, articles, clauses, and circumstances thairof quhatsomever, after the form and tenor of the samyn; and wills, grants, and declares, that the said University sall enjoy the samyn, intromit with and uplift the haill lands, teynds, fruits, rents, annualrents, chaplanries, and others quhatsomever above specifit, pertaining and belonging thereto: And alsua all other privileges, immunitys, freedoms, and exemptions quhilk ony time the said Colledge and University, or ony other Colledge and University within this realme bruiks and enjoys, or has bruikit and enjoyit in ony time bygone. And because the Deanry and Sub-Chantory of Aberdene, with the parsonage of Methlick, are now unit, anexit, and incorporat to the said University, and that the Principall of the said Colledge has divers yeirs bygone served the cure at the said Kirk of St. Machar, pertaining to the said Deanry, and has exercised the said office, and his Majesty being naways willing that the said Chaptour be hurt, impaired, or frustrate of ony of the auld members and privileges thairof; Therfoir, his Highness, with advyse aforesaid, statutes and ordains, that the Principall of the said College sall, in all time coming, be Deane of Aberdene, and that the Sub-Principal sall be Sub-Chantor of Aberdene, and that an qualified Regent of the said Colledge sall sit in the said Chaptour, and have voit as person of Methlick; whilk Regent sall be electit and nominat furth of the number of the saids Regents, be the present Bishop of Aberdene, and his successoris: Provyding always, that the said College mak an sufficient stipend and provisioun to the Minister actually serving the Cure at the said Kirk; and ordains an act of Parliament to be extendit heirupon, in maist dew and ample forme. (Salvo jure cujuslibet.) *Extractum de libro Act. Parl. &c.* GEORGIUS HAY, *Cls. Registri.*

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(17.)—Extract of an Act of Parliament, ratifying the Old Foundation, and all former acts of Mortifications and Donations, in Favours of the said College, and confirming the rents thereof, 28th July 1633.

28 July 1633.

In the Parliament haldin at Edinburgh, upon the twenty-augtht day of June One thousand six hundred and thirty-three years. Our Sovereine Lord and Estates of this present Parliament, Ordains an Ratification to be maide thairin, makand mention, That his Majestie, remembering and calling to mind the manifold acts of Parliament made be his Majestie's predecessoris of worthy memorie, in favour of the auld Universities of this realme, whilks are the Seminaries of the Kirk and Policie within the same. And his Majestie being movit with fervent zeal of the propagation and advancement of Religion, and with an earnest love of incress of Policie, and having therewith an special regaird to the education and upbringing of the youth within this kingdom in piety and learning, and specially within the north parts of this realme, quhairof our Sovereine Lord's University and King's College in Auld Aberdene has been special instructors for the space of seven scoir yeirs or thaireby, since the first foundation of the samyn. And understanding that the said University and College was of auld foundit and erectit be umquhill King James the Ferd of worthie memorie, for serving the north parts of this realme, and indewit be him with most ample privileges of teaching and professing Divinity, Canon and Civile Laws, Medicine, Philosophie and all other lawfull faculties and liberal sciences; and also giving of Degrees of Baccallawreat, Licentiat, and Doctorat, to these that are worthy and capable of the said Degries, in all and sundry the faculties and sciences above exprest, with full power and liberty to the persons promotit and graduated in the samyn, to reid, teich, do and exerce all things whatsomever the persons promoted to the same degrees within the University of Paris, in the University of Bononia, or any other University whatsomever, may do or exerce, both in the University quhair they receivit thair degries, and also in whatsomever other University, *ubicunque terrarum sine ullo alio examine vel approbatione*—and generally with all and sundry quhatsomever other richts, privileges, liberties, immunitys and exemptionis given and granted to the said Universities of Paris and Bononia, or to ony other University of this realme, or pertaining and belonging to ony University or General Studie; Togidder with Conservaters specially ordaint and constitute for conserving and maintaining of the saids richts, privileges, liberties, immunities and exemptionis of the said University and Colledge, as is at a greater lenth expresst and sett down in the first foundatiouns and erectiouns of the said University and King's Colledge of Auld Aberdene, of the dates 1494 and 1497 years respective; and that the saids University and King's Colledge of auld Aberdene, was of auld giftit and dottit be the said umquhill King James the Feird of worthie memorie, and by the Bishops of Aberdene and certain others his Majestie's subjects, with the kirks and benefices, patronages, personages, and vicarages thereof, lands and annualrents following, mortifiet, unitet, annexit, and incorporat thairto, viz. the parsonage and vicarage of Aberbuthnot, the parsonage and vicarage of Glenmuik and Glengardyn, the parsonage and vicarage of Slains, the parsonage and vicarage of Snaw, the parsonage and vicarage of Auchindor, the vicarage of Tillynessill, together with

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order I.

28 July 1633.

the patronages of the said kirks, and half-town and lands of Drumlugus, the town and lands of Adiel, Balmakettill, Courynee, and Audait, Berriehill, Mundurno, certain crofts and tenements of land lyand in the eist and west territories of New Aberdeen, an annualrent of twenty pounds out of the barony of Balhilve, nineteene merks out of the waters of Banff, twelve poundis sex shillings aught pennies yeirly furth of the lands of Ord, Moubray, Blayrshynne and Pittenbreoynns in Boyne, an annualrent of five poundis out of the lands of Udoche, an annualrent of four poundis yearly furth of the lands of Pettie, the lands of the hospital of St. Germanes, with the haile fruits, rents, and duties of the same whatsomever, belonging thairto, wherever the samyn bees or lys within this realme, the lands whereupon the same College is foundit, with the yeirds, croftis, and haile precincts of the samyne, with the manses, yards, and croftis of the Canonist, Civilist, Mediciner, and Grammarian of the said University and College, and others particularly specifit and contained in the auld foundations of the saids Universytys, Colledge, charters and donations of the samyn, of several daits respective; whilks privileges and libertys, with the said auld fundations and mortifications, were afterwards ratifiet and approvin by umquhill King James the Fifth of worthie memorie, in the yeir of God 1527 yeirs, and be his Royal Daughter umquhill Queen Mary of worthie memorie, in the year of God 1562 yeirs; and be his Hienes' umquhill dearest Father King James the Sixth of worthie memorie, be an act of his Parliament holdin in the year of God I^m vi^c and seventeen years: As likewise, that his Hienes said umquhill dearest father of worthie memorie, having consideration and respect that the means of the saids auld rents and duties, being greatly diminished and impairit be diverse alienations and impropriations and other dilapidations of the same, was naways able nor sufficient to intertain, in ony competent manner or measor, the masters and members of the said University and Colledge, as the same was first foundit: Thairfore his Hienes' said umquhill dearest father of worthie memorie, of his Majestie's princilie love, liberalitie, and affection quhilks he had to learning and vertue, and to the mantenance and increas therof within this realme, gave, disponit, united and annexit to the said University and College of Auld Aberdene, with special consent and assent of all having instrast, the kirks, teynds, lands, annualrents after specifiet, &c. viz. All and haile the parsonage and vicarage of Saint Machar, called the Deanry of the Cathedral Kirk of Aberdene, with the haile lands, fruits, teynds, rents, emoluments and duties pertaining and belonging therto; all and haile the parsonage of Methlik, Furvie, Petterkirk, called Spittle or the Sub-Chantory of Aberdene, with the haile manses, gleibs, lands, rents and duties of the saids kirks respective, all lyand within the Diocis of St. Andros and Aberdene respective: Togidder also with all and sundry kirk-lands, teynds, annualrents, feu-farms, manses, gleibs, houses, biggings, yards and others, fruits, rents and emoluments quhilk pertaint of before to the Friars Carmaletes of Banff, the chaplanaries of Westhal and Fallaroul, the chaplanries of Saint Magdalens altar, with all and sundry kirk-lands, teinds, annualrents, feu-farms, manses, gleibs, houses, biggings, and all other fruits, rents, emoluments and dutys quhatsomever quhilks pertainit of before to the saids chaplanrys, or to the auld chaplains of the said University and Colledge of Auld Aberdene: Togidder with all other lands, houses, biggings, provents, teinds, annualrents, feu-farms, manses, gleibs, tittles, richts, jurisdictions and others quhatsomever, pertaining and addebtit to the said Colledge, Masters, Regents, Bursars and Members therof, either given and grantit be his Hienes' said umquhill dearest father, King James the Sixth of worthie memorie, or any others his Hienes' most noble progenitors and pridecessoris, Kings and Queens of Scotland, their Regents or Gouvernours for the time, or be the Bishop of Aberdene of guide memorie, or be ony others at any time of before, whilks the said College and University has possesst, or any ways might possess, as in his Hienes' said umquhill darrest father of worthie memorie his donations, giits, dispositions and mortifications therof at more lenth is containt: Whilks last mortifications and donations, grantit be his Hienes' said umquhill darrest father of worthy memorie, to the said University and College, were likewise ratifiet be him, be an act of his said Parliament haldin in the said year of God 1617 years. And our Soverane Lord, following the worthie example of his Hienes' most noble progenitors in their guid affection and love of learning, and vertuous education of the youth within this kingdom, and being willing, be all means possible, sua far as lys in his Majestie's power, to promote vertue, advance the said University and College of Auld Aberdene, and corroborat the richts, tittles, and securities therof, sua that the same may be more and more floorish in learning, discipline, and guid manners: Thairfoir our said Soverane Lord, with advyse and consent of the Estaits and haile body of this present Parliament, Ratifieas, allows, approves, and for his Hienes and his successoris, perpetually Confirms, all and sundry the forsaids auld foundations of the saids University and College of Auld Aberdene, with the haile richts, tittles, privileges, immunitys, exemptions, jurisdictions, freedoms, and liberties of the samyn, and the haille forsaids donations and mortifications of kirks and benefices, patronages, personages, vicarages therof, lands, feu farms, annualrents, and quhatsomever others emoluments or duties grantit and giftit to the said University and College, either be his Hienes' said umquhile dearest father of worthie memorie, or any others his Hienes' Most Noble progenitors, Kings and Queens of Scotland, their Regents or Governours for the time, or be the said Bishops of Aberdene, or any others, in all and sundry the heids, poynts, articles, clauses, circumstances, and conditions therein containt, and after the forms and teners therof in all poynts; and wills, grants, and declares, that the said University and College sall injoy the same, intromit with and uplift the haile lands, teinds, fruits, rents, annualrents, chaplanrys, and others quhatsomever, above specifit, pertaining and belonging thereto, and also all other privileges, immunities, freedoms, and exemptions, quhilks at ony time the saids University and College, or ony other University or College within or without this realme bruiks or enjoys, or has bruiked and enjoyt in ony time bygone, or may bruik and enjoy it by vertue of their rights and donations grantit unto them heretofore. And that this present ratification of the said rights specially and generally above written, is and sall be of great strength, force, and effect, as if the said haile richts were all at length specially and particularly herein containt and insert; notwithstanding the samin be not sua done; whairanent our said Soverane Lord and Estaits of Parliament has dispensit, and be thir presents dispensis for ever. And because the Deanry and Sub-Chantory of Aberdene, with the personage of Methlik, are unitit, annexit, and incorporate to the said University and College, the said kirks and personages being benefices and members of the Chaptor of the cathedral kirk of Aberdene, and his Majesty being naways willing that the said chaptor be hurt, impairit, or deprivit of ony of the auld members and privileges thereof; therefore our said Soverane Lord, with advyse and consent forsaid, ratifys and approves the statute and ordinance maid be his Royal Father of glorious memorie in his said Parliament haldin at Edinburgh the said yeir of God 1617 yeirs, ordaining that the Principall of the said College for the time shall in all time coming be Dean of Aberdene, and that the Sub-Principall of the said College shall be Sub-Chantor of Aberdene, and that the eldest Regent of the said College shall be persoune of

Methlik: They representing at the least the forsaids Canons, and having their places in Chapter in giving voits and suffrages, and subscriving of tacks, infeftments, and other writs, in all and sundry the heids, points, clauses, articles, circumstances, and conditions therein containt, and after the form and tenor thereof, in all points; provyding always, that the said College and members thereof make and provide sufficient stipends and provisions for the ministers actually serving the Cure at the said kirks quhilk are not already sufficiently providit. Extract furth of buiks of Parliament, &c.

J. Hay, *Clericus Registri.*

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(18.)—Signature for a Charter by K. Charles I., uniting the two Colleges of Aberdeen into the Caroline University, &c.—15th Jan. 1642.

Charles R.

10 January 1642.

Our Soveran Lord, Considering that the estatis of Bischopricks and benefites thairof, are, be the lawis and actis of parliament of this kingdome, abolished and supprest, and therby the fruitis and rentis perteining thairto ar fallen in his Majestie's handis and at his Majestie's disposing; and his Majestie, out of his religious and pious dispositione, being resolved to apply sutch pairt of the rentis of the said bischopricks and benefits thairof as sall be found necesser for the help and suplie of the Universities and Colleges within this his Majestie's antient kingdome, whilk are the seminaries of pietie and religioune, Wes pleased to give warrand to certane of his Majestie's nobilitie and uthers, to survey and take notice of the present estait of the University of Old Aberdene, and King's College thairof, and als of the New College of Aberdene, callit Merschall Colledge, and what wis requisit for supplie and helpe of the samyn in tyme coming: wha after tryall hes maid report to his Majestie, be the whilk it is fund that by and attour the present rents therof, the competent maintinance in a ressonable way to the professors and fundit persones of the saids Universities and Colledges forsaid respective, will amont to the soume of five hunderethe pundis sterling or thairby, and his Majestie being grasciouslye pleased in some measur to supplie the saidis Colledges be disponning and mortifeing to thame the haill fruitis and rents of the lait Bischops of Aberdene in maner efter specifeit: Thairfore his Majestie, with advyse and consent of his Hienes' trest Cusings and Counsellors, John Erle of Loudoun Lord Terrinziane and Machlane, Heighe Chancellor of this realme, Archbald Marquise of Argyle Erle of Kintyre Lord Cambell and Lorne, William Erle of Glencairne Lord Kilmauers, Sir James Carmichell of that ilk, Knyht, theasurer deput, and als with advys and consent of the remanent Lords Comissioners of his Majestie's Exchequer of this his Hienes' said kingdome, Ordaines ane charter to be maid, past, and expede under his Majestie's great seall in dew and competent forme, uniting and erecting, lykas his Majestie be thir presents units and erects, the saidis Colledges of Old and New Aberdene, in an Universitie, to be callit in all tyme cuming King Charles' Universitie off Aberdeine; and giving, granting, founding, mortefeing, and disponeing, lykas his Majestie, with advyse and consent forsaid, be thir presents, gives, grantis, foundes, and mortefies and dispones, to the said Universitie of Old Aberdene, consisting of the saids Colledges of Old and New Aberdene, now unit in ane joynt Universitie, and to the principall, professors, regents, and uther members of the said joynt Universitie, according to the descriptioune after specifeit, viz. tua pairtis to the use of the said Old Colledge, and ane third pairt to the use of the said New Colledge, of all and sundrie the few-maills, few-fermes, coynes, customes, and uther rents and deweties of the lands, barronies, and uthers efter specifeit, perteining of before to the lait Bischoprick of Aberdene, (viz.) the few-maills, few-fermes, coynes, customes, deuties, and uther deweties of the landis and barronies of Aberdeen, and of the lands and barronies of Murthill, Fetterneir, Clett, Tullanissle, Daviot, Rayne, and Berss, all lyand within the sheriffdom of Aberdeen, and of the lands and baronies of Fordyce, lyand within the shrefdome of Banffe, and of the landis and barronies of Mortlache, lyand within the shrefdome of , and of the aikers of the old toune of Aberdine, and of all uther landis, tenementis, houss, and uther whatsumevir whilk pertenit of before to the said lait Bischoprick of Aberdene, togidder with the few-maills, few-deweties, and uther deweties, of all and whatsumevir salmond fischingis and nets of the samyne upone the water of Die and Done, perteining to the said Bischoprick; togidder als with all and sundrie the personages and viccarage, teyndis of the kirk of Sant Maucher, and Sanct Nicoles, and of all uther kirks and parochines that perteinit to the said Bischoprick; togidder with the teyndis of all and sundrie salmond fischingis, and uthers fischingis in the saidis waters of Die and Done, or within the saids or other places elsquhair, that perteinit of before to the said Bischoprick; togider with all uther fruitis, teyndis, kirkis, rentis, and uthers whatsumevir, provydit to the said Bischoprick temporalitie or spiritualitie of the samyne, or quhairof the lait Bischope of Aberdene, and thare predicessors hes bein in possessione at ony tyme bygane, with full power to the said principall, professors, regents, and uthers members of the said Universitie now present, and thair successors in all tyme coming, be thameselffis and thair comon factors and comissioners, and uthers in thair names, to uplift, resave, and intromett with all and sundrie the forsaid few-maills, few-fermes, coynes customes, and uther deweties of the forsaid landis and barronies, salmond fischingis, and uthers above specifit; with the pertinentis, teyndis, and teynd-deweties respective above specifit, according to the devision forsaid, viz. tua pairtis therof to the said old Colledge, and ane third pairt therof to the said new Colledge, and that of the cropt and zeir of God 1641 zeires, and zeirlie and termelie in tyme coming, at the termes of payment therof uset and wount: And iff neid beis, to convein, call, follow, and persew for the forsaid few-maills, teynds, and uthers forsaids, before whatsumevir judge or judges competent, as accords; and to reduce and annul all rightes whatsumevir of the foresaid landis, teyndis, and uthers foresaid, upon the irritant clauses therof, and upon whatsumevir uther ground competent of the laws, as accords; and als to sett tacks of the foresaid teyndes whilk hes beine sett in tack of before, at the expyrie of the tacks zet standing and not outrunned, and for payment of valued teynd and worth of the samyne, and for no les tacks dewetie zeirlie. Lykas his Majestie declares all tacks of any pairt of the saids rent, teynds, and others forsaid, now foundit and mortified to the said Universitie, to be sett for any les deweties nor the just worthe and valuation therof, to be null, and of nane availl, *ipso facto*, be way of exceptione or reply, without any declarator to follow therupon: And to the effect the worthe and valued teynd of the foresaid kirks and patronages mortified to the said Universitie, may be certainlie knowen; thairfore, his Majestie wills and ordaines the said principall, professors, and regents of the said Universitie, to caus value the teynds of the forsaids kirks, so farre as is non valued, before the Comissionares appoyntit or to be appoyntit be his Majestie, with consent of the estates; and als ordaines thame to provyd, or caus be provydit, constant modifiet stipend to the minister serving the cure at the saids kirks, conforme to the actis maid or to be maid thereanent, and that furth of the teyndis of thair awin paroches allenarlie: And his Majestie wills and ordaines, that the saids few-maills, few-fermes, teyndes, and uthers forsaids, sall be distribut

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Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order I.

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among the severall maisters, principall, professors, regentes, and uthers fornamet persones and members of the said Universitie, and both Colledges thairof, now unit in ane joynt Universitie, as said is, viz. tuo pairtis therof to the said Old Colledge, and the third part to the said New Colledge, at and be the syht of the Comissars and Visiters appoyntit or to be appoyntit be his Majestie or his successors, for visiting of the said Universitie and Colledges thereof respective forsaid: And his Majestie wills and ordaines, that lettres of horning and poynding be direct, be deliverance of the Lordes of his Majestie's Counsall and Sessione, in favors and at the instance of the saids principall, professors, and regents of the said Universitie and Colledges therof respective forsaid, present and to come, againe all and whatsumevir fewars, fermorars, tenentis, tacksmen, and uthers whatsumevir, adebtit in payment of the said fewars, few-maills, teyndis, tenendries, and uthers forsaids, and that of the cropt and zere of God Jm vjc and fourtie-ane zeires, and zeirlie and termlie in tyme coming. And becaus the said Universitie of Old Aberdeine, and King's Colledge thairof, is for the present in debt, and stands in neid lykwayis of reparatioune, both in ruffe, laid, sklait works, lofting, and uthers pairtis therof, and hes not ane sufficient Librarie; Thairfor it is hereby specially provydit, that the just third pairt of the haill foresaid fruites, rents, and uthers forsaids, now mortified to the said Universitie, with the haill benefite of all vacand places, or that sall happen to vake without the said Old Colledge, except of humanitie, sall be zeirlie, and ilk zere efter the dait heirof, uplifit, imployit, and applyit for putting the said Universitie out of debt, and for a full repairing of the said Old Colledge in ruffe, laid, sklait work, lofting, and uther plaices neccessar, and for furnessing ane competent librarie therto, ay and untill the fabrick of the said Colledge be fullie repairet, freed of debt, and furnishet with ane competent librarie, as said is. It is alwayis declairit, that thir presentis ar grantit with exceptioune and reservatioune to Mr. James Sandilands, Comissar of Aberdone, and lait Clerk of the Generall Assemblie, of the soume of tua thousand tua hunderethe fyftie-thrie pundis Scotis money, dew to him be the lait Arschbischopes and Bischopis of this Kingdome, and restand unpayit be them of certane zeires bygane, for his fie of the clerkschipe of the said Generall Assemblie, and that to be payit to him forth of the first and reddeist of the few-maills, few-fermes, and uthers rents above specifiit, perteining to the said Bischoprick of Aberdeine, of the cropes and zeir of God, Jm vjc and fourtie-ane, and Jm vjc and fourtie-tuo zeires, according to the signatur past therupon; the burden therof sall proportionallie ly on the said Old Colledge of Aberdeine, for the tua parts therof, and on the said New Colledge of Aberdein for the third pairt therof. And his Majestie wills and declaires, that thir presentis sall be a sufficient warrand to the Derectors of his Majestie's Chancellarie to wreat out ane charter on thir presentis, to the Great Seall and to his Majestie's heighe Chancellor, for appending of his said seall, without passing of any uther sealls or registres. Given at Halyruidhous, the aucht of November, Jm vjc and fourtie-ane zeiries. It is hereby specially provydit, that the mortificationne above written, is and sall by lyable to the tenour of the act of the Exchequer, maid theranent, of the dait the fyftene day of Januarij, the zeir of God Jm vjc and fourtie-tua zeirs.

(*Sic subscribitur*)

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| Loudoun, *Cancellarius.* | Mr. Alex. Gibsone, Durie. |
| Archbald Marques of Argyle. | Sir Thomas Hop. |
| Glancarne. | J. Hamiltoune. |
| J. Carmichaell. | J. Balconiye. |
| J. Fletcher. | Craighall. |

Please your Sacred Majestie. This containes ane Unioun and Erectioune of the two Colledges of Aberdeine, viz. the Ould Colledge therof, and the New Colledge called Marischall Colledge, uniting and erecting the samyne in ane joynt Universitie, to be callit, in all tyme coming, King Charles his Universitie; and containes ane mortificatioune to the said Universitie, of the haill few-maills, few-fermes, teinds, and uthers rents perteining to the Bischoprick of Aberdene, viz. to the said Old Colledge the tuo pairt, and to the New Colledge the third pairt thereof; to be distributit amongst the Professors and founded personnes, be your Majestie's Comissioners and Visitors; and reserving 2253 pounds for payement of the bygane fies, aughtand be the Bischopis to the Clerk of the Generall Assemblie.

(*Sic subscribitur*) Sir Thomas Hop.

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(19.)—Ratification of the Mortification of the Rents of the Bishoprick of Aberdeen to the College. —Dated 17th November 1641.

17 November 1641.

In the Parliament haldine at Edinburghe the sevintene day of November, the yeir of God Jm vjc fourtie-ane yeirs, our Soverane Lord and estaittis of parliament, Considering, that forsameikill as it hathe pleased his Sacred Majestie, out of his royall zeall and fatherlie affectione to the grouth and incres of religioun within this his Majestie's ancient and native kingdome, be his signature of mortificatioune, daittit the aucht day of November instant, to uneit and erect the tua Colledgeis of Aberdene, viz. the old Colledge thairof, and the new, callit Marischellis Colledge, in ane joynt Universitie, to be callit in all tyme cumming King Charles' Universitie, and to found, mortifie, and dispone to the saidis Colledgeis, and to the principallis, professoris, regentis, and uther memberis of the said Universitie and Colledgeis thairof, the haill few-maillis, few-fermes, teynds, and uther rentis that pertenit of before to the lait Bishoprick of Aberdene, temporalitie and spiritualitie thairof, as followis: viz. tua partis thairof to the said old College, and ane third pairt to the said new Colledge, to be distribut among the Professoris and foundit personis of the said Universitie be his Majestie's Commissionaris and Visitoris appointit or to be appointit for that effect, in maner at lenthe specifeit in the said signature: Whairfore his Majestie and Estaittis of Parliament ratifeis, approveis, and confirmes the foresaid Signature and Mortificatioune, with the chartour to follow thairupon, in all and sundry heidis, artickellis, and circumstanceis thairof; and willis and grantis, and for his Majestie and his successoris, with consent of the estaittis of parliament, decernis and ordainis this present confirmatioune to be also sufficient and effectual to the principallis, professoris, regentis, and uther memberis of the said Joynt Universitie now present, and their successoris in tyme cumyng, as gif the foresaid signature and chartour of mortificatioune following thairupoune wer word be word insert herein: Whareanent, and with all that may follow thairupoune, his Majestie and estaittis of parliament dispenss for ever; and farder, hes dissolveit, and be thir presenttis dissolveis, all and sundrie the few-maillis, few-fermis, teyndis, teynd-dewteis and utheris mentionat in the said Signature from his Majestie's croune and patrimonie thairof, and fra the Bischoprick of Aberdene, and fra all uther beneficies quhatsumever whairunto the samene were annexit of before; and suppress and extinguischeis the name and memorie of the said Bischoprick of Aberdene in all tyme cummyng, to the effect the foresaidis few-maillis, few-fermis, teyndis, teynd-dewteis, and

utheris foresaidis that belongit to the said lait Bischoprick of before, may remaine with the principallis, professoris, regentis, and uther memberis of the said Joynt Universitie of Aberdene, callit King Charles' Universitie, as ane testimonie of his Majestie's favour, perpetualie in all tyme cummyng; exceptand alwayis furth of thir presentis the teyndis, parsonage, and vicarage of the kirk of Sanct Nicholas, with the right of patronage of the said kirk, done in favouris of the provost, bailleis, and counsall of the burghe of Aberdene, and thair successors, to the whilk the said Mortificatioune, nor thir presenttis, sall naways be extendit; reserveing also to the Erll Marschall, and his successoris, his right of presentatioune of the principall and regentis of the said Colledge Marschall, and uthir rightis and priviledgis perteining to him and his predicessoris be the first foundatioune and erectioune of the said Colledge.—Extractum de Libris actorum parliamenti, per me dominum Alexandrum Gibsone juniorem de Durie, Clericum rotulorum registri ac consilii. S. D. N. Regis sub meis signo et subscriptione manualibus.

17 November 1641.

(*Sic Subscribitur*) Alex. Gibsone, *Cl. Reg.*

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(20.)—Commission by King Charles, or Gift of the Bishop's House, to the Principal.—Dated 4th Oct. 1641.

Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britane, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith: To all and sundrie our liedges and subjects whom it effeirs, to whose knowledge thir our letters shall come, Greeting: Wit ye us, understanding that the late Bishop's house of Aberdene, in the tyme of these bygone troubles, has been ruined and made inhabitable, and that the principall of our College there has as yet no house for the residence of his family within that our citie; Therefore, that the said house may be inhabited, or keeped from farther ruine, to have given and granted, likeas we be thir our letters give and grant, the use of the said house to the said Principall, together with the yaird and waire belonging thereto. And be thir presents ordaines the entrie thereto to begin at the terme of Martinmas nixt, in the instant yeare of God Jm vjc fourtie and ane years, to be possessed be him thereafter during our pleasure, after the forme and tenor of thir our letters, in all poynts. Given under our privie seall, at our palace of Haliroodhouse, this fourth day of October, the yeare of God Jaivic fourtie-ane years.

4 October 1641.

*Per Signaturam Manus S. D. N. Regis supra signatam.*

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(21.)—Carta per Carolum Regem, in Favorem Divinitatis Professoris in Academiâ et Universitate Veteris Aberdoniæ, Terrarum, &c. de Cairntraidlin, &c.—Dat. 12 Martii 1642.

Carolus, Dei Gratiâ Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fideique Defensor, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, Clericis et Laicis, Salutem: Sciatis, nos cum avizamento et consensu prædilectorum et fidelium nostrorum consanguineorum et consiliariorum, Joannis, Comitis de Loudoun, Domini Terrinzeane et Mauchline etc. magni regni nostri Scotiæ Cancellarii; Archibaldi, Marchionis Argadie, Comitis de Kintyre, Domini Campbell de Lorne etc. Willielmi, Comitis de Glencarne, Domini Kilmauris etc. Joannis, Comitis de Lindsay, Domini Parbroith &c. necnon fidelis nostri consiliarii, Domini Jacobi Carmichaell, de eodem Militis Baronetti, nostri Thesaurarii deputati, Commissionariorum nostrorum per nos pro Thesaurario nostro infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ constitutorum, ac cum avizamento et consensu reliquorum Dominorum Commissionariorum scacarii nostri ejusdem regni nostri Scotiæ, Dedisse, concessisse, disposuisse, fundasse, mortificasse, et hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ confirmasse, tenoreque ejusdem dare, concedere, disponere, fundare, mortificare, ac, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo confirmare dilecto nostro, magistro Adamo Barclay, professori divinitatis in Academiâ et Universitate nostrâ Veteris Aberdon., suisque successoribus, divinitatis professoribus, in eâdem Academiâ et Universitate, Totas et Integras villam et terras de Cairntraidlin, cum molendino earundem, vocat. Scotis Milne, terris molendinariis, multuris, et lie Knavschippis hujusmodi, cumque domibus, ædificiis, hortis, toftis, croftis, *lie outsettis, insettis,* moris, marresiis, communitatibus, partibus, pendiculis et pertinen. suis quibuscunque (Exceptâ caudâ seu fine de lie Horniehauch, jacentem borealiter extenden. ut æstimatur, ad seminationem octo vel decem bollarum avenarum, per Dominum Willielmum Forbes de Craigievar, militem Baronettum, limitan. merchian. effodien. schinden. et dividen. a prædictis terris mortificatis, pro evasione ulterioris damni seu præjudicii per incursionem et inundationem aquæ de Don super aliis suis terris) Jacen. infra parochiam de Kinellar et vicecomitatum nostrum de Aberdein; Quæquidem villæ, terræ, molendinum, terræ molendinariæ, multuræ, aliaque suprascript, cum pertinentibus ut præmittitur jacentibus, perpriùs ad quondam magistrum Willielmum Forbes de Craigievar et dictum Dominum Willielmum Forbes nunc de Craigievar, militem Baronettum, ejus filium, hæreditariè pertinuerunt, et ab illis emptæ, conquæstæ et acquisitæ fuerunt per quondam Patricium, olim Aberdoniæ Episcopum, et Moderatores fratresque ministerii presbyteriorum provinciæ Aberdonensis, pro summâ decem mille librarum usualis monetæ dicti regni nostri Scotiæ, per illos contributâ, collectâ et mortificatâ, ac ab iis persolutâ dicto quondam magistro Willielmo Forbes et Domino Willielmo Forbes, ejus filio, pro hæreditario jure prædictarum terrarum aliarumque suprascript., pro sustentatione professoris divinitatis in dictâ Academiâ et Universitate nostrâ Veteris Aberdoniæ omni tempore futuro, modo et formâ in mortificatione et aliis scriptis, juribus et securitatibus desuper confect. mentionat. et content. Quæquidem etiam omnes et singulæ prædictæ villæ, terræ, molendinum, terræ molendinariæ, aliaque præscript. cum pertinen. per præfatum Dominum Willielmum Forbes suosque procuratores, ejus nomine ad hunc effectum specialiter constitutos, et literas suas patentes, purè et simpliciter per fustim et baculum, ut moris est, debitè et legitimè resignatæ fuerunt, cum omni jure, titulo, interesse, jurisclameo, proprietate et possessione, quæ seu quas dictus Dominus Willielmus Forbes, hæredes sui vel successores, in et ad easdem, vel ad aliquam earundem partem, habuerunt, habent, aut quovismodo in futurum habere, clamare, vel prætendere poterint, In manibus dictorum dominorum commissionariorum prædict., plenariam potestatem et commissionem nostram resignationis nostro nomine recipiendi, novaque infeofamenta desuper concedendi, haben., terrarum aliorumque infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ de nobis immediate tent., tanquam in manibus nostris immediato superiore earundem, In favorem proque hoc nostro novo infeofamento hujusmodi per nos nostrosque commissionarios antedictos nostro nomine potestatem nostram ut dictum est haben., nostro sub magno sigillo, prænominato magistro Adamo Barclay, nunc professori divinitatis in dicta Academiâ et Universitate Veteris Aberdoniæ, suisque successoribus inibi divinitatis professoribus existen., desuper in debitâ et competenti formâ, ut congruit, Dando et concedendo, sub provisionibus et conditionibus subscript. viz. Ut professor omni tempore affuturo eligetur viz. omni virtutis genere imbutus, et qualificatus, tam respectu vitæ quam doctrinæ, ubi reperiri possit, sine ullo alio respectu habito ad ejus generationem, locum residentiæ, vel educationis. Inquisitores vel exami-

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Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order I.

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natores, electores et admissores dicti professoris omni tempore affuturo (quandocunque vacabitur locus) erint viz. Moderator synodi provincialis Aberdoniæ, cum duobus commissionariis ab unoquoque presbyterio ejusdem ad hunc effectum ab iisdem presbyteriis eligendis, cum primario Academiæ et Universitatis Veteris Aberdoniæ pro tempore, unà cum alterâ personâ collegiatâ dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis, a cæteris collegiatis personis ejusdem eligendâ, et decano facultatis theologicæ dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis Veteris Aberdoniæ, vel uno alio virtute præditissimo ejusdem facultatis, ad hunc effectum ab eâdem facultate eligendo: Et ut omnes personæ antedict. habeant voces decisivas, et potestatem etiam deprivandi eundem professorem, cum justa occasio sese contigerit; Et dicta professio incompatibilis erit cum aliquo alio officio in ecclesiâ, scolâ, vel republica; et si ita contigerit, tunc et in eo casu locus professionis ipso facto vacabit, et immediatè post vacationem dictæ professionis, ob quamcunque justam occasionem, dictus Moderator Synodi provincialis Aberdonensis, pro tempore, infra viginti dies immediatè postea sequen., congregabit cum cæteris inquisitoribus vel examinatoribus et electoribus antedict.; quo vero deficiente, moderator presbyterii Aberdonensis; quo etiam deficiente, decanus facultatis dict. Academiæ et Universitatis congregabit cum dictis inquisitoribus vel examinatoribus et electoribus intra alios viginti dies; et locus in quo congregabunt erit templum Academiæ et Universitatis nostræ Veteris Aberdoniæ; et ibidem ordinabunt proclamationem edictorum fieri per omnes partes doctrinâ præclaras infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ "Viri literati et virtutibus imbuti invitantur, qui sese cupiunt offerre, et examinationi pro eodem vacante loco subjicere, ut idem locus detur digniori et aptissimo:" et dicti inquisitores vel examinatores, et electores antedict., inquisitionem vel examinationem, et admissionem, cum omni instantiâ et diligentiâ prosequentur, uti Deo reddent rationem; et articuli inquisitionis vel examinationis erint in particularibus subsequentibus viz. Primo, de scientiâ dicti professoris in Hebræâ et Græcâ linguis; in quibus Sacræ Scripturæ prius scribebantur: Secundo, ut habeat bonam et promptam Latinam dictionem: Tertio, ut bene versatus sit in ecclesiasticis et humanis historiis, in quantum conducent ad ejus professionem: Quarto, ut sit bene versatus in omnibus contraversiis religionis, et ad hunc effectum, aliqua specialis contraversia religionis ei designetur a prædictis inquisitoribus vel examinatoribus, super quam exercitium dabit, et positiones ac disputationes sustinebit: Quinto, ut bene sit in philosophiâ exercitatus: Sexto, ut bene sit perlectus in Sacris Scripturis, et possit solvere omnia dubia ad easdem spectantia, sicut Deus easdem ipse revelavit: Et generaliter, ut possit omnibus inquisitoribus seu examinatoribus in omnibus punctis requisitis in tali professore satisfacere; et ut sit in fide integer, et ut possit sanâ doctrinâ repugnantes convincere. Locus autem professionis erit Academia nostra Veteris Aberdoniæ, in quâ incorporabitur; et locus domicilii professoris erit domus et habitaculum mortificatum a magistro Joanne Forbes de Cors. Professor, omni tempore admissionis, tenebitur sustinere antedictum domicilium, in omnibus punctis, suis propriis sumptibus et expensis, sicuti appretiabitur illi tempore sui introitûs; et ad hunc effectum, statuitur ut dictum domicilium visitetur per moderatorem presbyterii Aberdonensis, ministrum Veteris Aberdonensis, et primarium dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis, unoquoque biennio, ut nulli afficiatur detrimento, et secundùm eorum visitationem professor tenebitur et astringetur restituere idem ad eundem statum in quo repertum fuit, si ullo afficiatur detrimento; et hoc sub pœnâ deprivationis. Professor docebit spatio horæ, dimidio ejusdem in vocali suo sermone, alterum dimidium horæ dictitando; et hoc bis in unaquâque hepdomadâ, viz. die Martis et die Veneris ante meridiem, annuatim incipien. primo die Martis mensis Octobris, et usque ad ultimum diem Martis mensis Julii persistens, et intra quadriennium docebit totum theologiæ positivum corpus, et gravissimas maximique momenti controversias inter ecclesias reformatas et Papisticam seu Romanam, et inter easdem, ecclesiam reformatam et Lutherianos; et deteget et refutabit errores Arminianorum, et in scripta dabit theologiæ studiosis, ad finem uniuscujusque contraversiæ, summam ejusdem, et quodcunque expediens arbitrabitur a dictis inquisitoribus vel examinatoribus, electoribus et admissoribus: et faciet ut discipuli sui, hepdomatim, habeant privata exercitia de aliquâ religionis contraversiâ, et Sacrâ Scripturâ, et mensales in eâdem disputationes; quorum et ad quæ ipse erit præses et auditor. Professor, tempore admissionis, juramento fidelitatis nobis sese obstringet, et solenne dabit juramentum curaturum et vigilaturum erga discipulos suos, ut sancti vivant, et in cognitiâ crescant. Professor subjicietur censuræ uniuscujusque synodi provincialis Aberdonensis; et providetur per tenorem præsentis cartæ nostræ, quod nullum annuum redditum, *lie an vel annat*, habebit, sed solum stipendium totidem terminorum et annorum, pro quibus actualiter curam gerit et serviet. Item tempore vacationis antedict. professionis loci, redditus terrarum prædictarum eidem mortificat. levabitur et intromittetur per ministrum Veteris Aberdoniæ et moderatorem presbyterii Aberdonen., pro tempore, qui pro eodem redditu provinciali sinodo Aberdonensi respondere tenebuntur; et, cum avisamento dicti sinodi, aliquo pio usui convertetur et applicabitur. Scripta et evidentiæ dictarum terrarum, et mortificatio earundem, custodientur et servabuntur in cistâ cartariâ prædict. Academiæ et Universitatis Veteris Aberdonensis, ibidem remanen. Et omnibus quorum interest, prout de jure congruit, patefiant, et antedicta Academia seu Universitas eadem scripta et evidentias exhibituræ astringentur et tenebuntur, ita ut in professoris præsentis et futuri non sit nec erit potestate disponere nec dilapidare dictum redditum, pro eo et suis successoribus mortificatum, prout autentica instrumenta desuper suscepta, in manibus magistri Roberti Petri, notarii publici, latius proportant. Tenendas et habendas, totas et integras prædict. villam et terras de Cairnetraidlen, cum molendino, terris molendinariis, astrictis multuris, *et lie Knavschippis*, earundem domibus, ædificiis, hortis, toftis, croftis, *lie outsettis*, *insettis*, moris, marresiis, communitatibus, partibus, pendiculis et pertinentibus suis, ut præmittitur jacen., (except. ut supra excipitur) prænominato professori divinitatis, suisque successoribus, divinitatis professoribus in dictâ Academiâ et Universitate Veteris Aberdoniæ, de nobis et successoribus nostris in purâ et liberâ eleemosinâ imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas, prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine, in domibus, ædificiis, vastis, planis, moris, marresiis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, rivolis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, molendinis, multuris, et eorum sequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus, piscationibus, petariis, turbariis, carbonibus, carbonariis, cuniculis, cuniculariis, columbis, columbariis, fabrilibus, brasinis, brueriis et genestis, silvis, nemoribus et virgultis, lignis, tignis, lapicidiis, lapide et calce, cum curiis et earum exitibus, herezeldis, bludewettis, amerciamentis, et mulierum merchetis, cumque communi pasturâ, liberoque introitu et exitu, ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis suis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficuis, asiamentis, ac justis suis pertinen. quibuscunque, tam non nominat. quam nominat., tam subtus terrâ quam supra terram, procul et prope, ad prædict. terras, molendinum, aliaque prædict. cum pertinen. spectan., seu justè spectare valen. quomodolibet in futurum. liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, benè et in pace, sine aliquâ revocatione, contradictione, impedimento aut obstaculo quocunque. Reddendo inde annuatim, dictus professor divinitatis, suique successores, divinitatis professores in dictâ Academiâ et Universitate Veteris Aberdoniæ, nobis et successoribus nostris, eorum quotidianas preces ad Deum

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Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order I.

12 March 1642.

pro salute et prosperitate nostrâ, posteritatis nostræ et successorum nostrorum imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, huic præsenti nostræ mortificationi magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcepimus: Testibus, prædilectis nostris consanguineis et consiliariis, Joanne, Comite de Loudoun, Domino Terrinzeane et Mauchline, etc. nostro Cancellario; Jacobo, Marchione de Hamiltoun, Comite Arranie et Cantabrigiæ, Domino Aven. et Inverdaill, etc. Willielmo, Mariscalli Comite, Domino Keith et Altrie, regni nostri Mariscallo; Roberto, Comite de Roxbrughe, Domino Ker de Cesfuird et Cavertoun, etc. nostri secreti sigilli custode; Willielmo, Comite de Lanerk, Domino Mauchinschyre et Pomont, etc. nostro Secretario; dilectis nostris familiaribus Consiliariis, Dominis Alexandro Gibsoune juniore de Durie, nostrorum rotulorum registri et consilii clerico, Joanne Hamiltoun de Orbiestoun, nostræ justiciariæ clerico, et Joanne Scott de Scottistarbett, nostri cancellarii directore, militibus. Apud Edinburgum, duodecimo die mensis Martii, anno Domini Millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo secundo, et anno regni nostri decimo septimo.

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(22.)—An Ordinance for the better Support of the Universities in Scotland, &c.—8th Aug. 1654.

8 August 1654.

His Highnes the Lord Protector, taking into consideration the great advantage which may redound to the people of this commonwealth, inhabiting in Scotland, that the Universities there should receive both countenance and encouragement, and be provided for with competent maintenance for the members of the said Universities, for the better training upp of youth in piety and good litterature, Doth ordaine, and be it ordained by his Highnes, by and with the consent of his Councell, that the superiorities of all and singular the lands belonging to the late Bishoprick of Galloway, Abbacy of Tungland, Priory of Whitehorne, and Abbacy of Glenluce, and all other lands annexed and appertaining to the said Bishoprick, together with all ffeu-fermes, ffeu-duties, kaines, customes, and casualties thereunto belonging, accrewing, or which shall accrew; as also the superiorities of the haill teinds, parsonage and viccaridge, teind-duties, and all other duties of all and sundry the churches and parishes of and belonging to the said late Bishoprick, Abbacy, or Priory, wherever the same lye, and by whatsoever name or designation the same be knowne (excepting the superiority of the Deanery of the Chaplin of Striveling), Be and are hereby, and shall from henceforth be adjudged, deemed, and taken to be given, graunted, doted, mortifyed, and disposed to the University of Glasgow, and the Principal, Professors, and Regents thereof, and their successors for ever, with power to the Principal, Professors, and Regents of the said University, present and in tyme to come, and their successors, to receive resignations, enter the ffeu-holders, tenants, and all others formerly called vassalls of the said late Bishoprick, Abbacy, and Priory, to their respective lands, by charters of resignation, confirmation, or otherwise to compound, transact, and receive fines and compositions for the same, and to do all and every other act and thing touching the same, as any superior or over-lord in Scotland may doe to their tenants and ffeu-holders, or others commonly called vassalls, according to law. And be it farther ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That for the better encouragement of Students in the said University, the sume of two hundred marks sterling yearly shall be paid out of the first and readiest of the customes of Glasgow, to the Principall, Professors, and Regents of the said University of Glasgow, and their successors for ever, or such person or persons as they shall from tyme to tyme appoint to receive the same, to be employed by them and their order for the education of pious and hopefull young men, and Students of Theologie and Philosophie, in the said University; and that the collectors and receivers of the said customes, for the time being, sall pay the said yearly sume of two hundred marks sterling, by quarterly payments accordingly, and shall be allowed the same upon their accompt,—the first payment to be made at or upon the first day of December next. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that the superioritys of the lands belonging to the late Bishoprick of Aberdeene (that is to say), the superiorities of the lands of Aberdeene, formerly called the Barony of Aberdeene, of the lands of Murchill, Fetternell, Clet, Tallienessell, Daviot, Reine and Birse, all lying within the sheriffdome of Aberdeene; as also the lands of Fordice and Murtlauch, lying within the sheriffdome of Bamffe, together with the superioritie of the Acres of Old Aberdeene, and of all other landes, tenements, houses, with the appurtenancies formerly belonging to the said late Bishopprick of Aberdeene, the ffeu-ffarmes, ffeu-duties, kaines, customes, casualities, teinds, parsonage and viccaridge teinds-dutyes, and all other duties of the lands, churches, and parishes aforesaid; together with other duties of the church of Maucher and Nicholas, and of all other kirkes and parishes which formerly belonged to the said Bishoprick; together with the tenths of the salmon-fishing, and other fishings upon the waters of Dee and Done, or on the sea, or any other places formerly belonging to the said Bishoprick; together with the whole fruits, teinds, church-rents, and other duties any way belonging to the temporality or spirituality of the said Bishopprick, Be given, granted, doted, and mortifyed to the said University of Aberdeene, the Principalls, Professors, Regents, and remanent members thereof, and their successors for ever, in manner following (that is to say), to the Colledge of Old Aberdeene two parts in three to be devided; and to the Colledge of New Aberdeene one-third part in three to bee devided; with power to the Principall, Professors, Regents, and remanent members of the said University, according to their proportion and division aforesaid, present and to come, and to their successors for ever, to receive resignations, enter the feu-holders, tenants, and all others formerly called vassalls of the said Bishopricke lands and other the premisses, by charters of resignation, confirmation, or otherwise; to compound, transact, and agree about the fines and compositions due for the same, and to receive and take upp the same, and to doe all and every other act and thing therein that any superior or over-lord in Scotland may doe to their feu-holders, tenants, and all others, commonly called vassalls, according to law in such cases: And in respect of the incompetency of the maintenance of the Masters, Professors, and other the members of the said University, and especially of the said Colledge of New Aberdeen, Be it ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that the sume of two hundred marks sterling by the yeare, out of the first and readiest of the customes of Aberdeen, shall be from henceforth paid unto the Principall, Professors, and others the members of the said University, and their successors for ever, or to such person and persons as they shall from tyme to tyme appoint, to be paid quarterly, by even and equal portions, to be imployed for the augmentation of the provisions and maintenance of the Principalls, Professors, Regents, and remanent members of the said University of Aberdeene, in manner following (that is to say), two parts thereof to the said Colledge of New Aberdeene, and the other third part to the Colledge of Old Aberdeene; and that the collectors and receivers of the said customes, for the time being, shall pay the same accordingly, provided alwaies that the Principalls of either of the said Colledges shall have twice as much added to their provisions out of the said augmentation or yearly sume, as is added to the provision of other Professors and mem-

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bers of the respective Colledges,—the first payment to be made at or on the first day of December next, and soe from thenceforth quarterly, &c.

(Signed) HEN. SCOBELL, *Clerke of the Councell.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order I.

(23.)—Order for Payment of Augmentation to the College Stipends.—Dated 2d September 1654.—By the Commissioners of the Customes for Scotland.

2 September 1654.

Whereas his Highnesse, the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions therunto belonging, by an ordinance entituled, "An Ordinance for the better support of the Universities in Scotland, and encouragement of publique preachers there," hath enacted and ordeyned, that for the better encouradgement of Students in the Universityes of Aberdeene, that the summe of two hundred marks sterlinge by the yeare, out of the first and readyest of the customes of Aberdene, shall bee from henceforth payd unto the principalls, professors, and other the members of the sayd Universitie of Aberdeene, and theyr successors for ever, or to such person or persons as they shall from time to time appoint, to be payd quarterlie by even and equal portions, to be employed for the augmentation of the provisions and maintenance of the principallis, professors, regents and remanent members of the said Universitie of Aberdeene, in manner followinge, that is to saye, two third parts thereof to the Colledge of New Aberdeene, and the other third part to the Colledge of Ould Aberdeene, and that the collectors and receivers of the said customes, for the time beinge, shall paye the same accordinglye, the first payment to bee made at or uppon the first day of December next ensuinge the date hereof, and soe from thenceforth quarterlye, by even and equall portions.

By virtue of which Ordinance, wee doe hereby give power and authoritye to you, and doe hereby require you, from time to time (out of the first and readiest of the moneyes you shall receave for the customes of Aberdeene) to paye or cause to bee payd to the principalls, professors and regents of the University of Aberdeene, and theyr successors, or to such person or persons as they shall appoint to receave the same, the yearlye summe of two hundred marks sterlinge, wherof two third parts to the principall, professors, and regents of the Colledge of New Aberdeene, and the other third part to the principall, professors, and regents of the Colledge of Ould Aberdeene and theyr successors, or to such person or persons as they shall appoint to receave the same, by quarterlye payments, to bee by them employed as in the sayd ordinance is provyded, wherof the first payment to be made at or uppon the first day of December next ensuinge the date hereof, and soe quarterlie, in even and equall portions; provyded always, that from time to time you take a receipt of the principalls, professors, and regents of the sayd Universitie (or of such person or persons as they shall appoint to receave the same) for all such summe or summes of monye as you shall paye to them by vertue of this order; and for your soe doeing, this, with theyr receipts, shall be your sufficient warrant.—Given under our hands att Leith, the 2d of September 1654. (*Ita. Sub.*) JOH. SYLER.

*To the Collector of the Customes for Aberdeene and that precinct.*

RO. DALTONSTALL.

(24.)—Charter of Mortification in favour of the University of Aberdeen, of Superiorities, Lands, Teinds, &c., formerly belonging to the Bishoprick of Aberdeen, &c. Dated 18th June 1658.

18 June 1658.

Oliver, by the grace of God, Lord Protector of the Comonwalth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and domineones thereto belonging, To all men to whose knowledge this oure present Chartour sall come, Greetting: Be it known that We, by and with the consent of our Council, by ane act of the eighth of August, One thousand sex hundreth fiftie-four years, did grant, mortifie, and dispone, to the Universitie of Aberdene, and to the principall, professors, regents, and remanent members thereof, and their successors for ever, according to the divisione exprest in the said act, all and sundrie the superiorities, lands, teynds and others under repeitted: And We understanding that it is most necessarie to have the afoirsaid grant in there favors past under our Great Seall of Scotland, that Infeftment and Seasing may pas thereupon, in manner underwritten: Therefore We, with consent of the Commissioners of our Excheker, have given, grantit, disponed, and be this our present Chartour dotted and mortified, likeas wee, be the tenor thereof, give, grant, dispone, and for us and our successors perpetuallie dote and mortifie, to the said Universitie of Aberdene, and to the principall, professors, regents, and remanent members thereof, and to their successors for ever, according to the divisione of the afoirsaid act, viz. To the Colledge of Old Aberdene two pairts in thrid to be divyded, and to the Colledge of New Aberdene, one third pairt in thrie to be divydit, All and sundrie the superioritie of the lands belonging to the late Bishoprick of Aberdene: That is to say, the superioritie of the lands of Aberdene formerly called the Baronie of Aberdene, off the lands of Murthill, Fetterneir, Clett, Tillienessill, Daviote, Rehne and Birsse, all lyand in the sherrefedome of Aberdene; as also, the lands of Fordyce and Murtlauch, lyand within our shirrefedome of Bamff; togither with the superioritie of the Aikers of Old Aberdene, and of all other lands, tenements, and housses, with the pertinents, formerlie belonging to the late Bishoprick of Aberdene; the few-ferms, few-dueties, kaynes, customes, casualties, teynds, personage and vicarage teynd-dueties, and all other dueties of the lands, churches, and parochs afoirsaid; together with the other dueties of the church of Machir and Sanct Nicolas, and of all other churches and paroches which formerlie belonged to the said Bishoprick; togither with the teynds of the samond-fishing and other fishings upon the waters of Die and Don, or on the sea or any other places formerlie belonging to the said Bishoprick; togither with the haill fruits and teythes, church-rents, and all other dueties anywise belonging to the temporalitie or spiritualitie of the said Bishoprick: With power to the saids principalls, professors, and regents, and remanent members of the said Universitie present and to come, and there successors for ever, according to the divisione afoirsaid, to receave resignationes, enter the few-holders, tennents, and all others formerlie called the vassalles of the said Bishoprick lands and others, be due chartours of resignation, confirmation, or otherwayes; to compone, transact, and aggrie anent the fynes and compositions due for the same, and to receave and uptak the same, and to do all and sundry other acts and things therein that any Superior or Over-Lord in Scotland may do to the few-holders, tennents, and all others, formerlie called the vassalles, according to the law in such cases. And likewayes, Wee have given, granted, doted, mortified, and be this our present Chartour disponed, likeas wee, be the tennour thereof, give, grant, dote, mortifie, and for us and our successours, with consent foirsaid, perpetuallie dispone to our said Universitie for ever, the summe of two hundreth merks sterling yearlie, to be payd quarterlie to the saids principall, professors, and others members, or to such as they sall appoynt, forth of the first and readiest

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of the customes of Aberdene, to be employed for augmentation of the provisiones and mantenance of the saids principall, professors, regents, and others members of our said Universitie, in manner following: To witt, two pairts thereof to our Colledge of New Aberdene, and the other thrid pairt thereof to the Colledge of Old Aberdene; with provisione, that the principalls of the said Colledges sall have twyce as much augmentatione of the said yearlie summe added to there provisiones, as is added to the provisiones of the professors and remanent members of our saids Colledges: Moreover, Wee will and grant, and for us and our successors decernes, declaires, and ordaine, That ane Seasing now to be taken be the saids principalls and others members of our said Universities, at the principall gates of the same, sall stand valid, and be ane sufficient seasing to them and their successors in all tyme comeing, for the haill superiorities, lands, teynds, few-dueties, and others above exprest, without any other particular Seasing to be taken thereanent, notwithstanding the samyne lie not contigue, but in divers pairts and places: Whereanent wee have dispenced, and be this our present Chartor, for us and our successours wee do dispence for ever. And lykewayes, wee ordaine our others letters of horning to be direct upoun ane simple charge of ten days, against all and sundrie the heritors, fewars, liferentars, titulars, tennants, tacksmen and others lyable in payment of the saids few-dueties, rents and casualties of the foirsaids lands and others belonging to the said late Bishoprick, and against our customers of Aberdene, for readie answering and paying the saids dueties and yeirlie summe afoirsaid, ilk ane for there owne pairts, to the saids principall, professors, regents, and remanent members of our said Universitie of Aberdene present and to come, according to the provisione and proportione above written: To be Holden and to be Had, All and sundrie the foresaids superiorities, lands, teynds and others generallie and speciallie above written, of us and our successours in fie and heritage for ever, be all right, meithes and marches thereof, old and divydit, as the samyne lies in lenth and breidth, in housses, biggings, bounds, feilds, mures, marrshes, ways, rods, waters, stankes, burnes, bruiks, medows, pasturs, leasurs, mylnes, multures and there sequelles, halkings, huntings, fishings, peates, turfs, coills, coilheughes, cunyngs, cunynghares, dows, dowcatts, smythes, smyddies, brewhousses, broomes, wodes, forrests, shawes of wodes, tymber, quarries, stane and lyme, with free ish and entrie, and with all and sundrie others liberties, commodities, proffits, easments and righteous pertinents thereof whatsomever, als weill not named as named, als weill under as above the earth, farr and neir, belonging to the superiorities, lands, teynds and others particularlie above written, whatsomever manner of way in tyme coming, frielie, quyetlie, fullie, honourablie, weill and in peace, but any revocatione, contradictione, impediment or obstacle whatsomever: Rendering and paying therfore yearlie to us and our successours, the summe of ten shillings money, and that for all other duetie or due service that can anywise be requyred forth thereof: Attour to our Shirreffe of Aberdene and his deputts, and als to or any of them, conjunctlie and severallie, our shirreffs in that pairt of our said sherrefedome of Aberdene speciallie constitute, Greeting: Wee comand and charge that ye give heritable State and Seasing to the saids principall, professors, regents, and others members of our said Universitie, or to there certane actornay, bearrer heirof, and of our chartour above writtin, of all and sundrie the foirsaids superiorities, lands, teynds and others speciallie and generallie above specified, lyand respective as said is, conforme to the tennour heirof, and of our Charter above written, in all poynts without delay; and this on nae wayes ye leave undone; the whilk to do, wee commit to you or any of you, our Shirreffes in that pairt of our shirrefedome of Aberdene, conjunctlie and severallie, as said is, our full power be thir presentes and our Chartour above written. In testimonie whereoff, We have caused append our great seall to this oure present Charter of Mortificatione, at Edinburgh, the eightene day of June, the yeir of our Lord ane thousand sex hundreth and fiftie-eight yeirs.

(25.)—Act of Parliament, confirming Rights, Mortifications, &c. of College.—Dated 22d Aug. 1670.

22 August 1670.

At Edinburgh, the twenty-twa day of August one thousand six hundred three score and ten years: Our Soverane Lord and the Estaits of this present Parliament, remembering and calling to mind the many acts of parliament be his Majestie's predecessoris, of worthy memorie, in favour of the auld universities of this realm, whilks are the seminarys of the kirk and policie within the same: And his Majestie being moved with fervent zeal of the propagation and advancement of religion, and with an earnest love of increase of policie, and having therewih an special regard to the education and upbringing of the youth in this kingdom in piety and learning, and specially within the north parts of this realm, whereof our Soverane Lord's University and King's College in Auld Aberdene, has been special instructor for the space of eight score eighteen years or thereby, since the first foundation of the samin: And understanding that the said University and College was of old founded and erected be umquhile King James the Fourth of worthie memorie, for serving the north parts of this realme, and endowed by him with most ample privileges of teaching and professing Divinity, Canon and Civil Laws, Medicine, Philosophy ,and all other lawful facultys and liberal sciences, and also giving of Degrees, Bacallaureat, Licentiat, and Doctorat, to those that are worthy and capable of the said Degrees, in all and sundry the Facultys and Sciences above expresst; with full power and liberty to the persons promotit and graduatit in the samyn, to reid, teich, do and exercise all things whatsomever the persons promotit to the same degrees within the University of Paries, in the University of Bononia, or any other University whatsomever, may do or exerce, both in the University where they received their degrees, and also in whatsomever other University *ubicunque terrarum absque alio examine vel approbatione;* and generally, with all and sundry whatsomever other rights, privileges, liberties, immunities, and exemptions, given and grantit to the saids University of Paris and Bononia, or to any other University of this realme, or pertaining and belonging to any other University or general study: Togidder with Conservatorys specially ordaint and constitute for conserving and mantaining of the saidis rights, privileges, liberties, immunities, and exemptions of the said University and College, as is at greater length exprest and set down in the first foundations and erections of the said University and Kings College of Old Aberdene, of the dates one thousand four hundred ninty-four, and one thousand four hundred ninty-seven years respective; and that the said University and King's College of Old Aberdeen were of old giftit and dotit by the said umquhile King James the Fourth, of worthy memorie, and be the Bishops of Aberdeen, and certain others of his Majestie's subjects, with the kirks and benefices, patronages and personages, with the vicarages thereof, lands and annualrents following, mortifeit, unitit, annexit, and incorporat thereto, viz. the personage and vicarage of Abirluthnot, the parsonages and vicarages of Glenmuik and Glengardin, the parsonage and vicarage of Slains, the parsonage and vicarage of Snaw, the parsonage and vicarage of Auchindor, the vicarage of Tilleneslin; together with the patronage of the saids kirks, the half-town and lands of Drumlugus, the town and lands of Adiel, Balmakettil, Collynie, and Andeat, Berrehill, Mundurno, certain croftis and tenements of land lying in the east and west territorys of New Aberdeen, an annualrent of twenty pounds out of the barony Balhelvie, nine-

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teen merks out of the waters of Banff, twelve pounds six shillings eight pennys yearly furth of the lands of Ord, Moubray, Blair Shinnie, and Pittenbrunzeons in Boyne, an annualrent of five pounds out of Udoch, an annualrent of four pounds yearly out of the lands of Pettie; the lands of the Hospital of St. Germans, with the haill fruits, rents, and dutys whatsomever belonging thereto, wherever the samin bees or lyes within this realme; the lands whereupon the said College is founded, with the yards, crofts, and haill precinct of the samin; with the manses, yards, and crofts of the Canonist, Civilist, Mediciner, and Grammarian of the said University and College, and others particularly specifiet and contained in the old foundations of the saids University and College, chartours and donations of the same, of several dates respective; Whilks privileges and libertys, with the saids old foundations and mortifications, were afterward ratifyed and approvin be umquhill King James the Fifth of worthy memorie, in the year of God one thousand five hundred twenty-seven years, and be his Royal Daughter Queen Mary, of blessed memorie, in the year of God 1562, and be umquhill King James the Sixth, of worthy memory, be an act of his parliament holden in the year of God 1617; and lastly, be his Majestie's umquhill dearest father King Charles the First, of worthy memory, be an act of his parliament holden in the year of God 1633; and likewise that the said umquhile King James the Sixth his Highness' said umquhile gudshir of worthy memory, having consideration and respect that the means of the said auld rents and dutys being greatly diminished and impaired be diverse alienations and impropriations and other dilapidations of the samin, was naways able nor sufficient to entertain in ony competent manner or measor the masters and members of the saids University and College as the samin were first foundit: Therefore his Majestie's said umquhile darrest gudshir of worthy memory, of his Majestie's princely liberality, love, and affection, whilks he had to learning and virtue, and to the mantenance and increas thereof within this realm, gave, disponed, united, and annexit, to the saids University and College of Auld Aberdene, with special consent and assent of all having intrest, the kirks, teinds, lands, and annualrents after specifiet, viz. All and haill the parsonage and vicarage of St. Machar called the Deanry of the Cathedral Kirk of Aberdeen, with the haill lands, teinds, fruits, rents, emoluments, and dutys pertaining and belonging thereto; all and haill the parsonages of Methlick, Furvie, Pitterkirk called Spittel, or the sub-chantory of Aberdeen, with the haill houses, gleibs, lands, rents, and duties of the said kirks respective, all lyand within the Dioceis of St. Andros and Aberdene respective; together with all and sundry kirk-lands, teinds, annualrents, feu-farms, manses, gleibs, houses, biggings, yairds, and others fruits, rents, and emoluments whilks pertaint of before to the Friars Carmalites of Banff, the chaplanries of Wasthall and Fallaroul, the chaplanries of St. Magdalens Altar, with all and sundry kirk-lands, teinds, annualrents, few-farms, manses, gleibs, houses, biggings, yards, and all the other fruits, rents, emoluments, and dutys whatsomever, whilks pertained of before to the said Chaplanries, or to the old Chaplanries of the said Universitys and College of Old Aberdeen; together with all other lands, houses, biggings, provents, teinds, annualrents, few-farms, manses, gleibs, tittles, richts, jurisdictions, and others quhatsomever pertaining and addebtit to the said College, masters, regents, bursars, and members thereof, either given and grantit be his said Highnes' umquhile dearest gudshir King James the Sixth, of worthy memory, or any others his Highness' most noble progenitors and predicessors, kings and Queens of Scotland, their Regents or Governours for the time, or be the Bishops of Aberdeen, of good memory, or be any others at any time of before, whilks the saids College and University possess, has possessed, or any ways might possess, as in his Highness' said umquhile dearest gudshir, of worthy memory, his donations, gifts, and dispositions and mortifications thereof, at more length is contained: Whilks last mortifications and donations, granted by this Hienes' said umquhile dearest gudshir, of worthy memory, to the saids University and College, were likeways ratifyed be him in an act of his said Parliament, holden in the said year of God 1617; and also be his Majestie's said umquhill dearest father Charles the First, of happy memory, be an act of his said Parliament holdin in the said year of God 1633: And our Soveraign Lord, following the worthy example of his Highnes' most noble progenitors in their guid affections and love of learning and virtuous education of the youth within the kingdom, and being willing be all means possible, sua far as lyes in his Majestie's power, to promove virtue, advance the saids University and College of Old Aberdeen, and corroborat the rights, tittles, and securitys thereof, sua that the samin may the more and more floorish in learning, discipline, and good manners: Therefore our said Soveraign Lord, with advyse and council of the saids Estates of Parliament, ratifys, allows, and approves, and for his Hienes and his successors perpetuallie confirms all and sundry the forsaids auld foundations of the said University and College of Auld Aberdeen, with haill rights, tittles, privileges, immunitys, exemptions, jurisdictions, freedoms, and libertys of the samin; and all and haill forsaids donations and mortifications of kirks and benefices, patronages, parsonages, and vicarage thereof, lands, feu-farms, annualrents, and whatsomever other emoluments and dutys given and granted to the saids University and College, either be his Highness' said umquhile dearest father or gudshir, of worthy memory, or any others his Highnes' most noble progenitors, Kings or Queens of Scotland, their Regents or Governours for the time, or be the saids Bishops of Aberdeen, or any others, in all and sundry the heids, points, articles, clauses, circumstances and conditions therein contained, and after the forms and tenors, in all points: And wills, grants, and declares that the said University and College shall enjoy the samin, intromit with and uplift the haill lands, teinds, fruits, rents, annualrents, chaplanries, and others quhatsomever above specifiet, pertaining and belonging thereto; and also all other priviliges, immunitys, freedoms, and exemptions whilk at any time the said University and College, or any other University or College within or without this realme bruiks and enjoys, or has bruiked and enjoyt in any time bygone, or may bruik and enjoy, by virtue of their rights and donations grantit unto them heretofore; and that the forsaid ratification of the saids rights, specially and generally above written, shall be of alse great strength, force and effect, as if the said haill rights were all at length specially and particularly therein contained and insert, notwithstanding the samin be not sua done: Whereanent, and with all other objections, deffects and imperfections (if any be), our said Soveraigne Lord and Estates of Parliament dispenses for ever: And because the Deanry and Sub-Chantory of Aberdeen, with the parsonage of Methlick, are united, annexit, and incorporat to the saids University and College, the saids kirks and parsonages being benefices and members of the chaptor of the Cathedral Kirk of Aberdeen, and his Majestie being naways willing that the said chapter be hurt, impairit, or deprivit of any of the old members and priviliges therof; Therefore our said Soveraign Lord, with advyse and consent forsaid, ratifys and approves the statute and ordinance made be his Hignes' Royal gudshir, of glorious memory, in the said Parliament holdin at Edin^r. the said year of God 1617, ordaining that the Principal of the said College for the time should, in all time thereafter, be Dean of Aberdeen, and that the Sub-Principall of the said College should be Sub-Chantor of Aberdeen, and that the eldest Regent of the said College should be Persone of Methlick, they representing at the leist the said chanons, and having their places in

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chaptor in giving voits and suffrages, and subscribing of tacks, infeftments, and other writts, and thereafter ratifyed be his Majesty's said umquhill dearest father, in his said Parliament holdin in the year of God 1633; In all and sundry the heids, points, articles, circumstances and conditions therein containt, and after the form and tenor thereof, in all points; provyding always that the said College, and members thereof, make and provide sufficient stipends and provisions to the Ministers actually serving the Cure at the saids kirks, who are not already sufficiently provydit.—Extracted furth of the Records of Parliament be me, Sir Archibald Prymrose of Chester, Knight and Baronet, Clerk of his Majesty's Council, Registers and Rolls. (*Sic Subscribitur*) A. Primrose, *Cl. Reg.*

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(26.)—Extract Act of Privy Council. Dated 1st Feb. 1672.

*Edinburgh, the first day of February* 1672.

1 February 1672.

Forasmuch as it is necessary for the advancement of learning, that all due encouragement be given to the Professors and Masters of Universities and Colledges, and that the practise of some persons in taking upon them, without warrand or allowance of any in authoritie, to draw together numbers of scholars, and to teach them these languages and partes of philosophie which are proper to be taught in Universities, is contrar to the lawes of the kingdom, and tendes exceedingly to the prejudice of Universities and Colledges, by rendering some of the professiones therin altogether useless: Therfor the Lords of his Majestie's Privy Council doe hereby prohibit and discharge all persons whatsomever, who are not publicklie authorised or allowed, conform to the act of Parliament, to gather together any number of scholars, and to teach them Philosophy or the Greek language; and grants warrant to direct letters at the instance of the Professors and Masters of any of the Universities or Colledges of this kingdom against all such persons as shall contraveen this act, charging them to desist and cease from so doing in time comeing, with certification if they faylie to give obedience, other letters shall be direct to charge them therto *simpliciter*, under the payne of rebellion: And in regaurd diverse inconveniences and abuses are occasioned by receaving into Universities and Colledges schollars who have come from uther Colledges, without sufficient testimonials, For remeid whereof, the saids lords doe ordaine that no schollars who have come from ane Colledge be admitted and received into another College or Universitie, without a sufficient testimoniall unde the hands of the masters of that Colledge from whence they came, or at leist under the hand o the principall, regent, or master under whose speciall charge they were: And siklyk, that degrees be not conferred upon any students who have come from other Colledges, without sufficient testimonials, in manner foresaid, in favoures of the persones to be graduat; and ordaines these presents to be published at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, and other places needful, that none pretend ignorance. Extracted by me, (Signed) Thomas Hay.

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(27.)—Rectorial Act establishing a Profession of Hebrew, &c. in the University, &c. of Aberdeen. Dated 29th Dec. 1674.

*At the King's Colledge of Aberdene, the 29th day of December* 1674.

Conveened Mr. Meinzies, Rector, and the remnant Masters and Members under-subscrybers.

29 December 1674.

The said day, the Principall, Masters and Members of the said Colledge, taking to thair serious consideration the profite and benefite which may redound to the students of this University, and particularly to such of them as attend upon the profession of Theology, by having an opportunity to be instructed in the Hebrew and other Orientall Tongues; and finding that Mr. Patrick Gordon, present Humanist in the said Colledge, is sufficiently qualified to teach and instruct them in the knowledge of the said tongues; and that the said Mr. Patrick is willing to embrace the said function and employment, upon such a salary as the present mean condition of the Colledge will admitt, and anent which they have already communed with him. They doe thairfore earnestly recommend to the Rector of the said Universitie, to represent the matter to the Bishop of Aberdene, thair Chancellour, that according as he shall allow or disallow of the motion, they may either proceed further therin, or desist therfrom. Which the said Rector undertook to doe, and return to them a report with the first conveniency.

The Rector did report, that he had spoken at length with the Chancellor of the University, anent thair motion of settling Mr. Patrick Gordon in a profession of the Hebrew and other Orientall Tongues, and that his Lordship did approve of the samine, referring to a rectorial meeting the appoynting of such a Salary to him as the present mean condition of the Colledge will admitt, and the designing of such diets of his teaching as may not interfeir with the diets of other established professions.

The said day, the Principall, Masters, and Members, upon report by the Rector of the Lord Bishop thair Chancellor, his consent and approbation of the act forsaid for teaching the Hebrew and other Oriental Tongues, did appoynt, that Mr. Patrick Gordon should teach publickly twice every week in the common schools, lectures in the Hebrew tongue, viz. on Monday and Wednesday in the afternoon, and does remitt unto himself for to appoynt any private houres he shall think most convenient for examination, and otherwyse excercersing of the schollers during the sitting of the Colledge. And for the present, allocates and allows to the said Mr. Patrick for his pains, three hundreth merks Scotts mony, to be payed unto him by two equall halves, at Martinmas in winter, and Whitsunday immediately therafter, beginning his first term's payment from Martinmas last bygone Jm vic and seventy-four years; and his first lecture to be and beginne (God willing) upon Monday next the fourth of January 1675 years; and the said Mr. Patrick is content to accept of the said three hundreth merks yearly for his salary, till it please God that the College rents be further enlarged; and declairs this present act and salary to continue in force no longer than the lifetime of the said Mr. Patrick: And ordains this act to be extended, and an extract therof under the Clark's hand to be delyvered to the said Mr. Patrick for his warrand: And in testimony of the whole premisses, the forsaids masters and members have subscrybit thir presents, with thair hands, day, year, and place forsaidis.

(*Sic subscribitur*) Pat. Bishop of Aberdeen, consents to this above written Act.
Mr. Geo. Nicolson, *Civilist.*
Mr. P. Gordon, *H. L. P.* accepts.
Mr. Ro. Forbes, *Regent.*
Mr. Jo. Menzeis, *Rector.*
Mr. A. Middleton, *Principall.*
Pa. Urquhart, *Medicus.*
An. Massie, *S. P.*
Geo. Middleton, *Regent.*
Jo. Buchan, *Regent.*

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29 April 1695.

(28.)—Litera Donationis Summæ Ter Centum Librarum Sterlinen. in favorem Universitatis Abredonen. Dat. 29 Aprilis 1695.

Gulielmus, Dei Gratiâ, Magnæ Brittaniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fideique Defensor, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, Clericis et Laicis, Salutem: Quandoquidem nos considerantes, quod per signaturam sub manu nostrâ Regiâ, de datâ apud Kingstoun, vigesimo octavo die mensis Februarij, Millesimo sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio, Dedimus, concessimus, mortificavimus et disposuimus ad et in favorem Universitatum ac Academiarum St. Andreæ, Abredoniæ, Glasguen. et Edinburgi summam unius mille et ducentarum librarum monetæ Sterlinen. de redditibus et fructibus Episcopatuum Scotiæ, nunc in manibus nostris existen., et ad nostram donationem et dispositionem, virtute acti Parliamenti Episcopatum abolen.: idque pro sustentatione unius Professoris Theologiæ et decem Bursariorum in Theologiâ in unaquâque dict. quatuor Academiarum dictis Professoribus ab exteris per nos nostrosque successores vocandis et præsentandis, vel per Dominos nostri Thesaurarii commissionarios, ac etiam dictis Bursariis per nos vel Dominos nostri Thesaurarii præsentandis, et modo in prædict. signaturâ specificat. qualificandis, prout eadem in se diversas alias clausulas continen. et in scacarii expedit. in se latius proportat: Nosque etiam considerantes quod magis commodum erit dictis Universitatibus, ut dicta summa mille et ducentarum librarum monetæ Sterlinen., non solum inter eos dividatur per distinctas donationes et jura, sed etiam usque dum intentus dict. prioris signaturæ pro providendis et stabiliendis dictis externis Professoribus, et accomodandis dictis Bursariis, modo inibi mentionat. determinetur, quodque rationi consentaneum et necessarium est ut prædict. Universitat. Abredonien. novum et particulare jus ad prædict. summam trecentarum librarum monetæ Sterlinen. tanquam partem et portionem prædictæ summæ mille et ducentarum librarum, habeat, summa quadraginta librarum monetæ Sterlinen. de prædict. tricentarum librarum, pro sustinendis duobus Theologiæ Bursariis in dictâ Universitate, ad ratam subtus mentionat., applicetur, et reliquum dictæ summæ trecentarum librarum pro solutione debitorum dictæ Universitatis in primo loco applicetur; et postea ut idem applicetur pro sustentatione alterius Theologicæ professoris in dictâ Universitate, præter eum quem nunc habent: Noveritis igitur nos, cum speciali avisamento et consensu fidelissimorum dilectissimorum nostrorum consanguineorum et conciliariorum, Joannis Comitis de Tweedale, summi cancellarii antiqui Regni nostri Scotiæ, Jacobi Ducis de Queensberry, Joannis Comitis de Cassells, Georgii Comitis de Linlithgow, Joannis Comitis de Broadalbin, et Alexandri Domini Raith, Theasaurarii deputati infra. dict. Regnum Scotiæ Dominorum Commissionariorum nostri Theasaurarii computorum rotulatorum et Theasaurarii novarum nostrarum augmentationum infra. dict. antiquum nostrum Regnum, Dedisse, concessisse, mortificasse et disposuisse, sicuti nos per has litteras damus, concedimus, mortificamus et disponimus ad et in favorem principalium, professorum et magistrorum dict. Universitatis Abredonien. eorumque in officio successorum, nomine et utilitate dictæ Universitatis, Totam et Integram prædictam summam trecentarum librarum Sterlinen., tanquam eorum justam et æqualem portionem dictæ summæ mille ducentarum librarum monetæ Sterlinen., annuatim præcipien. ad duos anni terminos, Pentecostes et St. Martini, per æquales portiones, de primis et promptissimis annuis reditibus Episcopatuum dicti Regni modo subtus mentionat., applican. viz. Summam quadraginta librarum Sterlinen., de prædictâ summâ trecentarum, librarum Sterlinen., pro sustentatione duorum Bursariorum Theologiæ in dictâ Universitate, eorumque successorum, Bursariorum ibidem, ad ratam viginti librarum Sterlinen. pro unoquoque bursario annuatim applican., reliquamque summam, quæ conficit dict. summam tercentum librarum, pro solutione debitorum dictæ Universitatis [et postquam] solutæ sunt, summam centum librarum ejusdem pro sustentatione et provisione alterius Theologiæ Professoris in dictâ Universitate, præter eum quem nunc habent applican., ac summam centum et sexaginta librarum quæ dict. summam ter centum librarum conficit, pro sustentatione octo Bursariorum in Theologiâ, eorumque successorum, dictæ Universitatis Bursariorum, ad ratam viginti librarum Sterlinen. annuatim pro unoquoque bursario applican.: præsentatione dictæ Theologiæ Professoris omnimodo nobis reservatâ, qui de tempore in tempus personam in dictâ professione sufficienter qualificatam, ac ante admissionem suam, a principalibus aliisque Theologiæ dictæ Universitatis professoribus, cum ministris dictæ civitatis Abredonen. pro tempore, examinandum præsentaturi sumus. Et quiquidem in Theologiâ Bursarii per nos præsentandi sunt ad, vel ante, decimam diem mensis Octobris, ex catalogo sex idonearum personarum clerico Theasaurarii nostri transmittend. per facultatem dictæ Universitatis ad, vel ante, primam diem mensis Augusti, et qui etiam instituendi et locandi sunt a dict. principalibus aliisque professoribus, cum dictis ministris Abredonien. pro tempore, bonæ famæ studentibus, qui cursum suum in qualibet unâ dictarum Universitatum dicti regni nostri peregerunt, ac qui laureâ donati sunt, priusquam tanquam unus dict. Bursariorum præsentari queant, ac per spatium quatuor annorum ad maximum continuand. Ac qui Professor et Bursarii erunt notæ pietatis et sobrietatis, ac sanorum principiorum ac fidelitatis, et boni affectûs erga nos et regnum nostrum, in ecclesiâ et statu; incipien. pro termino solutionis prædictæ summæ tercentum librarum Sterlinen. ad festum et terminum Pentecostes, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo nonagesimo quarto, et ita deinceps annuatim et terminatim omni tempore futuro continuan. Atque per præsentem nostram Chartam, plenam committimus potestatem Thesaurarii nostri Dominis Commissionariis solutionem punctuatim præfatæ summæ factoribus dictæ Universitatis Abredonien. pro tempore, annuatim, pro usu et utilitate dict. Principalis Professorum et Bursariorum, modo supra diviso, causare faciendo: Ac Declaramus et Ordinamus collectores assedatorios aliosque intromissores, cum redditibus dictorum Episcopatuum, subjectos esse dictæ Universitati Abredonien. ejusque factoribus, in solutione dictæ annuatis trecentarum librarum monetæ Sterlinen., prout deberi contigerit de primis et paratissimis eorum intromissionibus. Et ulterius Declaramus quod pro solutionibus dictæ Universitatis factoribus in usum prædict., eorum apochæ seu exonerationes, desuper datæ, sufficiens erit exoneratio dictis collectoribus, assedatoribus et intromissoribus, et eorum intromissionibus pro tanto: In cujus rei Testimonium, huic præsenti nostræ Cartæ magnum sigillum nostrum appendi mandamus, apud Kingstoun, vigesimo nono Aprilis, Anno Domini Millesimo sexcentesimo nonagesimo quinto, anno Regni nostri septimo.

(29.)—Grant to Professors of Divinity and Oriental Languages. 1st March 1698.

1 March 1698.

William, by the Grace of God, King of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to all our subjects whom it effeirs: Forasmuch as We, considering, that by a signature under our Royall hand, dated the 29th Aprile 1695 years, Wee did, for the advancement of learning and religion, mortifie and dispone in favours of the Principall, Proffessors, and Masters of the University of Aberdeen, the soume of £300 sterling yearly, to be uplifted out of the Rents and Revenues of the Bishopricks of our Kingdom, faln in our hands by the abolition of Episcopacy: By the which

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Signature, we did appoint the soume of £100 sterling of the said soume for the maintenance and provision of another Professor of Divinity, besides the Professor formerly established: But wee being weill informed now, that the sallary of the former Professor being small, and noways a sufficient allowance or encouragement, for a person of such learning and literature as is necessary for that station; and being also informed, that a part of the said pounds may be more usefully bestowed for the ends aforesaid, as a Sallary to a Proffessor of the Orientall Languages, for his encouragement to teach the same in the said University; Therefor Witt ye us to have allocat, destinate, and appointed, like as we, by these presents, allocate, destinate, and appoint the soume of six hundred merks of the foresaid soume of one hundred pounds sterling, to be added to the yearly sallary of Mr. Charles Gordon, present Professor of Divinity at Aberdeen, and his successors in office; and the remaining soume of 1200 merks thereof, to be settled on Mr. George Gordon, (to whom we have granted a presentation to be Professor of the Orientall Languages of the foresaid University of Aberdeen,) and that as a yearly fee and sallary to him for teaching and professing the saids languages; with power to the saids Mr. Charles and George Gordons to uplift and receave the respective soumes and portions destinate for them, in manner foresaid: And if need bees, to call and pursue for the same, as accords; and that at two terms in the year, Whitsunday and Martimass, by equall portions, beginning the first term's payment thereof at the term of Whitsunday next to come, and so furth yearly and termly thereafter, during the continuance of the said Mortification, and their exercing the respective offices above-mentioned; and that they enjoy all other profits, rights, privileges, casualities, and immunities belonging to other Professors in the said University. Given under our Privie Seall, at our Court at Kingston, the first day of March 1698, and of our Reign the ninth year.

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(30.)—Grant by Queen Anne in favor of the University and Colleges of Aberdeen.

"Anne, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our High Treasurer and Under Treasurer of our Exchequer now being, and to our High Treasurer or Commissioners of our Treasury, and Under Treasurer of our Exchequer for the time being, and to the Barons of our Court of Exchequer in that part of our kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, now and for the time being, and to all others whom this may concern, Greeting, Whereas We are graciously [pleased,] out of our pious and princely zeal for the good and flourishing estate of our University of Aberdeen, to grant to the several Professors hereinafter mentioned, the yearly sums following, amounting in all to two hundred and ten pounds per annum, that is to say, To the Principall of the Marshalls College there, twenty pounds per annum; to the Professor of Divinity there, twenty pounds per annum; to the three Professors of Philosophy, and the Professors of Greek, Mathematicks, and Medicine there, to be equally divided amongst them, sixty-five pounds per annum; to the Principal of King's College in the said University, twenty pounds per annum; to the Professor of Divinity there, twelve pounds per annum; to the three Professors of Philosophy, the Professors of Greek, Medicine, Humanity, and the Civil Law, there, to be equally divided amongst them, seaventy-three pounds per annum: Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby direct, authorise, and command, That you cause the said annuall sums, amounting as aforesaid to two hundred and ten pounds per annum, to be placed on our Establishment for civil affaires in that part of our kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, To commence from Lady Day last, one thousand seven hundred and twelve, and to be paid and accounted payable quarterly, to the said severall professors now being, and to their successors in office for the time being respectively, or to their respective assigns in the proportions before expressed, during our naturall life, in like manner as other the pensions on our said establishment are or shall be paid or payable: Nevertheless, Our weill meaning and intention is, and We do hereby declare the same to be, that the said several and respective sums hereby granted are to be deemed and reckned in full satisfaction of all manner of claims or demands which the said University of Aberdeen, or the said principals or professors, or any of them, may or can anywaies make claim or pretend to out of any part or parts of our revenue, that they have not enjoyed since the Union. Given under our Privy Seal, at our palace of Westminster, the one and thirtieth day of May, in the eleventh year of our reign.

(Signed) HENRY LUDLOW.

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(31.)—Excerpts from Minute-Book of the University and King's College, Aberdeen, relative to Grants of £1700, and an Annual Sum of £700 in favour of College.

*King's College, Aberdeen, 3d January*, 1807.—Convened, The Principal and Masters.

3 January 1807.

Said day the Principal laid before the Meeting a letter from Mr. William Walker, containing a copy of the King's Sign-manual, addressed to the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, directing them to issue the necessary warrants to the Receiver-general of his land-rents and casualties in Scotland, authorising him to pay to the Chancellor, Rector, Principal, and members of the University and King's College of Auld Aberdeen, or to any person duly authorized by them to receive the same, the sum of seventeen hundred pounds sterling, to be applied by them for the purposes, and on the conditions mentioned in the said Sign-manual; and also directing that the said Chancellor, Rector, Principal, and members of the said University do grant security to render an account to the said Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, when they shall be thereto required, of the application of the said sum to be paid to them.

The Principal and Masters convened in a corporate meeting this day, having taken the above into consideration, unanimously agreed that such a Bond be signed by them; and which was accordingly done in said corporate Meeting; and further, having entire confidence in Mr. William Walker, of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and agent for the said University, the Principal and Masters aforesaid hereby authorize and appoint him to uplift the said sum for them, from Sir William Cunynghame, Bart. Receiver-general of his Majesty's land-rents in Scotland; and to discharge the Exchequer-precept issued by the Barons of Exchequer upon him for payment thereof; and they appoint an extract of this Corporate Act, with the seal of the University affixed to it, as well as to the bond, to be made out and signed by their clerk, and the extract of the Corporate Act and Bond to be transmitted by the Principal to Mr. Walker without delay. (Signed) RODK. M'LEOD, *Principal.*

*King's College, Aberdeen, January* 28, 1808.—Convened, The Principal, Sub-Principal, Dr. Gerard, Dr. Dauney, Sir Alexr. Bannerman, Mr Scott, Dr. M'Pherson, Mr. Bentley, and Mr. Duncan.

Said day the Principal laid before the meeting a letter from Mr. Walker, agent for the College at

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3 January 1807.

Edinburgh, acquainting him that the Barons of Exchequer had received an order from the Lords of the Treasury, to transmit a Signature, granting to the College seven hundred pounds per annum during his Majesty's pleasure, out of his Majesty's Revenues, to commence from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eight; and Mr. Walker has acquainted the procurator, that the Barons wish to have an account how the College have disposed of the seventeen hundred pounds granted last year to pay the College debts; and also, that Mr. Walker wished to have from the College a scheme of allocation of the seven hundred pounds per annum now to be given them, so as that it may be fixed by his Majesty.

*King's College, Aberdeen, Sept.* 22, 1808.—Convened, The Principal, Sub-Principal, Dr. Gerard, Dr. Dauney, Sir Alex$^{r}$. Bannerman, and Mr. Duncan.

Said day, the Procurator laid before the meeting Mr. Walker, the College agent at Edinburgh, his account from 16th December 1804 to 26th August 1808, by which it appears that the expense for expeding his Majesty's Sign-manual for £1700, and Signature for £700 per annum to the College, amounts to £231 : 16 : 8, which sum, not including a gratuity of 50 guineas to Mr. Walker ( as marked on the back of his account) as a testimony of their grateful sense of his attention to their affairs, and the exertions he has made in their favour in regard to the grants from the Crown, the meeting were unanimously of opinion ought to be made a permanent debt on the procuration funds. It also appears by these accounts, that the sum of £126 : 11 : 5 has been expended in different processes raised against the College, for augmentations to ministers' stipends, valuation of teinds, &c. and that therefore it ought to be paid out of the above £1700, granted by his Majesty for the express purpose of paying such debts.

The meeting taking also into consideration the loss sustained by the incumbents from augmentations, previously to the Royal Grant of £700 per annum, amounting to £2349 : 5 : 9, and that it was but just that they should be indemnified for the same, unanimously agreed, that the best and simplest mode of such indemnification was to borrow money to that amount in order to pay the incumbents their respective proportions (agreeably to a statement thereof produced to the meeting); and they authorize the Procurator to do so at the ensuing term of Martinmas, the interest of the money so borrowed to be paid yearly out of the procuration funds.

With respect to the appropriation of the above £700 per annum, the meeting considering, that owing to the different taxes to which it was subject, it was reduced to about £570 per annum, ordered £500 of that sum to be divided equally among the ten members annually, being £50 to each; and that £50 yearly be appropriated as a sinking fund for paying off the above principal sum of £2349 : 5 : 9 ordered to be borrowed, the remainder to be applied to the Edilis fund, and to such other purposes as the College shall from time to time judge most expedient.

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(32.)—Parchment Chartulary, supplemental of Deeds not specified above. [Not printed by the Commission.]

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Order II.

## Order II.—Copies of all the Rules and Regulations, or Acts of Visitation of the said University,—whether made and prescribed by the Crown, or any Visitors or Commissioners, appointed by the Crown, or Parliament—or by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or any Commissioners appointed thereby—or by any Bishops, or Corporations, or by any Body, or Individuals, claiming Authority to make and prescribe the same.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

Inventory of Papers sent in Answer to this Order :—

1. Rectorial Visitation of 1549. [Not printed by the Commission.]
2. Commission of Visitation, 21st March 1619. [Not printed by the Commission.]
3. Royal Visitation, 14th, 15th, and 16th September 1619. [Not printed by the Commission.]
4. Royal Visitation, 20th November 1623. [Not printed by the Commission.]
5. Chancellor's Visitation, 2d May 1628. [Not printed by the Commission.]
6. Royal Visitation, 12 April 1638. [Not printed by the Commission.]
7. Acts of Visitation of Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly, 21st May 1647. [Not printed by the Commission.]
8. Commission of Visitation appointed by the General Assembly, 27th July 1648. [Not printed by the Commission.]
9. Royal Commission of Visitation, 22d February 1661. [Not printed by the Commission.]
10. Royal Commission of Visitation, 23d July 1663. [Not printed by the Commission.]
11. Royal Commission of Visitation, 16th January 1664. [Not printed by the Commission.]
12. Act of Royal Visitation, 14th July 1664. [Not printed by the Commission.]
13. Royal Visitation, 9th August 1664, and 1669. [Not printed by the Commission.]
14. Royal Visitation, 10th April 1669. [Not printed by the Commission.]
15—18. Commission of Visitation, 27th January 1665. [Not printed by the Commission.]

(19.)—Act of Visitation, 27th February, 1665.

Visitation, 1665.

The Commissioners appointed by the King's Most Excellent Majesty for Visiting of Universities, considering the great prejudice scholars suffer in their studies yearly, in convening long after, and dissolving long before the ordinary time formerly prescribed and observed; also, considering the great abuse committed by the Masters of the saids Universities, in receiving and admitting scholars from one University to another: For preventing and remeid whereof in time coming, has ordained, like as by these presents they do strictly ordain, the Meetings of the several Universities to be and begin every year at the term of Michaelmas, and that no scholars be admitted after the 10th day of November next following the said term of Michaelmas; and that the saids scholars stay and continue together at the said Universities till the 20th day of July thereafter, except the last class, commonly called the Magistrand Class, which is permitted to dissolve the first day of May that year: Also, they discharge any scholars to be received and admitted from one University to another, except sufficient testimonial

be brought and produced by them, as the Masters of the said Universities Receivers will answer the contrary, upon their peril. Extracted out of the Acts of the Visitation, by me,

(Signed) JAMES WINRAME.

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(20.)—ANSWERS by the Rector and Principal of the King's Colledge of Aberdeen, to the Desires of the Lord Bishop of Aberdeen, their Chancelour, the Earl Marischal, and remanent Visitors of the two Colledges of Aberdeen, met at the said Colledge, the fourth day of May, 1675.

Visitation, 1675.

To the first, relating to the number, names, dueties, and salaries of the several Professors and Masters of the said Colledge, it is answered, that at present they are only in number eight, viz. :—

Mr. Alexander Middletoune, Principal, whose salarie of old was 52 bolls bear, 36 bolls meal, 160 lib. Scots money, with the augmentatione of 200 libs. more, and his dwelling house or manss; his dutie is sett downe in the Foundatione, pagina 2, fol. 16.

Mr. George Nicolsone, Civilist, his salarie is 26 bolls bear, 18 bolls meal, 80 lib. money, with ane litle gleib and manss, which is ruined; his dutie is also sett down in the Foundation, pagina 1, fol. 17.

Mr. Patrick Urquhart, Doctor of Medicine, his salarie is conforme to the Civilist's, being the half of the Principall's old stipend, viz. 26 bolls bear, 18 bolls meal, with ane manss and litle gleib; his dutie is also mentioned in the Foundatione, pagina 1, fol. 17.

Mr. Andrew Massie, Sup-Principall, his salarie is also equivalent to the two former, viz. 26 bolls bear, 18 bolls meal, 80 lib. of money; his dutie is mentioned in the Foundatione, pagina 2, fol. 17; and according to the present constitution of the Colledge, he teaches one of the four classes.

Mr. Patrick Gordone, Master of the Gramer-School, his salarie is equivalent to the forsaid Professors, viz. 26 bolls bear, 18 bolls meal, and 80 lib. of money, with ane manss and gleib; his dutie is mentioned in the Foundatione, pagina 2, fol. 17.

Mr. Robert Forbes, Mr. George Middletoune, and Mr. John Buchan, the three Regents, have each of them of yearlie salarie 100 lib. of money, 15 bolls bear, and 9 bolls meal; their dutie is to teach each of them a class, and to be *hepdomader per vices.*

*Item,* As to the second querie, relating to the abuses and remedies, ther is ane particular paper apart drawn up by the Rectors and Principalls, with consent of the Masters of both Colledges, containing several overtures relating therto, which humbly are offered to the consideration of the Visitors.

*Item,* As to the Foundations, the authentick copies are therwith readdie to be produced, and if neid beis, the principalls, which are in the Colledge Charter-Kist.

*Item,* As to the fourth, relating to the Mortificationes, it is answered, that the whole old Mortificationes are contained in the first Foundatione, and in the rental-bookes; they are especially the Hospital of Saint Germans, comprehending the teinds of Aberbuthnot pariochin in the Mearns, Glenmuick and Glengarne pariochins in Marr, with other some smal fewes and annuities mentioned in the rental.

*Item,* The Teinds of Slaines and Snaw pariochins, together with some smal annuities mortified by Bishop Elphinstoune himself, payable out of some particular places in this and the shyre of Banff, all mentioned in the said Foundatioune, and in the yearlie Rentalls.

*Item,* The latter Mortificationes were dotted by King James the Sixt, viz. the Deanrie of Aberdeen, the Sub-Chanterie, the Personage of Methlick, the Teinds of Furvie (now almost sandit), the Chaplanries of Westhall, Fawaroul, and some other smal annuities contained in the Rentall.

As also ther was latlie mortified by Sir Thomas Burnet, Laird of Leyes, three litle crofts of lands for the mantenance of three Bursers, the present yearlie rent whereof exceids not ane chalder of beare.

And the deceast Doctor Alexander Keid did mortifie two hundred pounds sterling for the use of the Regents and Master of the Gramer-School, whereof nothing is recovered, which Mortifications are in the Charter-Kist, readdie to be exhibited; the yearly product whereof is compted for by every Procurator in his yearlie accompts.

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(21.)—Royal Visitation, 1 March 1687.

*Att Edinburgh, the first day of March J^m vi^c and fourscore seven years;*

Visitation, 1687.

The Lords Commissioners, appointed by his Majesty for Visitation of the severall Universities and Colledges within this Kingdom, Taking to their serious consideration the frequent and manifold confusions, disorders, and abuses committed in the severall Universities and Colledges within this kingdome, by choosing of unfitt persons to be Rectors in the several Universities and Colledges, For preventing whereof for the future, the saids Lords doe ordaine and appoint, That in tyme coming none be capable of being chosen Rector within the University of St. Andrews, but one of the Principalls of the three Colledges, they being the heads of the severall societies, as was in use to be done befor the late troubles and rebellion; and that in the other Universities which consist of single Colledges, none be capable of being chosen Rectors who are subordinat to the authority and jurisdiction of the respective Principals of the saids Societies: And refers to the Commissioners of the particular Visitations, to consider and give their opinion concerning the method and maner of election of the said Rector, in all tyme coming. Extracted by me, (Signed) Jo. LAWSONE, *Clk.*

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(22.)—Parliamentary Visitation, 27th September 1690.
(23.)— Do. 15th October 1690.
(24.)— Do. 4th February 1695.

[Not printed by the Commission.]

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(25.)—Royal Visitation, 13 June 1718.

*Att Edinburgh, the 13th day of June J^m vij^c and eighteen years;*

Visitation, 1718.

The Commission for Visiting the University and Colleges of Aberdeen, having seen and considered the Report of the Comittee to whom it was recommended to inspect the Representation and other papers presented to the Commission on Tuesday last, by the Principall and other Masters of the King's College of Aberdeen, Did, and hereby do, with regret to the said Representation and papers, unanimously resolve and enact as follows, viz. :—

1^mo. With respect to the first three articles of the Representation, the Commission approves the Masters' diligence therein mentioned, provided that the Inventory be added and made up as is there proposed.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order II.

Visitation, 1718.

2do. As to the fourth and fifth articles, concerning the fitted accompts of the Colledge from Michaelmas 1716 to ditto 1717, the Commission appoint the said accompts to be returned to the Masters, and that they be drawn over in a more distinct forme and method, and according to the remarks and communeing that past betwixt the Comittee and the Masters, when the said accompts were inspected; and the Commission ordains, that the said accompts, with the abstract of the revenue so fitted, be laid before a Comittee appointed by this Commission, who are to meet at Edinburgh upon the twelth day of August next, and that one commissioned from the said Colledge do attend the said Committee with the accompts, to receive yair orders as to what may concern the same.

3tio. As to the sixth article, concerning the annual ballance of the nine hundred pound nine shilling and tuo pennies Scots, the Commission resolve to take the same under their consideration, as soon as the above-mentioned Committee shall make yair report of the matter committed to them.

4to. As to the seventh article, the Commission appoints the Masters to use all possible diligence for recovering the bill of Rest, and that what money shall be recovered, shall be applyed for payment of the most pressing demands upon the Colledge; and supersedes giveing any answer at present to the eighth article. But as to the ninth and tenth articles, the Commission order the Masters to make all due application, both for obtaining the three years' Rest of King William's Mortification, and to procure payment of the late Queen Ann's Gift.

5to. As to the eleventh and twelth articles, the Commission appoints the Masters to draw up a charge against Doctor George Middletoun, late Principall, as to his intromissions with King William's Mortification, and annual rent ariseing therefrom; and also a charge as to his intromissions with the Graduation and Library-money; and that they pursue him yairfor; and that his proportionall share and interest in the said King William's Mortification be affected, for reimbursement of what he shall be found oweing to the Colledge.

6to. With respect to the thirteenth article, concerning the Subscriptions for carrying on the new work, the Commission approves of what the Masters represent they have done in that matter.

7mo. As to the fourteenth article, in relation to the Principal's Manse, the Commission find, that considering the low circumstances of the Colledge, that the repairing or rebuilding the said Manse at present may bring too great a burthen on the Colledge, but appoints the Masters to pay the said Principal as much yearly, as with the small sume he receives for his manse and yeard, may make up the rent of his present dwelling-house, ay and untill the manse shall be sufficiently repaired or rebuilt.

8vo. As to the fifteenth article, which contains severall particulars, the Commission, in the *first* place, finds, that as to what concerns the Principall's Manse, they have given orders theranent in the preceding article. 2*do*, As to the Principall's necessary deburs ents about the College affairs, the Commission appoints him to draw out ane exact account of them, which they ordain to be payed him by the Procurator of the Colledge, and that they be inserted as ane article of the discharge of the Procurator's accounts. 3*tio*, As to the expenses of the Principall's transportation, the Commission ordains that six hundred pound Scots be paid him to defray the charges of the same; and that two hundred pound Scots of the said six hundred pound be payed him at the terme of Lambass next to come, and that two hundred pound more of the said sum be payed him at the term of Lambas in the year Jm vijc and nineteen, and the remaining two hundred pound paid him at the term of Lambass Jm vijc and twenty. And the Commission doe by these presents give the strongest

(MS. imperfect.)

to the Reverend Principall and Masters of the King's College of Aberdeen, that they will be ready on all occasious chearfully to concur in every thing may tend to the encouragement of the said Principall and Masters, and to the advantage of that ancient Colledge.

Extracted per (Signed) CHARLES MORTHLAND.

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(26.)—Rectorial Visitations in Minute Book, No. 1.
(27.)— Do. in Minute Book, No, 2.
(28.)— Do. in Minute Book, No. 5.
(29.)— Do. in Rectorial Minute Book.

[Only Extracts printed by the Commission.]

EXTRACTS of RECTORIAL VISITATIONS of KING'S COLLEGE of ABERDEEN, made from Minute-Books of that College.

*7th July* 1634.

Rectorial Visitations.

"It is ordained and statute likewise, by the Members foresaid, that whatsoever Scholars and Students come to either of the Colleges in Old or New Aberdeen, not having entered in the first Class in any College before, shall not be admitted to any superior Class in any of the saids two Colleges, except by due trial and examination by the Masters of both the saids Colleges, at the least two of every one of them, making four in number, and approbation of the Rector of the University and his four Assessors, they be found worthy to enter in the same Class they offer themselves to; and ordains, that Dr. Dun, Principal of Marischall College, shall have one extract of this present act, or any other act he pleases to require."

*5th January* 1637.

Principal.

"The Rector, Members, and Assessors, refers the Principal's course of teaching to be drawn up by the Faculty of Divinity, and delivered to him in articles; and in the meantime, to begin teach and prosecute the Treatise de Justificatione which he has already begun, and to prosecute and end the same this year. Likeas the Principal undertook to teach twice every week, viz. 'Ane lesson of Divinitie, ane other of Chronologia Abstracta.'"

*22d June* 1638.

"The Chancellor, Rector, Assessors, and Members, have ordained the Principal, in all time coming, to continue to obtemper the Act of the last General Visitation in teaching two lessons in the week—one whereof of Divinity, one other of the Hebrew Tongue, although he should have but two or three auditors; and to perform the rest enjoined to him by the said Act."

*25th April* 1763.

"George Middleton, Esq. Rector, and Charles Forbes, Patrick Wilson, Esqrs.; Mr. Alex. Gordon, and Alex. Innes, Assessors, having met this day in consequence of last adjournment,—The Masters of the College appeared before them: At which time, agreeable to the orders of last Rectorial Meeting, the said Messrs. Forbes and Wilson produced their Report; and at same time, the saids Mr. Alex. Gordon and Alex. Innes produced their Report.

Complaint against Principal Chalmers, &c.

"There was produced and laid before the Rector and Assessors, a Representation for Professor Lumsden and four other Members, against Principal Chalmers and Messrs. Burnet, M'Leod, and

Leslie, by way of complaint; and the Representation craved that the Rector and Assessors would take the same under their particular consideration.

"The Rector and Assessors appoint the said two Reports of Messrs. Forbes and Wilson, and Mr. Alex. Gordon and Alex. Innes, to be engrossed, viz.:—

"REPORT referred to, of Messrs. FORBES and WILSON, two of the Rector's Assessors.

"1. The Committee appointed to revise the Minutes of the College Meetings, and other papers that may show the usual form of proceedings in Rectorial Visitations, have accordingly inspected the Foundation and nine volumes of Minutes, containing many Rectorial Meetings and Visitations.

"2. The Committee find, that by the Foundation, the Rector and four Assessors are to visit the College once every year—which Visitation extends to the Head and Members, and to the Buildings. The Visitors are to inquire into all defects, both in persons and things; also concerning alienations, impignorations, or wasting the goods of the College—particularly the sums allotted for reparation of the buildings, manses, and ornaments; they are directed to take down every excess and defect in writing, and to present the same to the Chancellor, who shall reform whatever stands in need of reformation or correction, by the advice of the Visitors; and when he sees it expedient, may visit the College in person.

"3. By another clause of the Foundation, the Rector is appointed to be President, on account of cases that may happen through his absence, by which it seems that he has an ordinary constant direction in College affairs by the Foundation.

"4. There is no method laid down by the Foundation for electing the Rector and Assessors; neither can the Committee find out what was the practice of the University, in that or any thing else, for the first 129 years after the foundation in 1505,—the records of the Rectorial Meetings of Visitations for all that time, being, as they are informed, totally lost, and the oldest Rectorial Meeting laid before them being that of 26th June 1634.

"5. In that year, and the six years following down to 1640, the Committee find the Rector and Assessors chosen by the Principal and Masters, and four *Procuratores Nationum*. After the year 1640, the practice, it seems, was changed, and the *Procuratores Nationum* omitted—at least the Committee cannot find them employed in the annual election of the Rector and Assessors from that time; but they were chosen by the Principal and Masters alone, and sometimes at the Rectorial Meetings, down to the late disputes about the election of a Civilist.

"6. The Committee find that a certain day of the year was fixed by the Rector, Assessors, and Masters, for the annual election of the Rector and Assessors. *Vide* Rectorial Minutes, 26th June 1634, 11th November 1639, 31st January 1650.

"7. The Committee observe, that at the Rector's Instalment, or entry upon his office, he has the Foundation of the College delivered to him, or a copy of it, with the keys of the Library and of the Charter-Chest, an Inventory of the College-Writs and Evidents, College-Rental, and Catalogue of the Books in the Library—which things, at laying down his office, he delivers over to his successor. *Vide* Rectorial Minutes, 22d and 25th June 1638, 11th November 1639, 9th December 1663, 17th February 1664.

"8. The Committee find that the Rector, Assessors, and Masters, by their Act of 7th July 1634, appoint two Visitations annually; but (without) prejudice to the Rector, as occasion offers for the said University and College weill and settling the affairs of the same, upon lawful citation, to indict and call a Visitation at his pleasure, at all times convenient.

"9. The Committee find, that after the election of a Rector, and his acceptance, the Principal and all the Masters are obliged to obey him, and promise so to do, under the penalty of all just censure. 30th June 1634, 24th June 1635, 13th October 1639.

"10. The Committee find, that at Rectorial Visitations the form of inquiring into the behaviour of the Members of the College was this:—The Principal and Masters were removed one by one, and in their absence, the Rector, Assessors, and other Masters, inquire into their conduct in the exercise of their respective offices. After which, the person under examination being called on, the opinion of the meeting is intimated to him, approving or censuring him as they see cause. *Vide* Rectorial Meetings, 4th November 1634, 22d June 1638, 6th July 1640, 14th June 1641, 11th November 1642, 23d November 1643.

"11. The Committee find, moreover, that the Rectorial Meeting takes cognizance of, and gives directions concerning the plan of Education of the Students in all the several Faculties called the Courses; particularly that of the Principal, 2d December 1634, 5th January 1637; Canonist and Medicine, 5th January 1637; Regents, 12th June 1635, 10th May 1636, 7th June 1636; of the time of convening and dismissing the College, 7th July 1634, 4th November 1634, 14th March 1650; of the Regents not being fixed to one Class, but going up with the Students, 6th June 1641; of the Habits of Masters and Students, 4th November 1634: Bursars of Philosophy to be tried, 12th January 1637; concerning the Students' Harangues at the Graduation, 13th November 1646.

"12. The Rectorial Meeting takes cognizance of the form of private Laws for the Government and Discipline of the College, 10th May 1636, 26th April 1665; also 2d December 1634, 22d June 1635, 7th June 1636, 22d June 1636, 5th January, 1637, 23d June 1637, 16th June 1665, 19th June 1665.

"These Laws to be read publicly by the Principal to the Regents and Students once a-year, 2d December 1634, 5th February 1666; concerning Combinations among the Students, 13th November 1646; enact Fines for the absence of Masters from Meetings, 3d October 1664; lay down the duty of the Porter, 6th January 1643, 1st November 1675.

"13. The Committee find that Rectorial Meetings try and censure the Masters for malversations. The Principal is fined in 500 merks concerning his accounts while he was Procurator, 2d December 1634—to be paid against a certain day, under the penalty of deprivation, 5th June 1635.

"14. As to the Revenue of the College, the Committee find that Rectorial Meetings ratify and approve the common Procurator's accounts, 3d November 1635, 21st November 1639, 12th November 1640, 2d December 1665, &c. The common Procurator is ordered to have his accounts ready against Michaelmas, under failzie of his salary, 7th December 1665, 15th July 1674; a Rental appointed to be made up 17th February 1664, and other orders given occasionally concerning the revenues.

"15. The Rectorial Meetings give directions concerning the repairs of the College Fabric and Manses, 2d December 1634, 21st June 1636, 22d June 1636, 18th February 1664; and discharg eaccounts relative to the Buildings, 3d October 1664, 23d June 1665.

Rectorial Visitations.

"The Committee also find, that the Rectorial Meetings take inspection of the Library, and makes rules concerning the books, 18th October 1639, 20th December 1639, 17th February 1664, 16th June 1665.

"17. The Committee find, that the Rectorial Meetings direct the modifying and augmenting the Masters' Salaries, as of the Canonist and Cantor, 12th June 1635; Regent's Salaries augmented, 22d July 1637, 1st April 1640; Civilist's, 12th November 1640.

"18. The Committee find, that at a College Meeting for the Election of a Rector, 13th May 1669, it was resolved and agreed upon, That whereas it is provided by the Foundation, that the Rector shall only call a Meeting once in the year; therefore they appoint that the Rector be not troubled to call any Rectorial Meeting for any cause which falls not under his consideration by the Foundation, and that in every other thing there shall be no Rectorial Meeting called, without the plurality of voices in the College. They also enact and ordain, that in all time coming there shall be a new Election every year, peremptorily on the 1st Monday of June, unless there be an urgent necessity for continuing the Election till another day in the same month; and declare that the Rector's place shall be vacant until a new election be made. It is also ordered, that in any matter of complaint that shall occur, the same shall be first tabled before the College Meeting, and that no application be made to the Rector therein, unless the College Meeting either refuse or delay to determine, or the Principal deny to call a meeting, or if any find themselves wronged or aggrieved by the determination of the College meeting; in all which causes, the parties aggrieved, having first made protestation, shall represent their grievance to the Chancellor, who is to appoint a Rectorial Meeting to cognosce them, if the said Chancellor shall find the same expedient; after which, they proceed to the choice of a Rector, without *Procuratores Nationum*, whether that College meeting exceeded their powers or not; and how far, the Committee submit to the consideration of the Rector and Members of this meeting, and other competent Judges.

"19. The Committee find the Rector and two Assessors declared to be a quorum, 24th May 1669. While the Chancellor was present at a Rectorial Meeting, 17th June 1669, it is ordered what money shall be paid for allowing a corpse to lie in the College Kirk, and to what use it is appropriated. Give directions to the Procurator, 16th August 1669. Examine his accounts for several years, 27th October 1669, 8th March and 25th October 1722, 10th March 1724, &c. Appoint a Professor of Oriental Languages, and order a Committee to consider of the College Rents, in order to allow him a proper salary for life, 22d August 1673. This matter was referred to the Chancellor, who referred it back to a Rectorial Meeting to appoint a Salary, who accordingly settled 300 merks a-year upon him for life. Make Rules concerning the hours of the Master's attendance, and other matters of Discipline, 17th November 1674.

"20. The Committee observe, that at a College Meeting for electing a Principal, four *Procuratores Nationum* were chosen, to have votes, not only at that Election, but at all others that should happen for a year to come, 27th October 1664; but do not find this practised at any other time, but that they were chosen *pro re nata*.

"21. Upon the whole, the Committee find that the Rector acts sometimes in a judicial, sometimes in a legislative capacity; at Visitations, and upon appeals and references from College meetings, the Rector and Assessors are a Court of Justice, the Rector being Chief Judge, and Assessors Assistant Judges, who vote and give their advice—and there is one instance of the Rector's acting contrary to their advice, 21st September 1733. The form of process seems to be like that in the ordinary courts of law; *vide* Roll of Process, carried on before the Rector and Assessors, dated 10th January 1706. Among other things, it is decreed by an interlocutor, that the Principal's Manse, and other Manses, ought to be maintained at the charge of the College; but this is referred to the Chancellor. In making laws, the Principal and other Masters give their votes, as well as the Rector and Assessors.

"22. The Committee find themselves obliged to make an apology for the imperfection of their Report, which is owing, in a great measure, to the confusion and bad writing of the books they have inspected, and to the loss of several books of Rectorial Meetings."

"Extract from the Report referred to, of Messrs. Gordon and Innes, two of the Rector's Assessors,

Report of Assessors.

"23. The Committee further proposed to the Masters, that when a sum is borrowed, they should be careful to mention in the accounts, at what term the annualrents commence, seeing, in examining the above accounts, instances occurred where this neglect had occasioned confusion; but the Committee must notice, that they found no cause to suspect, in any of these instances, that the annualrents were not fairly stated. *2dly*, The Committee also proposed to the Masters, that the whole Rests in a preceding year's accounts ought always to be the first articles in the following year's accounts, and every article, either in Charge or Discharge, ought to be carried on in the precise and exact order of the preceding year's account, which saves a great deal of trouble and time, but has not been observed in the accounts under the review of the Committee. *3d*, The Committee think, that in every account the whole funds should be stated in the Charge, and in so far as not paid, should be taken credit for in the Discharge, which tends to prevent mistakes, and does not burden the Examiner's memory, or give him the trouble of looking back to former years, in order to find out such principal sums."

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Mortification Accounts.

"24. The Committee have no reason to suspect that there can be any objection to the Mortification Accounts, crops 1732 and 1733, which happen at present to be mislaid; having compared the accounts, crop 1731, with the procuration accounts, crop 1734, the whole appear to hang well together.

"25. There appear to be a good many vacant Bursars, from crop 1750 to crop 1759 inclusive, where the dues to Regents and servants have been stated, as also spoon-money, of the equity of which measures the Committee are not at all satisfied.

"26. As also some Burses being deserted, the balance of the same appear to have been applied to the purchasing prize-books; and in one instance, crop 1755, this happens where a Burse was vacant, although not deserted. Sometimes the consent of the Patron is mentioned, where the Regents take fees from a vacant Burse; but even this seems to the Committee not sufficient to authorize this practice.

"27. The balance upon Lady Braco's Burse is given wholly to the Bursar of the following year, crop 1756, which did not appear equitable to the Committee.

"28. In Dr. Adam's Mortification, crop 1734, the sum of £154:4*s*. Scots is debursed concerning a disposition that was lost, a share of which expenses should have been paid by the Marischal College; but it does not appear they ever paid any share of said expense.

"29. In Glen Farquhar's Mortification, crop 1758, the accountant charges himself with more

money received from the lands of Kincardine than that Mortification was entitled to; and by a note subjoined to said accounts, it appears that part of said money belongs to the Hospital of Old Aberdeen, the interests of which Hospital, and of this Mortification, are proposed to be settled by arbitration. The Committee were informed by the Masters, that notwithstanding a greater sum is charged to said Mortification than belongs to it, yet by said transaction concerning the lands of Kincardine, there is a real loss, both to this Mortification and the Hospital, and that the purpose of said intended arbitration is also to divide this loss proportionally betwixt the two. The Committee at the same time observe, that it was very misfortunate for the Mortification, that the accounts thereof lay over unvisited during the several years that the said transaction was in agitation, so that the Masters could not know the real situation of it, and that it is most probable that said confusion may be owing to the delay relating to the said accounts. This the Committee mention as a remarkable instance of the dangerous consequence of such delays, and what renders an inquiry concerning the causes of them more necessary.

" 30. As to the new form of the Mortification accounts, crop 1755, and thereafter, by which only 4½ per cent. is charged to the several Mortifications upon their stocked money and balances, and the remaining one half per cent., where the same is really got as a Sinking Fund; the Committee have no objections to the same, if the several patrons are satisfied; meantime, as they observe the smaller Mortifications decreasing and dying away through the want of this half per cent., they are of opinion they should be brought up, so as to pay the Bursars upon the same, by allotting them an equal share of the Sinking fund.

" 31. No other reasons occur to the Committee why all the above Mortification accounts may not be approven.

Library Accounts.

" 32. No reasons occur to the Committee why the same should not be approven."

"The Rector and Assessors having considered the Report of Charles Forbes and Patrick Wilson, Esquires, They find the institution of the Rectorial Court is by Foundation held necessary for the preservation of the Colleges; and find, that in all time coming, the Annual Election of a Rector shall proceed without *Procuratores Nationum* chosen to join in the said Election, as observed in No. 5 of said Report; and with regard to the *Procuratores Nationum* in general, finds that previous to every election where these *Procuratores Nationum* are entitled to vote by the Foundation of the College, their Election shall not be for a year, or for any stated time, but *pro re nata* as noticed in No. 20 of said Report."

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" The Rector, with the advice aforesaid, appoints the Masters to observe, in all time coming, the whole directions contained in the 13th article of the foresaid Report (viz. that of Messrs. Gordon and Innes) relating to the manner of stating their accounts."

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" The Rector, with consent of the Assessors, find it a matter of great importance to the University, that regulations for Literature and Discipline be well made and duly executed, and therefore recommend it particularly to the Masters, to form a plan for this effect; and that their session for the future may continue at the least for six months, and to fix their economy upon an unexceptionable footing."

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" The Rector and Assessors prohibit the Regents, in time coming, from taking and exacting any fees out of vacant bursaries, or that any thing be stated for servants' or spoon-money, as mentioned in article 25th of said Report."

* * * * * * * *

" I, James Lord Deskfoord, having considered the proceedings of the Rector and Assessors of the University of Old Aberdeen since November 5, 1762, approve of their diligence in examining the accounts, and inquiring into the state of the affairs of the said College; and approve of the whole directions given by them in consequence thereof, with this addition, that Dr. Reid's Procuration Accounts of 1759 and 1760, being now signed by all the Members of the College, the Protestation entered against them by Principal Chalmers, and the other three Masters, shall be understood to be departed from; and that, on the other hand, no further inquiry shall be made as to those gentlemen who protested, having instigated the Bursars to the process; and in general, I, the said Chancellor, recommend rather to be solicitous about establishing good rules for the future, than to look upon the bad effects of the late unhappy differences in the College, and at the same time that I approve of the session of the College being for six months at least; yet I think a discretionary power should be left with each Regent, to dispense with any part of the last month's attendance of such of the scholars, whose fortune or other circumstances may appear to them to require such dispensation. And I further hereby particularly recommend it to the next Rector and his Assessors, and to the College Meeting, to consider of proper means to provide convenient lodging and houses fit for the reception of Boarders for such of the Regents as may have families, as the want of such is attended with many inconveniences, and often prevents people of rank from sending their children to this University. Signed at Castle of Banff, May 10, 1763.

(Signed) " Deskfoord, *Chancellor.*"

*22d September* 1818.

" Convened, the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Rector; Patrick Milne, Esq. of Crimonmogate, and Alexander Moir, Esq. of Scotstoun, Assessors; Dr. Jack, Principal; Dr. M'Pherson, Sub-Principal; Dr. Mearns, Professor of Divinity; Dr. Dauney, Professor of Civil Law; Dr. Bannerman, Professor of Medicine; Mr. Bentley, Professor of Oriental Languages; Mr. Paul, Professor of Natural Philosophy; Mr. Tulloch, Professor of Mathematics; and Dr. Dewar, Professor of Moral Philosophy.

" The said day, the Lord Rector stated, that he had intimated to the Assessors and Members of the University, by letters dated the 14th current, that a Rectorial Meeting was to be held at this time and place. The said Patrick Milne and Alexander Moir, Esquires, accepted of the office of Assessors, to which they were elected by the University on 28th October 1817; the oath *de fideli administratione officii* was administered to them by the Principal; after which, they were received and admitted to their offices, and to all the powers and privileges thereto belonging, according to the Foundation of the University, and the usual form and practice.

" The Lord Rector appoints Alexander Crombie, Advocate in Aberdeen, to be Clerk to this Meet-

ing; and John Thomson, Janitor in the College, to be Officer; and the said Alexander Crombie gave his oath *de fideli administratione officii.*

"There was laid before the Meeting, a Representation by a Committee of the Senatus Academicus relative to the Ædilis and Library, of which the tenor follows:—

"Representation to the Lord Rector, relative to the State of the Buildings and Ædilis Fund.

"The funds originally appropriated by the Founder of King's College for the support of its buildings, were a sum payable out of the rents and monies annually received by the Procurator, vacant salaries of Prebendaries or Bursars, and fines imposed on Prebendaries or Bursars for absence during the session of College. The money thus raised, subject to certain charges, was appointed to be set apart *pro reparatione edificiorum vestium et ornamentorum dicti Collegii.* When the Bursars, as well as the other students, were all lodged within the College, they all paid a small sum annually to the Ædilis for room-rent; and this also was added to the fund for repairs. The students who still choose to lodge in the College, continue to pay room-rent; and a small deduction from every Bursary is likewise appropriated to the Ædilis Fund. The sums now mentioned, together with the rents payable by the Regents for their houses, are all the funds of any importance at present allotted for the repairs of the College Buildings. Small, however, as these funds are, they are rendered still more inadequate to the purpose for which they are intended, by a considerable debt due by the Ædilis Fund—the interest of which must in the first place be provided for; and when this is paid, scarce any thing remains even for effecting such annual repairs as cannot be postponed.

"State of the Ædilis Fund.

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|---|---|
| "Annual Income, as per account of crop 1816 . . . . . | £109 11 11 |
| "Expenditure arising from stated burdens, interest of debt, &c. . . | 107 16 5 |
| "Remains for Annual Repairs . . . . . | £1 15 6 |

"While the Ædilis Fund is thus exhausted, the buildings are in a state of great, or a general decay, and without some speedy and effectual exertions for their repair, must soon become a complete ruin. Under these circumstances, the Senatus, sensible of their own inability to remedy the evils felt or anticipated, conceive it to be their duty to lay a representation of the case before the Lord Rector and his Assessors, and to suggest the propriety of a joint application to Government for pecuniary aid. Grants of a similar nature have been liberally bestowed on the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and even considerable sums allotted for preventing the total ruin of Abbeys, Cathedrals, and other ancient buildings, and it is to be hoped that were a proper representation of the case made before Government, it would draw the attention of Ministers, in the view either of supporting an useful Seminary of Education, or of preventing a venerable pile of buildings from falling into decay.

"Library.

"The Senatus expected to have been able to lay before the Lord Rector, at this meeting, a full representation, not only regarding the funds and present mode of administering the affairs of the Library, but also respecting certain improvements in the mode of managing its concerns, which late circumstances appear to have rendered necessary. The present funds are inadequate even to the due care of the Books presently composing the Library, and to binding those which are annually sent from Stationers' Hall. If the Copyright Act now subsisting is allowed to remain in force, additional accommodation for the reception of the books must also soon be wanted. The Senatus, however, learning with regret, that doubts are entertained whether the Copyright Act may not be subjected, in the ensuing session of Parliament, to alterations which they consider as injurious to the rights and interests of the Universities, and being sensible that the specific nature of the measure proper to be adopted in the future management of the Library, must depend, in a great degree, on the subsistence or extinction of the present Copyright Act, they submit to the Lord Rector, whether it may not be advisable, in the present circumstances, to delay forming any definitive arrangements regarding the management of the Library. If a grant in aid of the Ædilis Fund should be procured from Government, a very small sum, supplied by that grant, would be sufficient for giving the additional accommodation wanted for the Library; and the Senatus have in the meantime the prospect of being able to procure such additional care and attention to the books, as they trust will be sufficient for their immediate preservation."

"The Lord Rector and Assessors having considered the foregoing Representation, and having inspected the Buildings of the College, are of opinion that they stand very much in need of repair; and remit to the Senatus to prepare a Memorial, to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, as the ground of an application to the Crown for aid, as the Funds belonging to the College appear to be entirely inadequate for the purpose.

"Thereafter the Meeting proceeded to the consideration of the Minutes of the College relative to Dr. Dewar, of 18th, 21st, and 24th March, and 2d April last, with the various statements therein referred to, and whole other writings laid before them.

"The Principal, Sub-Principal, and Professors retired from the Meeting.

"The Lord Rector having fully deliberated on the matter referred to him, and having advised with his Assessors, Finds, That under the control and revision of the Superior University Courts, the Regulations made from time to time by the Senatus Academicus, for the better government and more perfect discipline of the College, are obligatory on all its members, who are hereby enjoined to yield their obedience accordingly.

"In reference to the Minute of Sederunt of date the 24th March last, the Lord Rector, with advice aforesaid, Finds that the practice of the Regent Professors regularly attending Divine Service with their Classes on the Lord's-day, has been long established, and that a considerable degree of importance has always been attached by the Senatus to the performance of this duty. No reasons having been laid before the Court sufficient to justify any alteration of this practice, the said Minute is therefore hereby confirmed. But the Rector, with advice foresaid, taking into view the peculiarities affecting the case now under consideration, recommends to the Senatus to acquiesce in dispensing with the personal attendance of Dr. Dewar, in the discharge of this duty, for the space of the two sessions next ensuing, on their receiving a formal and explicit pledge from him, that at the end of this period, he will either himself perform the office required, or resign a situation incompatible with his other duties. In the mean time, it is necessary that Dr. Dewar should prevail with one of his Colleagues to become his substitute in taking charge of his Class on these occasions, and the Senatus are required to give authority for the same to attend accordingly.

"The Principal, Sub-Principal, and Professors, being called to attend the meeting, the above sentence was intimated to them; and Dr. Dewar was asked by the Lord Rector, Whether he was disposed to give the pledge required? Dr. Dewar declared, that he readily agreed to pledge himself to the Lord Rector, that if, at Whitsunday 1820, the Senatus should insist on his attendance at Divine Service with his Class on the Lord's-day, he should either comply with the order, or resign his situation as Professor of Moral Philosophy in the College.



"The Senatus also declared their acquiescence in the recommendation of the Lord Rector, and in the conditions enjoined by his Lordship.

"The Lord Rector and Assessors appoint the Clerk to make an exact copy of the Minutes of this meeting, and to transmit the same to the Chancellor.

(Signed) "ABERDEEN, *Rector*."

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## ORDER III.—Copies of all Regulations enacted by the Senatus Academicus of the said University, or any Office-bearer belonging thereto, by which the Discipline, Government, and course of teaching in the said University, are in any way directed or prescribed.



*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

EXTRACTS from MINUTE-BOOKS, containing REGULATIONS enacted by the COLLEGE from time to time.



"Moreover, for the better ordering the Examination of the several Classes after Michaelmas, at the down sitting of the College, it is also enacted and ordained, That immediately after the return of every Student to the College, every one shall be examined upon his preceding year's course, before he be admitted to enter to the superior Class."

29*th October* 1685.

"Convened in the Principal's Chamber, the Principal and Masters.

"Which day, by the unanimous consent of all, these following particulars were agreed to, and appointed to be observed, viz.

"1*mo*, That all the Masters should keep all order, and attend all due meetings with their Scholars, both public and private, from Sunday the ensuing 1st of November, as exactly every day, as if the College were at the throngest.

"2*d*, That no Scholar be received into any School, till first he give up his name to the Principal, and obtain his allowance, either by word or write.

"3*d*, That all the Masters keep punctually in their private schools with their scholars, all the forenoon between ten and twelve; and that on the un-play days, viz. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, they keep the College the whole afternoon, and see if their scholars be in their chambers at their studies, and go to their private schools precisely at four o'clock.

"4*th*, That all the Masters be punctually present, both at morning and evening prayers, and that timeously at the ringing of the bell, for preventing all trouble and disorder.

"5*th*, That the Masters so order it among themselves, that at least there shall always be two present at the table, and also lying all night within the College.

"6*th*, That no Master remove anywhere out of the town, nor anyways absent himself from his charge, till first he acquaint the Principal, or in his absence, the Sub-Principal, and obtain his permission.

"7*th*, That in the Principal's absence, the same duty and deference be paid to the Sub-Principal, in every thing that should be done to the Principal, when he is present."

18*th March* 1700.

"The Sub-Principal, by order of the Committee for the Mortifications, reported that it was the Committee's opinion, that for the better improvement of Mortifications left, or to be left, there be one chosen, *e gremio Academiæ*, for uplifting the whole Mortifications belonging to the College, and applying them to their proper uses, who should give in yearly his accounts, in Charge and Discharge, that so these accounts be no longer confounded with the Procuration Accounts: Ordered, that the same Committee do draw scrolls of a Factory and Back-bond, whereby the business of that office may be more fully cleared and concerted.



"As to the Fabric of the College itself, in order to the better support and more speedy reparation of it, an overture was made, that one should be chosen *e gremio Academiæ*, for overseeing the reparation of the fabric, and gathering in what money is subscribed for, and providing necessaries for rebuilding the south quarter of the College; Ordered, that the above-named Committee, to whom Mr. John Gordon is joined, do prepare and bring in scrolls of a Factory and Back-bond, whereby this office of Ædilis, or Master of Work, may be more fully understood, and likewise have their thoughts of a person fit for that office."

15*th February* 1720.

"Convened, the Principal, Professor of Theology, Sub-Principal, Humanist, three Regents, and Professors of Oriental Languages.

"The Principal representing, that he and the Professor of Divinity had a design of having weekly Discourses on Catechetical Doctrine, in the College Kirk, on Monday, by turns,—The Masters approve of the said design, and agree that the hour be immediately after the scholastic discipline on Monday, betwixt 11 and 12; and that therefore the said discipline begin at half an hour after ten."

29*th February* 1720.

"Convened, the Principal, Sub-Principal, Humanist, three Regents, and Professor of Oriental Languages.

"Mr. Ker having produced the Instructions and Rules to be observed by the Bibliothecarian, the same were read, and approven of—The tenor whereof follows:—

"RULES to be observed by the Library-Keeper of the University and King's College of Aberdeen.



"Rule 1. That the Library-Keeper attend in the Library every day of the week except Sabbath and Saturday, from two o'clock to four afternoon, during the whole Session of the College, that the Students may have access to the use of any book during the said time, in the said place.

College Regulations.

"2. That no book be given out but to a Master of the University, or to a Student, upon a Master's Syngrapha, addressed to the Library-Keeper.

"3. That any Student who gets out a book on a Master's Syngrapha, shall return the same to the Library within a time limited, viz. an octavo within eight days, a quarto within a fortnight, and a folio within a month, under the penalty of paying a half-penny for an octavo, a penny for a quarto, and twopence for a folio, each day he shall keep the same beyond the fixed time.

"4. That the Student thus receiving a book on a Master's Syngrapha shall consign money, or a book equivalent, in the hands of the Library-Keeper; which failing, the Master who grants the Syngrapha shall be answerable for the book, if lost, or for any damage done it during the time limited by Rule 3d, and the Library-Keeper shall be answerable for the loss or damage after the said limited time.

"5. That no Master or Student shall carry, or allow to be carried, any book without the cities of Old and New Aberdeen, under the pain of forefaulting their privilege of getting out any books thereafter.

"6. That some particular books (such as old Chartularies and Manuscripts, Dictionaries, valuable editions of the Bible, &c. a list whereof is to be lodged in the Bibliothecarian's hands) shall not be given out of the Library to any Student in any case, nor to a Master, unless in some particular case, by allowance of the Principal.

"7. That no Student entering the Library touch any book but what is given him by the Bibliothecarian; and that the Bibliothecarian enjoin all Students who get out books, to take care of not abusing them by writing, using them too nigh a fire, or any other way, and precisely to observe the time of returning them, and to advertise any who transgress the time limited by the space of eight days.

"8. The Bibliothecarian shall lay out himself to know the old books, and their particular situation; shall take care of keeping them in the best order, and shall keep a good fire, at least thrice a week, for airing the room, and drying the moist books, and those which are remotest from the fire, by turns.

"9. That the Bibliothecarian shall have a paper book, in which he shall cause every Student borrowing a book, insert a signed note for the same, bearing the name of the book, day, and year of God. In the same or like book, the Masters are also to write a note for what books they get out.

"10. That nigh the end of every Session, a week or two at farthest before the rising thereof, the Bibliothecarian shall call into the Library the whole books, both from Masters and Students, that the Principal and Masters, meeting for that purpose, may see if any books be amissing.

"11. That the Bibliothecarian shall represent to the foresaid meeting of the Principal and Masters (if he has not done it occasionally before, during the session of the College) what books are amissing, what are abused, by whom, and in what manner, that the said Masters, without loss of time, may take proper measures for retrieving these losses and abuses. For this end, the Bibliothecarian's book, with all the signed notes and syngraphas then in his hands, are to be presented to the said meeting.

"12. That the Bibliothecarian keep a second paper book, containing an exact catalogue of all books bought or gifted, in the very order of time they are bought or gifted, with their prices, or the names of the donors; as also, the books sent from Stationers' Hall, in a separate part of the said book; from which list he is to draw out the names of the several books, with the place and year of the editions, into the General Alphabetical Catalogue, as also into the Shelf Catalogue.

"13. That besides the two paper books, the Bibliothecarian shall have a large Matriculation book, consisting of several quires, in which shall be enrolled every student at his first entry to the College, who, upon this enrolment, and paying to the Bibliothecarian, for his pains and attendance, any sum betwixt a shilling sterling and 2*s.* 6*d.* at pleasure, (Bursars and poor Students always excepted,) shall have access to the use of books in the Library during the whole course of his studies at the College, Theology as well as Philosophy. A Student of Theology, who has not been educated at this College, is to enrol and pay as other entrants.

"14. That no book be given out but by the Bibliothecarian, and that he, before his entry on the said office, find sufficient caution for preserving the books and observing the foresaid rules."

*5th December* 1720.

Public Discourses.

"The said day it was unanimously resolved, that in time coming, at least for this session of the College, some of the Masters should have, each of them by turns, a public Discourse, relating to their own business, before the whole College, so as there may be one Discourse every fortnight, and that on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock before noon, to begin the second Wednesday of January next, at which time the Principal is to begin, and to be succeeded by Professor Sanderson, and then by the rest of the Masters, as they shall concert it among themselves."

*6th April* 1724.

Civilist.

"After a letter by Mr. Gordon, Civilist, resigning his office, is read and accepted—The said day, before proceeding to the Election of a successor in the said office of Civilist, the Principal and Masters thought fit to declare and enact, that whosoever shall happen to be nominated and elected, shall, in the terms of the Foundation, be obliged to actual residence, and to teach the said Civil Law during the sessions of the said College, in such place as shall be agreed to, by the Principal and Masters. And in respect that by the Foundation it is appointed, that the Civilist should read and teach in his own manse, which of a long time had been, (as is reported,) by fire or some accident ruined and quite demolished, therefore, it is enacted, and by acceptation of the presentation to be now given, whosoever shall be chosen and accept of the said presentation, shall be obliged to make no pretext of the want of a manse for not teaching and giving prelections public and private, as is above mentioned."

14*th November* 1735.

College Baillie.

"The said day the Principal and Masters, taking to their consideration the inconveniences that have attended their wanting a Baillie for the College bounds these several years past, did unanimously make choice of Dr. Alexander Fraser for that office, and hereby grant unto him the full commission and power to exercise the same according to law, as he shall be answerable. And at the same time they nominate Archibald Campbell, College Janitor, to officiate as Fiscal to the said Baillie, as there shall be found occasion."

16*th March* 1737.

"The said day the Principal and Masters did earnestly recommend to the Professor of Divinity,

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College Regulations.

that he enrol none, among his students of Divinity, to be admitted to Public Exercises before him, but such as have taken the Degree of Masters of Arts, conform to the Acts of the General Assembly thereanent.'

*25th April* 1753.

Professor of Humanity.

"The said day Mr. Thomas Gordon, Humanist, represented to the meeting, that having advised with his Colleagues, and corresponded with gentlemen in the Universities of St. Andrews and Glasgow, anent the proper duty of a Professor of Humanity, he intended to give over, at Whitsunday next, the teaching the Elements of Latin in the way of a Grammar School; and in place thereof, he proposes to teach one Humanity Class during the session of the College, in the same manner as in other Universities.

"The Masters having considered the above proposal, did unanimously approve of the same, being fully sensible that the business of teaching the Elements of Latin, in the way of a common Grammar School, is become altogether uncreditable for a Professor in an University; and although it might be necessary, at the time of the foundation, when perhaps there was not a Grammar School in the north of Scotland, yet now it is entirely useless, seeing at the Revolution provision was made by act of Parliament for a Public School in every parish, in which the Elements of Latin is taught; whereas, on the other hand, the proper duty of a Professor of Humanity, as the same is exercised in other Universities, may be of considerable use in this, not only in improving and perfecting the youth in the study of Latin after they quit the Grammar School, and before they begin to study the Greek, but also in keeping up and promoting a taste for the Classic Authors whilst they are carrying on their other studies."

*17th August* 1753.

"Convened, the Principal, Sub-Principal, Humanist, Mr. Bradfut, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Reid, Regents.

"The said day the Masters, considering that the Session of the College is now near at hand, appointed the Committee formerly named to draw up a plan for the Economy, to advertise in the public newspapers the time of the Meeting of the College, that none may pretend ignorance.

"The said Committee having also laid before the Meeting an Abstract of some Statutes and Orders of the College, drawn up by them, and which had been formerly, on several occasions, advised with the Masters, the Meeting did unanimously approve of the same, and appointed it to be printed, and to be distributed among the Alumni and well-wishers of the College."—Said Abstract is as follows:—

"SECTION I.—*Of the Session, and of Bursaries.*

Session and Bursaries.

"1. The Session of the College shall always begin precisely upon the first Monday of October, and end in May.

"2. Every Bursar who does not enter to the College the first Monday of October, shall pay sixpence for each day's absence during the first week—a shilling for each day's absence during the second week; and those who do not enter before the third Monday of October, shall be deprived.

"3. That the Bursars may be better enabled to support themselves during this long Session, the Masters have resolved to unite the small Bursaries in their gift as they shall happen to fall vacant, in such manner as none of them shall be under £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. sterling, and for this purpose have determined—

"4. That there shall be no competition for Burses at the beginning of the ensuing session, and that the Bursaries which ought in course to be then filled up, shall be divided among their present Bursars, in such proportion as the Masters shall think fit.

"5. As the Funds mortified for Bursaries were certainly intended for the encouragement of learning, and nothing can be more contrary to the pious intention of those charitable donations, than to bestow them upon such as, through poverty, idleness, or incapacity, do not make sufficient progress in Letters, the Masters have unanimously resolved to deprive every Bursar who does not make some tolerable sufficiency in his studies, and to execute this resolution at the beginning of each session; and they are sorry to intimate that there is at present great ground of complaint against several Bursars upon this account, and therefore do give this public intimation, that they may be upon their guard, and that such as are conscious of their own ignorance or incapacity, may apply to some other business, that the Masters may not have the disagreeable task of dismissing them with disgrace.

"6. How soon the intended union of the Bursaries can take place, those in the gift of the College shall be presented after a comparative trial, as before; but it is expressly provided, that none shall be admitted as Candidates, but such as are above the lowest rank, and who, besides their qualifications in point of genius, can appear in a decent way, both as to dress and to behaviour, and have some reasonable prospect of money or friends to enable them to prosecute their education, and bring them into some reputable employment or profession of life; and for this purpose, that they bring proper certificates along with them, without which they will not be admitted to trial.

"SECTION II.—*Of the Lodging of the Students.*

Lodging of Students.

"7. As it hath been found by experience, that the late practice of Students lodging and eating in private houses in different parts of the town, is attended with many inconveniences, they being by that means less under the eye and authority of the Masters, having less access to their assistance and that of their fellow-students in the prosecution of their studies, being exposed to many temptations from low or bad company, being moreover for the most part badly accommodated both in lodging and diet, and losing a considerable part of their time in going and returning to their lodgings, which are often at a distance from the College; therefore the Masters have decreed, that for the future all the Students shall lodge in rooms within the College, and eat at the College table during the whole session, and that no Student whatsoever shall be exempted from obedience to this Statute, without a dispensation from the Principal or Sub-principal, who are empowered to grant such dispensations, for weighty reasons to be therein expressed.

"8. The Procurator of the College is appointed forthwith to cause to be fitted up, at the public charge, a sufficient number of the College Rooms for the accommodation of all the Students; to repair whatever is broken or defaced in the floors, walls, ceilings, windows, or doors, and to furnish them with bedsteads, tables, and chimney-grates, with proper places for holding coal or other fuel, and with locks and keys where they are wanting, and to cause all the rooms to be cleaned and whitewashed, and the windows painted against the beginning of the Session.

"9. The Rent of a room and closet of the best sort, with a bedstead in each, shall not be above

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16*s.* sterling in the session; the Rent of a room and closet of the second sort, with a bedstead in each, shall not exceed 12*s.*; the Rent of a room with one bedstead, without a closet, shall not exceed 7*s.*; and the Students may continue to lodge in their rooms during the vacation, without paying any further rent.

College Regulations.

" 10. The Students shall have their rooms assigned them by the Sub-Principal and Regent Professors; and no Student shall change his room without their permission. The Pupils of each Professor shall be lodged in adjacent rooms, as far as can be.

" 11. That the Masters may have ready access to inspect the behaviour of the Students in their rooms, it is enacted that no Student shall have his doors bolted before ten at night, that any of the Masters may have admittance without knocking; and that all the Students shall go to bed, and have their fires and lights put out, before 11.

" 12. The Sub-Principal and Regents shall choose two or more men-servants, sober and discreet in their behaviour, who shall serve the Students in their rooms, make their beds, wipe their shoes, fetch them water, carry their linen to and from washing; and shall lodge within the College, and be subject to the discipline of it, and shall be paid by the Students for their service during the session; and no other servants shall come within the College to serve the Students, without permission from the Sub-Principal and Regents.

" 13. To prevent accidents that may happen in the night, one of the servants that lodges within the College shall ring one of the big bells at the hours of two and five each morning, during the session; and after ringing of the bell, shall, at each of these hours, go round to all the rooms and passages as a watch.

" 14. The Sub-Principal and Regents shall concert among themselves such regulations and expedients as shall appear to them to be most effectual for obliging the Students and their servants to keep the rooms, stairs, piazza, area, and the passages to the College, clean and decent; and preventing their damaging or defacing their rooms, furniture, or any part of the College; and the Regents, in their turns, shall see to the execution of these regulations.

" 15. The Regents shall take their turns in the government of the College, either weekly, as hath been the custom, or daily, as seems to them most convenient; and shall perform public prayers every day at eight in the morning; visit and perlustrate the students' rooms at night; see the College gates shut at nine in the evening, and that none of the Students be then out of the College; and keep the keys of the College till seven in the morning.

" 16. The Sub-Principal and Regents shall take all possible care that no Student or servant shall be admitted into the College, who labours under any noisome or infectious distemper; and if any Student be seized with any such distemper, he is to be removed to rooms in the town and properly cared for till he recover.

" 17. The Professor of Medicine shall visit and give advice gratis to Bursars or other Students, whose circumstances require it, that shall be taken ill during their residence at the College.

" Section III.—*Of the College Table.*

College Table.

" 18. That the Students may have a wholesome and good diet, at an easy rate, and be regularly and decently served at table, the Masters shall, each year, betwixt the terms of Whitsunday and Michaelmas, enter into a contract with one Œconomist, and settle a weekly bill of fare for breakfast, dinner, and supper, both for the first and second Table; which bill of fare, and all other parts of the duty, service, and attendance of the Œconomist, shall be inserted in the said contract, and be bound to the performance of the same; and the Masters are determined, without favour or interest, to prefer to that office the person that shall appear to them best qualified, and shall contract for the best bill of fare, for the board they think proper to fix.

" 19. That the Œconomist may be enabled to afford the better diet and service for the board paid him, he shall have, from the College, of yearly salary £4 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, six bolls of meal, and six bolls of bear, £1 13*s.* 4*d.* for washing the table-linen; the wages of his cook, cook's boy, and butler paid; kitchen, oven, coal-house, brew-house, cellars, buttery, dining-room, and all other houses necessary for the Œconomy, rent-free and upheld by the College; the dining-room furnished with tables and seats, silver spoons for both tables; and further, the College shall pay the annual rent of any sum not exceeding £100 sterling, which shall be laid out by him in providing the Œconomy and Table with necessary furniture and utensils.

" 20. Every Student shall intimate to the Œconomus, in the beginning of the session, whether he is to eat at the first or second table. Those who eat at the first table shall pay for their board £2 15*s.* 6¾*d.* sterling in the quarter; and those who eat at the second table shall pay £2 sterling in the quarter. The first quarter's board shall be paid in advance at the beginning of the session, the second quarter at Candlemas, and the remainder at the rising of the College.

" 21. Both tables shall be served in one room at breakfast, dinner, and supper, and the table-linen shall be changed at least once in two days.

" 22. The Œconomist shall always serve at table himself, and shall keep a sufficient number of other men-servants of good behaviour, and qualified to serve at table, who shall attend in clean and decent apparel. If the Œconomist has a wife sufficiently qualified, she may assist him in cooking victuals, baking, brewing, or overseeing his servants; but there shall be no woman-servant in the Œconomy.

" 23. The Professor who performs the public prayers, shall eat at the College-table at breakfasts dinner, and supper, and sleep within the College; and shall take notice, not only that the student, have a decent and mannerly behaviour and conversation at their meals, but that they be properly served—that the provisions be good in their kind, and agreeable to the bill of fare contracted for—and the room, vessels, and table-linen be clean.

" Section IV.—*Of the Education.*

Education of Students.

" 24. That the Students may have the benefit of those parts of Education which are not commonly reckoned Academical, such as dancing, writing, book-keeping, French, &c., without losing time in attending Masters at a distance from the College, the Sub-Principal and Regents shall appoint proper rooms in the College, and proper hours when these things may be taught, and shall bespeak Masters of the best characters and qualifications for instructing those who choose to attend them.

" 25. The Professor of Greek, and three Professors of Philosophy, shall give three hours to their Pupils, on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday; two hours on each Tuesday and Thursday; and one hour on Sunday evening, during the Session. The Professor of Humanity, besides teaching a

Humanity Class, as is done in other Universities, shall give one hour in his profession, each Tuesday and Thursday, gratis, for the benefit of all the Students.

" 26. The Masters having taken under their deliberation, whether it is more fit that the Students of Philosophy should, through all the three years of their Philosophy course, be under the care of one Professor, which has been the practice in this University hitherto; or, if the three Professors of Philosophy should confine themselves each to a distinct branch of Philosophy, and the Students pass a session under each of them successively, as is the custom in some other Universities; they agreed to continue their ancient practice, which, though more laborious to the Professors, seems to them more beneficial to the Students, because every Professor of Philosophy in this University, is also Tutor to those who study under him—has the whole direction of their studies—the training of their minds and the oversight of their manners, and it seems to be generally agreed, that it must be detrimental to a Student to change his Tutor every session. It may reasonably be supposed, that a Professor, in three years, may acquire an acquaintance with the temper and genius of his Pupils, and an authority over them, which may be of great use to them, and yet it is not to be expected in the course of one session. He must be better able to judge of the progress they have made in their studies during the vacation, and to examine them upon what they have been taught in former sessions, or make a recapitulation thereof where it is necessary: and though it may be allowed that a Professor who has only one branch of Philosophy for his province, may have more leisure to make improvements in it for the benefit of the learned world, yet it does not seem at all extravagant to suppose, that a Professor ought to be sufficiently qualified to teach all that his Pupils can learn in Philosophy in the course of three Sessions.

" 27. The Professor of Philosophy, with the concurrence of the other Masters, have unanimously agreed to employ much less time than has been usually done in the Universities, in the Logic and Metaphysick of the Schoolmen, which seem contrived to make men subtle disputants—a profession justly of less value in the present age than it has been in some preceding ones; and to employ themselves chiefly in teaching those parts of Philosophy which may qualify men for the more useful and important offices of society. They have likewise unanimously agreed, that those parts of Philosophy which are conversant about objects of sense, ought, in the order of teaching, to precede those which have the mind and its faculties for their objects: Therefore, they have resolved, that after their Pupils have studied Greek under the Greek Professor, the first year of their Philosophy course is to be employed (besides reading some Greek as usual), in a course of Mathematicks, both speculative and practical, and in an Introduction to all the branches of Natural History. The second year, their Mathematical course is to be carried on along with a course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; and the third year to be employed in the Philosophy of the Human Mind, and the Sciences that depend upon it.

" 28. The Masters have ordered some copies of the above Abstract to be printed, for the information of the Students and those concerned in their education; and that the several Masters transmit copies thereof to their learned acquaintance, or others, from whose judgment and learning they may expect the best advice with respect to the obedience of these orders, and whatever further is necessary for improving the education of youth in this University, and rendering it more useful to the public; and they will very thankfully receive and pay all the regard to every useful hint that shall be transmitted them for that purpose. (Signed) " Jo. CHALMERS, *Principal.*"

*6th April* 1754.

" Convened, the Principal, Sub-Principal, Professor of Divinity, Ditto of Medicine, Humanist, Mr. Reid, and Mr. George Gordon.

* * * *

" The said day also, the Committee for considering of improvements in the Discipline and Education of the College, Reported, That they had reviewed the Abstract, Statutes and Orders lately printed, and had carefully considered the Letters wrote to several of the Members of the Alumni, and well-wishers of the College, and from these, and the opinion and the advice of the other Masters, had drawn up some additional Regulations, which were laid before the Meeting and read. The Meeting, taking the said additional Regulations into consideration, unanimously approved thereof, and enacted accordingly; and seeing the copies of the former Regulations are almost all distributed, the Meeting appointed a new impression of the former Regulations, having those presently agreed on subjoined to it.

*Follows the Additional Regulations.*

" Since printing of the preceding Abstract, many persons of worth and learning, and some of high rank and character, from a generous concern for the right education of youth, have communicated their sentiments upon this subject; and the Masters of the University having taken into their serious consideration the observations and advices that have been suggested to them, either by writing or conversation, have unanimously agreed to the following additions:—

" 1. The union of the small Burses in the gift of the College being already completed, as proposed in the third Statute, there will be a Competition for the vacant Burses annually, upon the first Monday of October, to which none will be admitted as Candidates but such as bring proper certificates of their moral character, and of their being qualified in terms of Statute 6th.

" 2. The 7th Statute is not to be extended to such Students as may lodge in the houses of any of the Masters of the College; and it is recommended to the Masters that have families, to give lodging and diet to such gentlemen's sons as choose to live with them rather than in the College.

" 3. That those Students, who shall happen to be taken ill during the session may be properly cared for, the Common Procurator, with the advice of the Professor of Medicine, is appointed to fit up two or more of the most commodious and best-aired rooms in the College, into which the sick are to be removed during their illness, and the Masters are to bespeak proper nurses, who will be ready to attend them when it is found necessary.

" 4. The Masters, taking into consideration the opinion of their correspondents relating to Statute 25th, and being sensible of the great importance of Classical Learning, and the loss that Students generally sustain by neglecting this study during their Academical course, have reviewed the said Statute, and, according to the advices which have been communicated to them, do enact—1*mo*, That the Professors of Humanity and Greek, besides attending their own Classes, shall each of them spend an hour a-day in their several professions with the Students in the three Philosophy Classes, for reading and explaining the more difficult Latin and Greek Classics, for pointing out their genius and characters as writers, and forming the students to a just taste for reading and understanding these authors. 2*do*, That no Student in Philosophy shall be exempted from attending those lessons, and that the

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Students in the Greek Class shall also attend the separate hours of the Professor of Humanity. 3*tio*, As some of their correspondents, for whose judgment they have the greatest regard, are of opinion that gratis teaching is a thing that probably will turn to no account—In compliance with their advice, the Professor of Humanity is discharged from giving any lessons gratis, as is proposed in Statute 25th. But that the Education in this University may be as little expensive as possible, the Masters have modified the minimum, of the Honorariums, to be paid to the Professors of Humanity and Greek for this separate hour at a very low rate, in consideration of the number that are obliged to attend in consequence of this Statute.

"5. As many of our correspondents have desired some eclaircissement upon the business of the third year of the Philosophy course—By the Philosophy of the Mind, is understood an account of the Constitution of the Human Mind, and of all its powers and faculties, whether sensitive, intellectual, or moral—the improvements they are capable of, and the means of their improvement—of the mutual influences of body and mind on each other, and of the knowledge we may acquire of other minds, and particularly of the Supreme Mind. And the Sciences depending on the Philosophy of the Mind, are understood to be Logic, Rhetoric, the Laws of Nature and Nations, Politicks, Œconomicks, the Fine Arts, and Natural Religion. The Masters have not thought proper to prescribe a particular plan to the Professors of Philosophy, either for this or any other year of their course, as each of them have access to satisfy those concerned of their particular plan and method.

"6. It is statute, that the Masters, before the session ends, shall concert with one another their attendance during the vacation; so that there may be always a sufficient number of them at home to direct the studies and oversee the morals of those Students who choose to reside at the College during summer.

"7. The Masters, considering that it may contribute greatly for the improvement of the Students to have access to collections of Natural and Artificial Bodies, digested in proper order, which may exhibit to the eye those things that are not so easily conceived or understood by the most accurate descriptions, they have resolved forthwith to set apart proper rooms in the College for a Museum, to be furnished, as soon and as far as the circumstances of the Society will permit—1*mo*, With proper specimens of Natural Bodies, fossile, mineral, vegetable, and animal, or such parts and preparations, either anatomical or chemical, of those bodies, as may be most proper for explaining their structure, properties, and use. 2*do*, With Models of the most useful of curious Instruments and Machines, ancient or modern. 3*tio*. With Prints or Paintings of those of which models are not to be had. 4*to*, With the best Instruments for Surveying, Mensuration, Navigation, Astronomy, and Optics. They have likewise resolved, as soon as the funds of the College will permit, to build and finish a Laboratory for Chemical Experiments and Operations, and a Room for Anatomical Dissections; and though the furnishing these apartments in any considerable degree of perfection must be a work of time, yet they have been encouraged to give a beginning to them, in hopes that time and opportunity may favour a public design, which is intended, not for show, or for gratifying the curiosity of idle people—the use that is too commonly made of such collections—but for the improvement of Students in the knowledge of the works of Nature and the most useful operations of Art; and they hope that their Alumni, in different parts of the world, and others who wish well to this University and the improvement of natural knowledge, will contribute some proper furniture for such apartments, and be assistant in such way as they see most proper for promoting so good a design."

12*th July* 1762.

Chancellor's deliverance on Petition of Professors of Divinity and Oriental Languages, claiming a right to vote at College Meetings.

"I, James Lord Deskfoord, Chancellor of the King's College and University of Old Aberdeen, having considered the above Petition, and having perused the Extract of the Minutes of the College Meeting, April 23, 1762; and having communicated the Petition, and corresponded thereupon with Principal Chalmers, Do hereby appoint the Professors of Divinity and Oriental Languages to be called to all College Meetings, and admitted to vote therein as formerly; reserving all right to seek such remedy as in law is competent, to any one who thinks himself prejudiced by their being admitted to vote at such meetings: And likewise direct this Petition and Interlocutor to be inserted in the Records of the University. (Signed) "Deskfoord, *Chan*r."

23*d March* 1799.

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Fixing Semi, Tertian, and Magistrand Classes.

"Said day also, the University, in consequence of their determination on Saturday the 16th curt. that the Semi, Tertian, and Magistrand Classes shall be fixed, appoint that the following intimation of the same shall be made to the Students, by the Sub-Principal, on Monday 25th curt.:—

"The University, taking into consideration the temporary arrangement made this Session with respect to the Mathematical and Philosophical Courses of Education in this University, have resolved, with a view to improve further on that arrangement, and render it as perfect as possible, that the Semi, Tertian, and Magistrand Classes shall in future be fixed: That in consequence, next session, the Sub-Principal shall continue to teach the Semi Class; Mr. Scott, the Tertian, in which department shall be included the higher branches of Mathematics, and the whole of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, except Astronomy; and in consideration of the Students of this Class being taught the higher parts of Mathematics, and of the trouble and expense of keeping the apparatus in order, the University resolve that the Students of the Tertian Class shall pay half a guinea additional, and that Dr. Jack shall teach the Magistrand Class, including Astronomy and the abstract Sciences.

(Signed) "Rod*k*. M'Leod, *Sub-Prin*t."

12*th June* 1800.

"Before proceeding to the Election of a Regent in the room of Dr. Roderick M'Leod, now admitted as Principal, the meeting took under consideration the College Minute and Resolution of in regard to the fixing and allotting of the Semi, Tertian, and Magistrand Classes; they find, that by Dr. M'Leod's promotion, there is such an alteration of circumstances as calls for a more determinate arrangement of the plan of teaching, than could have been made at the above period. In the first place, therefore, the College resolve and enact, that the former mode, of the same Professor carrying the same Class through all the branches of Mathematics and Philosophy taught in this University, shall be laid aside; and instead thereof, that a Professor shall be fixed to each of the Classes mentioned; and that the branches of education to be taught in the different Classes shall be settled at a future meeting of the Society, betwixt and the sitting down of next session of College: And in regard to the appointments in the Classes on the present occasion, Dr. Jack having expressed a desire to take up the Semi Class, and Mr. Scott the Magistrand, the

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Meeting did, and hereby do, settle them with these Classes during their joint incumbencies as Regents, along with the person to be selected to-day for supplying the present vacancy, and who will of course be appointed to the Tertian Class. But in regard it might be both disadvantageous, and attended with inconvenience in many instances, that the Teaching Regents should be thus unalterably fixed to certain departments, it is understood, that in future, when a vacancy or vacancies occur in any of the four Classes, the Regents who remain shall, with the approbation of the Society, have the option, by seniority, of shifting to the Class or Classes vacant for the time, as may be more agreeable to them, and most conducive to promote the interests of Education in this University, provided that any arrangement of this nature shall be proposed and regularly agreed to by the Society, within days after the vacancy; and that if none of the remaining Regents propose shifting their Class within that period, they shall be understood not to have it in their power afterwards.

*Edinburgh, 20th May* 1803.

"Sederunt—Members of the different Universities of Scotland.

"University of St. Andrews—Principal HILL and Professor H. D. HILL.

"University of Glasgow—ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq. Dean of Faculty, Professor YOUNG, and Professor JARDINE.

"King's College of Aberdeen—Dr. GERARD.

"University of Edinburgh—Principal BAIRD, Dr. HUNTER, Dr. MEIKLEJOHN, and Dr. FINLAYSON.

Proposed Regulations by all the Universities of Scotland.

"The Meeting having convened in consequence of correspondence amongst the different Universities, took under their consideration a Representation from the University of Glasgow, respecting the Course of Education which had been transmitted during the last winter to all the Universities.

"After some conversation on the subject, Principal Baird laid before the Meeting a paper containing the following Resolutions, which he proposed should be adopted by the meeting:—

"*Resolved*,

"1. That the object of the Representation, lately transmitted by the University of Glasgow to the other Universities of Scotland, appears to be—1*st*, To provide that a Course of Philosophy of the same length shall be uniformly followed in all the Universities, as preparatory to the admission of Students on the Roll of the Professor of Divinity; and 2*d*, To provide that this Course shall in every case be of such length, and so full as to secure in the Church a succession of well-educated Candidates for filling the office of the Holy Ministry.

"2. That the Meeting highly approve of their objects, and will concur with unanimity and zeal, by every measure that may be thought expedient and requisite to accomplish them.

"3. That they consider the Act of Assembly 1645, entitled 'Overtures for the advancement of Learning and Good Order in the Schools and Colleges,' as containing the existing law of the Church, regulating the length of the Course of Philosophy.

"4. That this law is contained in the 3d Article of that Act, and is as follows:—'That neither the Greek Language, nor Logic, nor any part of Philosophy, be taught in any Grammar School or private place, within this kingdom, to young scholars, who thereafter are to enter to any College, unless it be for a preparation to their entry there; and notwithstanding of any progress any may pretend to have made privately in their studies, yet in the College he shall not enter to any higher Class than that wherein due Greek Language is taught; and being entered, shall proceed orderly through the rest of the Classes until he finish the ordinary course of four years, unless, after due trial and examination, he be found equal in learning to the best, or most part of that Class to which he desires to ascend, by overleaping a mid class, or to the best or most part of those who are to be Graduate, if he supplicate to obtain any Degree before the ordinary time; and also, that there be found other pregnant reasons to move the Faculty of Arts to condescend thereto.'

"5. That the spirit of this act should be adhered to in practice by all the Universities of Scotland.

"6. That though an alternative is allowed by the latter part of that enactment, by which, in some cases, the Course of Philosophy may be shortened, yet that hereafter no student should be allowed to derive advantage from that alternative, so as to be considered as having gone through a complete Course of Philosophy, until he has attended four Sessions.

"7. That Professors of Divinity, before the enrolment of any Student, shall require certificates of such Student having regularly attended at some University four Sessions, as above mentioned.

"8. That during one of these Sessions he shall have attended the Greek Class, and during three of them he shall have attended, and separately, the Classes of Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy.

"9. That it is competent, and would be expedient for the Universities to adopt the foregoing Resolutions by their own authority, and by mutual agreement, as Rules to be observed in future, without rendering the object of them subjects of discussion in the General Assembly, or requesting the interference and authority of them.

"10. That if these resolutions are thus adopted as Rules to be followed in the different Universities, they should be read by the Professor of Divinity at the opening of each Session, in the Hall, to his Students; and that they should be read also in the same manner by the other Professors employed in teaching the different Classes of the Philosophy Course.

"*Lastly*, That copies of these Resolutions be transmitted by this Meeting to the different Universities of Scotland for consideration, with a suggestion, that the opinion of each University respecting them may be communicated to the rest in sufficient time, that a general and final resolution on the subject, by the whole Universities, may be formed at or before the 1st of October next.

"The Meeting, after some conversation on the subject of these Resolutions, adjourn till to-morrow."

*Edinburgh, 21st May* 1803.

"SEDERUNT *ut Supra.*

"The Meeting resumed consideration of the Resolutions proposed by Principal Baird, and, after full discussion, approved thereof, and ordered them, in terms of the last resolution, to be transmitted to the several Universities.

"They agreed to commit the execution of this order to Principal Baird, who is requested to take the proper steps for the final arrangement of the business.

(Signed) "GIL. GERARD, *Præses.*"

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College Regulations.

*King's College, Aberdeen, 7th January* 1804.

"Convened, the Principal, Sub-Principal, Dr. Gerard, Dr. Alexander Bannerman, Dr. Dauney, Mr. Scott, Dr. Macpherson, and Mr. Duncan.

"Said day, the Principal laid before the Meeting a letter from Principal Baird of Edinburgh, informing him that the Resolutions of the Delegates from the different Universities of Scotland in May last, have been transmitted to all these Bodies, and that they have approved, and agreed to adopt as Rules, the following Resolutions, suggested in that paper, viz.

"1. That the Professors of Divinity, before the enrolment of any Student, shall require certificates of such Student having attended regularly four Sessions at some University.

"2. That during one of these Sessions, the Student shall have attended the Greek Class, and during three of them, the Logic, and Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy separately.

"3. That no Student shall henceforth be considered as having gone through a complete Course of Philosophy, and as entitled to offer himself for Graduation as Master of Arts, until he has attended the Greek Class one Session, and the other Classes of Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy, separately, during three other Sessions.

"4. That Professors of Divinity shall require, from every person who offers himself to be enrolled as a Student of Divinity, certificates of his having attended, at some University or Universities, a Course of four years, in the manner above prescribed, previous to the commencement of the Session of the Divinity College in which he claims enrolment; and that it shall not be competent for any Professor of Divinity to enrol a Student who does not produce such certificates.

"5. That these Rules shall be read by the Professor of Divinity at the opening of the Divinity Hall each Session, and also each Session at its commencement by the different Professors who teach the Classes included in the usual Course of Philosophy."

*3d November* 1808.

Library.

"Said day the University, considering that for several years past the College Library has sustained considerable loss from the injury done to the books by the Students, have unanimously resolved that no books are henceforth to be given out to the Students from the Library, without depositing the value of the book; and that books are to be given out to each class, once in four weeks, beginning with the fourth class, with the exception of the first fortnight of the Session, when the books will be given out to two classes in two days of the week: and no book to be given out without the Students producing lines from their respective Masters as formerly."

*6th July* 1818.

Medical Classes.

"Said day the Medical Committee gave in their Report, which was approved of, and the tenor whereof follows:—*Aberdeen, May* 16, 1818.—At a Meeting of the Committees of King's and Marischal Colleges, to arrange a plan for the establishment of a Medical School, held at Marischal College, May 16th, the following regulations were suggested, as most consistent with the constitution of the Colleges, and best adapted to promote the institution, which, under the joint patronage of the two Universities, may attain a greater character, and be more extensively useful, than it could if only supported by one of them.

"1. Both Universities to have equal power over the Medical School.

"2. Courses of Lectures to be given, during the Winter Session, on the following subjects:—Anatomy, Animal Economy, Surgery, Practice of Physic, Theory of Physic, Materia Medica, Clinical Medicine and Midwifery, and a course of Lectures in Botany during the Summer.

"3. Lecturers on these subjects to be appointed or confirmed before the ensuing Session, or when the state of the School shall be thought to require this nomination.

"4. As the appointment of the Lecturers by a general meeting of both Colleges, having no corporate capacity, might not be deemed valid by the separate Faculties, it is proposed that the nomination to the Lectureships shall belong alternately to each, neither appointing twice successively to the same Lectureship, and that the appointment thus made by one College shall be confirmed by the other; both Faculties entering a regulation in their minutes, binding themselves to this mode of alternate nomination and mutual confirmation.

"5. Lecturers having been named by Marischal College on Anatomy, Surgery, and Materia Medica, before the present plan of joint patronage was thought of, it is recommended that these appointments should in the meantime be confirmed by King's College, and that the first nomination to the vacant Lectureships should proceed from the Faculty of King's College, and be confirmed by Marischal College.

"6. In case the Professors of Medicine of the College should at any time wish to give Courses of Lectures, it will be advisable to reserve the Theory and the Practice of Physic for them, the choice of either subject lying with the Professor that first undertakes the duty of lecturing. The appointment of Lecturers on these subjects, may therefore be considered as *ad interim*.

"7. Should any of the Lecturers allow a Session to pass without giving a regular Course, his appointment is to be declared void, unless he shall have been prevented from doing so by bad health, or such reasons as may be deemed satisfactory by the College with which the next nomination to his lectureship lies.

"8. After the first nominations, when a vacancy is to be supplied in any of the established Courses, the College whose turn it is, shall appoint a Lecturer within six months after the vacancy has occurred; two meetings of the Faculty having been held, at a month's interval, to consider the best mode of supplying it, and the claims of different candidates.

"9. To facilitate the arrangements necessary in opening and conducting the different Courses, it is recommended, that a standing Committee be appointed by each of the Faculties, to co-operate in superintending and promoting the objects of the Institution; and that a Report of the state of the Medical School be made at least once a year, by this Joint Committee, to a General Meeting of the Faculties of both Universities.

"10. An equal number of Classes to be taught at each University, if required, and deemed expedient by either. In the meantime, as a room has been built at Marischal College for the Anatomical Lectures, and as the great difficulties attending the due supply of preparations, &c. would be increased by changing the place of teaching, the Anatomical course may be given at Marischal College; the other courses either at King's or Marischal Colleges, as may be agreed on by the Committee."

*5th December* 1820.

"Said day, a Memorial or Petition from a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Theological

Library, subscribed by Mr. Robert Reid, President, and Mr. Peter Merson, Secretary to the same, signifying the consent of the said Proprietors, that no alteration should in time coming be made in the Regulations for the management of said Library, as now submitted to the Faculty, without their express consent and approbation, and requesting their sanction and approbation to the Regulations (of which a copy is annexed to this Minute), being duly considered by the Faculty, they agreed to give their sanction, as requested; and appoint a copy of the present Minute to be communicated to their President or Secretary.

"Regulations for the Management of the Theological Library, submitted to the General Meeting of the Students of Divinity, held 17th February 1819, and afterwards to a General Meeting of Proprietors and others interested, held on the 17th of March, called by public advertisement, in the Aberdeen Journal, three weeks previous thereto, and agreed to by both Meetings, without a dissenting voice.

"1. Every Student attending the Divinity Hall, shall become a Subscriber to the Library, either for the whole year, at the rate of 9*s*., or for the Session, at the rate of 5*s*. per annum; in consideration of which payment, he shall be entitled to the use of books, according to the Rules of the Library, either for the whole year or for the Session, as he has chosen the annual or the sessional rate; but if the Student reside at more than a hundred miles from Aberdeen, 7*s*. shall be accepted as an annual contribution.

"2. Every Student who has already paid, or may hereafter pay four annual contributions, according to the rate fixed at the time of payment, shall be a Proprietor, and as such, entitled to the use of books during the whole subsequent part of his life while in Scotland, without making any additional payments; and it shall be optional for a sessional contributor, or one who has paid fewer than four annual contributions, either at the end of his Theological course, or at any future period, to become a proprietor, by paying a sum which, together with his former payment, may in all be equal to four annual contributions; it being understood, that any contributor who may have become a proprietor by the payment of four annual contributions, when above 100 miles distant, shall, in case of his removal to within that distance, pay up the difference before he derive any benefit from the Library.

"3. There shall be two General Meetings of Proprietors and Students of Divinity held annually for taking into consideration all matters relating to the Library, and giving directions as to its management. These Meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of January, and last Tuesday but one of March. The Student who has attended the greatest number of sessions at the Hall shall preside, and if there be several Candidates of equal standing, the President shall be chosen from among them by the Meeting.

"4. At the meeting in January, a Committee of six Students shall be chosen, who, with the Librarian for the time being, shall have the management of the Library for the ensuing year. The Students so to be chosen, shall be such as propose to attend all the session, and are at least in the second year of their course; and if possible, three of the seven Members who compose the Committee, shall be such as remain in town during summer.

"5. The Librarian, during the session, shall attend in the Divinity-Hall for the purpose of giving out books, from one till half-past two o'clock every Saturday. He shall also act as Secretary to Committee and General Meetings, and for his trouble he shall receive a Salary, which at present is fixed at ten guineas per annum.

"6. No person, whether Student or Proprietor, shall be allowed to have more than three volumes at one time, if residing within the parishes of St. Nicholas or Old Machar, or more than six, if beyond that distance. Persons in the country are to return books within the period of nine months, and those within the above parishes in two months. Should any person be prevented by particular circumstances from complying with this Regulation, the Committee may, on his application, either personally, or by letter (post paid), grant further indulgence; but without such indulgence, every defaulter shall forfeit and pay one shilling for each volume so detained; and the said sum shall be doubled for every three months any volume or volumes may be detained beyond the prescribed period. Every person shall send for and return books at his own expense and risk. If books be lost or materially damaged, they shall be either replaced or paid for, at such price as the Committee shall determine. No person shall receive the same book twice in succession, without an order from the Committee.

"7. In every case of doubt or difficulty, the Librarian shall refer the matter to the Committee, who shall be authorized to debar from the use of the Library such as refuse to comply with its Regulations; but if any person shall at any time consider himself aggrieved by their determination, he may appeal to the first General Meeting, and their sentence shall be final to all intents and purposes.

"8. The Committee shall report their proceedings to each of the General Meetings, and shall in particular state to the Meeting in January the amount and appropriation of the Funds of the preceding year. If any Committee contract debt on the Library funds above one pound sterling, they shall be personally responsible for the balance, unless their conduct in so doing shall be approved by the Meeting.

"9. Donations, either in money or books, on subjects connected with Theology, will be thankfully received; and on the publication of a new Catalogue, the money donations shall be particularly specified, and in the list of books, the donors' names shall be annexed to their respective gifts.

"10. The above shall be held as fundamental Regulations of the Institution; but while a change of circumstances may at some future period render alterations expedient and advisable, it is proper, considering the many evils arising from precipitation, that such changes should not take place on slight grounds, without the most mature deliberation, or without consulting the opinions and wishes of as many of those concerned as possible. It is therefore appointed, that in all time coming, every such amendments shall be first proposed to one of the Annual Meetings; and if approved by a majority then present, the substance thereof shall be stated in an advertisement, and inserted in some newspaper or newspapers published in Aberdeen and Inverness, at least three weeks before next Annual Meeting, when it is to be again taken into consideration. If a majority of that meeting also approve of the measure, the consideration thereof shall, after similar intimation in the Aberdeen and Inverness newspapers, be resumed at next Annual Meeting; and if then approved, such alteration or amendment shall be engrossed as a Fundamental Regulation, and held as such, until it be altered in a similar manner. But if it be rejected by a majority of either the second or third meeting, it shall be cancelled, as if it had never been agitated. Every alteration introduced without these previous steps, shall be void and of no effect.—Extracted, &c.

(Signed) "Wm. Jack, *P.*"

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order IV.

ORDER IV.—A Return of the manner in which the Senatus Academicus in the said University is composed, and the constituent Members thereof.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The manner in which the Senatus Academicus, whether as denoting a meeting of the University, or only of the College, is composed, and the constituent members thereof, are not described in either of the Foundation Charters of Bishop Elphinston. Returns on this subject, therefore, can only be obtained by a reference to the College Records, and an appeal to the consuetudinary law or practice of the Society. Unfortunately, the Minutes previous to 1634 have been lost; and even subsequent to that period, there are sometimes deficiencies in the record for more than ten years in succession; so that the proceedings of the University or College cannot be completely known previous to the year 1730. In 1619, Bishop Forbes, then Chancellor, obtained a Commission of Visitation for reforming the abuses which had crept into the Institution during the lapse of more than a century; and in 1633, he obtained an Act of Parliament for sanctioning the reformation he had introduced, which in fact consisted in little else than a restoration of the system prescribed by Bishop Elphinston's foundation, except in so far as a change of religion had rendered some of the offices unnecessary. On the 26th of June 1634, we find the first meeting on record of the Senatus Academicus, which was then composed of the Chancellor, Bishop Forbes, the Rector, the Principal, the Canonists, the Mediciner, Subprincipal, Cantor, and Regents. The Civilist and Grammarian or Humanist were not present, though their right of being so is unquestionably recognised on subsequent occasions. The object of this meeting was to fix a day for the election of University Office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz. the Rector, and Deans of Faculties of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Arts.

The next meeting was held on the 30th June 1634, for the purpose of electing a Rector; and the Minute is signed by all the members foresaid, with the addition of the Grammarian, the three Regents being three of the *Procuratores Nationum* at the election. Meetings such as these now mentioned have generally, in the writings and records of the College, been designated University Meetings. Most frequently the meetings were composed of the Principal and Professors of the College, as the Principal, Canonist, Civilist, Mediciner, Cantor, Subprincipal, and three Regents; till, in 1639, the offices of Canonist and Cantor were abolished by authority of the General Assembly. Such meetings have been commonly called College Meetings, and it is only within a short period that they have been known under the name of the Senatus Academicus. In 1763, disputes having arisen respecting the rights of the Professors of Divinity and Oriental Languages, who were not originally members of the College founded by Bishop Elphinston, to a seat in the Senatus or College meeting; this matter was at last set at rest, with the unanimous approbation and consent of all the contending parties. From that time to the present, the College Meeting, or, as it has been termed of late, the Senatus Academicus, has been always admitted to consist of the Principal, Professor of Divinity, Civilist, Mediciner, Humanist, Subprincipal, three Regents, and the Professor of Oriental Languages. Of these, five are a quorum.

Order V.

ORDER V.—A Return of the Office-bearers in the said University, *e. g.* Chancellor, Rector, &c., and of the Persons or Electors by whom such Office-bearers are nominated or elected, and of the manner in which such Nomination or Election is made.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Office-Bearers in the University are—

1. *The Chancellor.*—By the Foundation Charter, Bishop Elphinston reserved to himself and to his successors in the See of Aberdeen, the office of Chancellor. On the abolition of Episcopacy, and the establishment of the Caroline University (in 1641), the Principal and Professors of King's College, at a meeting of the Senatus in 1643, to which the Principal and Professors of Marischal College were summoned, but did not attend, elected George Marquis of Huntly to be Chancellor of the Caroline University. On the restoration of Episcopacy in 1660, the Bishop of Aberdeen resumed his office as Chancellor, and continued to act as such till the final abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland. In 1700, the Earl of Errol was elected Chancellor, at a meeting composed of the Principal and all the Professors except the Civilist and one of the Regents, who were then indisposed; and from that time till the present, the office has been supplied by election at an ordinary College Meeting, or by the Senatus Academicus.

2. *The Rector.*—Neither in the Bulls and Charters of Erection of the University, nor in the Foundation Charter of Bishop Elphinston's College, is there any mention of the electors by whom the Rector is appointed; though it is evident from those documents that he held his office by virtue of an election. At the first election of a Rector of which there is any record, on the 20th June 1634, the minute is signed by the Chancellor, Principal, Canonist, Mediciner, Subprincipal, Grammarian, Cantor, and four *Procuratores Nationum*, three of whom were at that time Regents. At subsequent elections the Chancellor does not appear; and therefore his presence seems not to have been indispensable. During the whole period of which there is any record, the Rector has been chosen by the ordinary Senatus meeting.

3. *The Procuratores Nationum.*—There appears to be no written rule in the Fonndation Charter for the election of the *Procuratores Nationum*. In practice, as far as our records extend, they have always been elected by the Principal and Professors assembled in a College meeting. They have not been elected of late years, unless for the particular purpose of joining in the election of an office-bearer.

4. *Assessors to the Rector.*—There is no rule prescribed by the Foundation Charter for the election of Assessors. They are described as *quatuor probi viri magistri dictæ Universitatis, a dicta Universitate eligendi*. At the first election of Assessors mentioned in the records, the Rector was present, and concurred in the nomination. Elections, however, are most frequently found, at which the Rector did not assist; and the electors were the Principal and Professors convened at an ordinary College meeting.

5. *Deans of Faculties.*—For these there is no form of election prescribed in the Foundation Charter. On the 7th July 1634, at a meeting composed of the Rector and his Assessors, of the Deans of the Faculties of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Philosophy, and of the Principal and Pro-

fessors, the said members unanimously appointed and ordained that every Dean of Faculty shall be chosen by his own faculty; and in case of equality of votes, the Rector shall have power to decide. In 1701, "Representation having been made to the Senatus, that by the erection of the Professorship of Theology, the Dean of the Faculty of Theology in the University is empowered to vote and assist at the election of the professor,—There being at present no Dean of the said faculty, and the paucity of Doctors in that faculty, being such (owing to a vacancy in the office of Professor of Divinity) that they could scarcely make up a quorum among themselves for making and choosing a Dean,—It was hereupon agitat, whether it might be *e re Academiæ* at present to have a Dean, and if it were, how the defect should be supplied. The former being resolved in the affirmative, after some time spent upon the second, it was at last unanimously concluded, that conforme to the practice of the University of St. Andrews and of Glasgow, as well as that of our own, to supply the paucity of members in one faculty, those of other faculties may be assumed, and therefore the Principal and remanent Masters thought and judged themselves *in tuto*, as representatives of the University, to choose a Dean of Faculty; and accordingly *nemine contradicente* proceeded to choose," &c. &c. Subsequent elections have been made by the whole Senatus.

6. *Conservators of Privileges.*—By a Papal Bull, dated Rome, nones of July, 1501, the Bishop of Aberdeen and the Abbots of Cambuskenneth and Scone, "*vel duo, vel unus vestrum, per vos, vel per alium*" were appointed Conservators of the Rights and Privileges conferred on the University by the See of Rome; and by a charter under the Great Seal 1498, the Sheriff of Aberdeen or his substitute, the Provost of Aberdeen, and the Balivus Episcopi Aberdon., were appointed Conservators of the Civil Privileges of the University. In the days of Popery, the Conservators were an important part of the Constitution. Their business was to procure subordination and obedience within the society, and to defend the liberties and persons of the members from all encroachments or injuries from without.

## Order VI.—A Return of the manner in which the Professors are appointed—in what hands the power of Inquiry and Correction, Suspension or Deprivation, is vested, or by whom it is claimed.

Order VI.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—In the appointment of Principal and Professors, the rule laid down by the foundation charters is still adhered to, in as far as it can be done in conformity with the changes which have taken place in the number and offices of the members.

1. The Principal is elected by the Rector, the Procuratores Nationum, the Civilist, Mediciner, Humanist, Subprincipal, three Regents, and Professors of Divinity and Oriental Languages. He is admitted to the office by the Chancellor.

2. The Professor of Divinity is elected by the Moderator of the Synod of Aberdeen, two delegates from each of the eight Presbyteries constituting the Synod, the Principal, the Dean of Faculty of Theology, and another member of the College, chosen by the Senatus for that purpose. His election is made after a comparative trial of all the candidates; and when elected, he is admitted by the persons already mentioned.

3. The Civilist is elected by the Rector, Procuratores Nationum, the Principal, Mediciner, Humanist, Subprincipal, three Regents, and the Professors of Divinity and Oriental Languages. He is admitted by the Chancellor.

4. The Mediciner is elected by the Rector, Procuratores Nationum, Principal, Civilist, Subprincipal, Humanist, three Regents, and Professors of Divinity and Oriental Languages. Admitted by the Chancellor.

5. The Subprincipal is elected by the Rector, Procuratores Nationum, Principal, Civilist, Mediciner, Humanist, three Regents, and Professors of Divinity and Oriental Languages. He is admitted by the Chancellor.

6. The Humanist, or Grammarian, is elected by the Rector, Procuratores Nationum, Principal, Civilist, Mediciner, Subprincipal, three Regents, and Professors of Divinity and Oriental Languages. He is admitted by the Chancellor.

7. Every Regent is elected by the Subprincipal, the two other Regents, the Humanist, Civilist, Mediciner, and Professors of Divinity and Oriental Languages. The Regents are admitted by the Principal. At the close of the regulations for elections in the Charter, there are the following clauses which have sometimes been the subject of dispute in the Society:—Volumus autem in omnibus istis electionibus seu nominationibus, Principalis dicti Collegii habeat vocem electivam seu nominativam et conclusivam; et ut omnia in prescriptis admissionibus ad Cancellarium pertinen. efficaciam habeant Ipso in remoto agen. seu sede episcopali vacan. per Capitulum nostrum Aberdonen. seu Vicarium in Spiritualibus per dictum Capitulum instituendum exerceri volumus.

8. The Professor of Oriental Languages is appointed by the Crown, and admitted by the Senatus.

9. The Common Procurator has, for many years, been admitted by the Senatus.

10. The Common Bursar, or Master of Mortifications, by the same.

11. The Bursars on the Foundation are appointed by the Senatus, after a comparative trial. They were office-bearers, in the view of the founder, for he appointed them porters of the gates, and they still act as Censors in all the classes.

12. The Provisor or Economus is mentioned in the charter, and elected by the Senatus.

13. The Janitor and Subjanitor, servants not mentioned in the foundation, are elected by the Senatus.

The means pointed out by the Founder for Inquiry, Correction, Suspension, or Deprivation, are the following, viz.:—

1. When a person belonging to the College is found guilty of any delinquency or neglect of duty, he is to be corrected by the Principal, Subprincipal, and Regents.

2. If the delinquent contemns their authority, he is to be punished by the Rector and Procuratores.

3. If he persevere in contumacy, he is to be brought before the Chancellor, that he may inflict a punishment in proportion to the original fault, aggravated by the obstinacy in error exhibited; and expel him from the University without hope of return, unless in the meantime he show penitence and amendment.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order VII.

ORDER VII.—A Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors—specifying the amount of each and the funds whence derived, by what authority the amount is fixed, and if by the Senatus Academicus, whether under any and what control,

(1.)—*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

R.—PRESENT SALARIES of the PRINCIPAL and PROFESSORS.

1. *Of the Principal.*

Ordinary Salary of the Principal, derived from the Procuration Funds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 52 bolls of bear—36 bolls of meal—Money | £35 | 11 | 1¼ |
| Ditto derived from Bishop's Rents, by grants of King William, &c. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto from Queen Anne's bounty | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto from grant of George III. | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| | £145 | 11 | 1¼ |
| Additional Salary of the Principal derived from the fund established by the sale of superiorities, patronages, &c. divided equally among the masters at clearing accounts, under the name of additional salary | 20 | 3 | 10⅗ |
| Ditto derived from the Procuration Funds, being one tenth of the surplus, after paying ordinary salaries, all charges, and redeeming a certain portion of the debt. Some years, instead of surplus, there is a deficiency. The salary arising from this source is uncertain, and can hardly in future be taken at more than £10 per annum—at an average, say | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | £175 | 14 | 11⅞ |

2. *Of the Professor of Divinity.*

Ordinary Salary of the Professor of Divinity, being the Feu-duty of the lands of Cairntradlin, originally belonging to the Professorship of Divinity, and feued to the College in 1753.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 bolls of bear—40 bolls 2 pecks 1 lippy meal—Money | £21 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto—interest of £106, originally belonging to this Professorship, and in the hands of the College | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto—grant by King William from Bishop's Rents | 33 | 6 | 8 |
| Ditto—Queen Anne's bounty money | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto—grant by George III., | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto—interest on £300 bequeathed by Miss Lumsden in 1819 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| | £157 | 7 | 8 |
| Additional Salary derived from Superiority Fund | 20 | 3 | 10⅗ |
| Ditto ditto from surplus of Procuration ditto | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| The present incumbent draws from the Exchequer an allowance granted to him in 1816, previous to his acceptance of the office, of £150 per annum | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| | £337 | 11 | 6⅗ |

3. *Of the Subprincipal.*

Ordinary Salary of the Subprincipal, derived from the Procuration Funds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 bolls bear—18 bolls meal—Money | £15 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto—Queen Anne's bounty money | 10 | 8 | 6 |
| Ditto—grant by George III. | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Additional Salary from Superiority Fund | 20 | 3 | 10⅗ |
| Ditto from surplus of Procuration ditto | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | £125 | 12 | 4⅗ |

In addition to the above, the Subprincipal enjoys an old lease of the College croft; for one fourth part of which he pays to the College 5 bolls of bear, and 2*s.* 1*d.* sterling money; but for which he draws from sub-tenants £28 0 0

4. *Of the Civilist.*

Ordinary Salary of the Civilist, derived from the Procuration Funds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 bolls of bear—18 bolls of meal—Money | £15 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto from Queen Anne's bounty | 10 | 8 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto from George III.'s grant | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| | £95 | 8 | 6 |
| Additional Salary from Superiority Fund | 20 | 3 | 10⅗ |
| Ditto from Surplus of Procuration ditto | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | £125 | 12 | 4⅗ |

In addition to the above, the Civilist draws the Feu-duty of the glebe, which originally belonged to the office, amounting to 4½ bolls of bear.

5. *Of the Mediciner.*

Ordinary and additional Salary of the Mediciner, the same as that of the Civilist. In addition to which, he has let a small glebe belonging to the office, and from which he draws £8.

6. *Of the First Regent.*

Ordinary Salary of the First Regent, derived from the Procuration Funds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 bolls bear—10 bolls meal—Money | £14 | 11 | 8 |
| Ditto ditto from Queen Anne's bounty | 10 | 8 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto from grant of George III. | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Carried forward | £95 | 0 | 2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward . | £95 | 0 | 2 |
| Additional Salary from Superiority Fund . . . . . | 20 | 3 | 10³ |
| Ditto ditto from Surplus of Procuration . . . . . | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | £125 | 4 | 0³ |

In addition to the above, the First Regent, in conjunction with the Subprincipal and other Regents, enjoys an old lease of the College croft, for which he pays to the College five bolls of bear and 2*s.* 1*d.* sterling of money, being one-fourth of the rent, and from which he draws £21 8*s.* 7½*d.*

*7. Of the Second Regent.*

Ordinary and Additional Salary of the Second Regent, the same as that of the First. He pays the same rent to the College for his share of the College croft as the Subprincipal and First Regent, but he draws from his subtenant £22 3*s.* 4*d.*

*8. Of the Third Regent.*

The Ordinary and Additional Salary of the Third Regent, the same as that of the First and Second. The rent paid for his share of the College croft is the same, but the sum he draws from his subtenant is £24 10*s.*

*9. Of the Humanist.*

The Ordinary and Additional Salary of the Humanist is the same as those of the Civilist and Mediciner. He has a glebe belonging to his office, for which he pays no rent to the College, and from which, when let, he drew £10.

*10. Of the Professor of Oriental Languages.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary Salary of the Professor of Oriental Languages is derived from a grant by King William, out of the Bishop's Rents . . . . . | £66 | 13 | 4 |
| Ditto ditto from grant of George III. . . . . | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| | £136 | 13 | 4 |
| Additional Salary from Superiority Fund . . . . . | 20 | 3 | 10³ |
| Ditto ditto from Surplus of Procuration . . . . . | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | £166 | 17 | 2³ |

The above Salaries of the Principal and Professors have been fixed partly by the authority of the Senatus Academicus, and partly by grants from the Crown or from individuals. In so far as they are fixed by the Senatus, they are subject to the control of the higher University authorities.

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(2).—See also Dr. Cook's Report on the Endowments of the Professors, appended to Order VII. Part II. of this Appendix.

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ORDER VIII.—A Return of all the Fees payable, either by Students on attending classes, or by Candidates for Graduation, at their examination, or on receiving Degrees—whether to Professors, or to the Libraries, or to any of the Institutions or Funds of the University; of the Authority by which the same are fixed, and whether under any, and what control.

Order VIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—TABLE of FEES in King's College, appointed by authority of the Senatus Academicus, and under the control of the University Authorities.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oriental Languages . . . . . | £1 | 1 | 0 |
| Greek Class . . . . . | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Mathematics . . . . . | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Natural Philosophy . . . . . | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Logic and Moral Philosophy . . . . . | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| First Humanity Class, which meets twice a-week . . . . . | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Second ditto, which meets thrice a-week . . . . . | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Second Greek Class, which meets twice . . . . . | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Chemistry and Natural History Class . . . . . | 1 | 11 | 6 |

BURSARS.

Students holding Bursaries, of £12 and upwards, pay as above.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Those whose Bursaries are under £12, and above £8, pay, in the Greek, Mathematical, Natural Philosophy, and Logic and Moral Philosophy Classes . . . . . | £2 | 2 | 0 |
| First Humanity Class . . . . . | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Second ditto . . . . . | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Second Greek . . . . . | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Chemistry and Natural History Class . . . . . | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Those whose Bursaries are under £8, and above £5, pay, in the Greek, Mathematical, Natural Philosophy, and Logic and Moral Philosophy Classes . . . . . | £1 | 11 | 6 |
| First Humanity . . . . . | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Second Ditto . . . . . | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Second Greek . . . . . | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Chemistry and Natural History Class . . . . . | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| Those whose Bursaries are £5, and under, pay, in the Greek, Mathematical, Natural Philosophy, and Logic and Moral Philosophy Classes . . . . . | £1 | 2 | 2³ |
| First Humanity . . . . . | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Second Humanity . . . . . | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Second Greek . . . . . | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Chemistry and Natural History Class . . . . . | 0 | 11 | 1¹ |

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order VIII.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, pay— | | | |
| Fee to the Professor of Moral Philosophy | £2 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, as Examinator | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto to the Library | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| Servants | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Every Student of Arts pays—Fee to College Servants | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Matriculation fee | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Public Examination fee | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Every Theological Student pays—Fee to the Servants | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Every Bursar pays—Of Spoon money | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| To the Edilis fund | 0 | 4 | 0 |

Order VIII.*

ORDER VIII.*—Statement of the whole Expense which must be incurred by every Student in King's College, Aberdeen, passing through the Course of Study preparatory to the Degree of Master of Arts, including Class-Fees, Price of Books, Library-Money, Dues of Graduation, and all other necessary Charges.—Ordered 27 October 1827.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

KING'S COLLEGE.

*Expense of Students going through the Curriculum.*

Expense of going through Curriculum.

*Fees of Greek Class or Bajan Class.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Professor of Greek | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. of Humanity | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Servants | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Matriculation | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Examination | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Fire | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Grammar | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Collectanea Minora | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Homer | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Lexicon | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Greek Exercises | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| New-Testament | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | £6 | 8 | 0 |

*Junior Humanity Class.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horace | £0 | 2 | 0 |
| Fire in that Class | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | £0 | 2 | 6 |

*Semi Class.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Professor of Mathematics | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. Chemistry | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| Do. Greek | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Do. Latin | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Servants | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Matriculation, Examin., and Fire | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Hutton's Course | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| Geography | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Euclid | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Chemistry, no Book imperatively required. | | | |
| Latin—Senior Humanity Delectus, 6*s.* | | | |
| Greek | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Fire and Attendance Chemistry Class, 1*s.* | | | |
| Fire in Senior Humanity Class, 6*d.* | | | |

*Tertian Class.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Professor of Natural Philosophy | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. Greek | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Do. Latin | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Servants | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Matriculation, Examin., and Fire | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Books | | | |
| Greek | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Natural Philosophy | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Fire in Senior Humanity Class, 6*d.* and Books as before. | | | |
| | £5 | 15 | 0 |

*Magistrand's Class.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Professor of Moral Philosophy | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. Greek | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Do. Latin | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Servants | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Matriculation, Examination, Fire | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Books in Senior Humanity Class as before. | | | |
| Fire in said Class 6*d.* | | | |

*Graduation.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Professor | £2 | 2 | 0 |
| Examination | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Library | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| Servants | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | £2 | 16 | 2 |

Order IX.

ORDER IX.—A full and specific Return of the whole Rentals, Funds, Revenues, and Estate of the said University during the last 50 years, distinguishing the several sources from which the same may be drawn, as well as all occasional payments, during the same period.

Order X.

ORDER X.—A full and specific Return of the whole Expenditure of the said University, specifying, in detail, the mode in which their Revenue is employed, and the purposes and objects to which the annual Revenue or occasional Receipts have been, for the last 50 years, and are applied;—and

all the Persons or Office-bearers, receiving regular or occasional salaries, payments, gratuities, or fees therefrom—specifying separately the amount of the public burdens, taxations, or deductions, of whatever sort, borne by the Revenues of the said University.

*Return to Orders IX. and X. by the Senatus Academicus.*

Under the head of Returns Nos. 9 and 10, the College have herewith sent:—

1. An Abstract of the Procuration Accounts for the last 50 years, comprehending the whole Receipts of Victual and Money received by the Procurator during that period, whether arising from the Teinds of Parishes, Rents of Lands, Annuities, Feu-duties, Crown Grants, &c.; together with an Abstract of the Appropriation and Expenditure of the same, whether paid to Parish Ministers, Masters of the College, Founded Bursars, Ley's Bursars, College Servants, or expended under the name of Public Burdens, Management, Interest of Debt, &c.

2. An Abstract of the Superiority Fund, first begun about the year 1753, in consequence of the sale of the Superiorities of the College Lands, the Rights of Patronage, and certain Annuities, comprehending the Receipts and Disbursements, or Appropriations of that Fund, for 50 years.

3. An Abstract of the Edilis Accounts for the last 50 years (with the exception of crop 1779, which, having been mislaid, could not be found), comprehending the sum received annually for the support of the Buildings, and the Disbursements, whether on the public Buildings of the College, or the Houses of the Professors.

4. The Mortification Accounts for the last 50 years, comprehending the sums received and paid, on the various Bursaries connected with the Establishment, in so far as the payments pass through the hands of the Master of Mortifications.

*The only parts of these Accounts which have been printed by the Commission, are the following:—*

PROCURATION ACCOUNTS, KING'S COLLEGE of ABERDEEN, by DAVID HUTCHEON, Advocate in Aberdeen, from Michaelmas 1824 to do. 1825, being for Crop 1824. Account—Crop 1824.

| *Charge of Victual.* | Meal. B. F. P. L. | Bear. B. F. P. |
|---|---|---|
| The Accounter charges himself— | | |
| With 30 bolls 2 firlots and 2 pecks of bear, and 60 bolls 1 peck and 3 lippies of meal, | 60 0 1 3 | 30 2 2 |
| *Discharge of Victual.* | | |
| By the Principal, in part of his victual Salary, the remainder being accounted for in money | 7 3 1 3 | 0 0 0 |
| „ the Civilist, in part of his do., the do. as above | 4 2 3 $3\frac{7}{15}$ | 4 0 0 |
| „ the Mediciner, in part of his do., the do. as do. | 3 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| „ the Sub-Principal, in part of his do., the do. as do. | 0 0 0 0 | 9 2 2 |
| „ Mr. Paul, Regent, in part of his do., the do. as do. | 5 0 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
| „ Mr. Tulloch, Regent, in part of his do., the do. as do. | 0 0 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
| „ Mr. Scott, Regent, in part of his do., the do. as do. | 0 0 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
| „ the Professor of Divinity, in part of his do., the do. as above | 17 0 1 1 | 0 0 0 |
| „ the Minister of Kinellar, his victual stipend from Cairntradlin, in part | 8 0 2 $0\frac{8}{15}$ | 2 0 0 |
| „ Balance of victual | 14 1 0 $3\frac{5}{15}$ | 0 0 0 |
| | 60 0 1 3 | 30 2 2 |

§ II. *Art.* 1.—CHARGE, ORDINARY MONEY RENT.

| | | | Ordinary Charge, |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Accounter charges himself— | | | |
| With the price of meal this crop, extending to 14 bolls 1F. $3\frac{1}{2}$L. at 15*s.* the fiars | | £10 14 $6\frac{2}{12}$ | |
| *Feus and Annuities.* | | | |
| With the feus in the College Rental, as per last accounts | £3 13 $8^6$ | | Feus, &c. |
| „ the annuities in the do. as per do. | 4 14 $2^4$ | | |
| „ £32 9*s.* $8^8$*d.* from the Superiority Fund, being the yearly amount of the Feu-duties sold | 32 9 $8^8$ | | |
| „ £1 13*s.* 4*d.*, being a sum equal to the casualties of said feus, at a medium of 50 years preceding the sale | 1 13 4 | | |
| „ the tenantry mails in the College Rental, as per last accounts | 9 14 5 | | |
| | | 52 5 $4^6$ | |
| *Teinds.* | | | |
| With the teinds of Glenmuick, as per former accounts | £8 0 0 | | Teinds. |
| „ the money teinds of the Deanry, as per do. | 65 3 $4^8$ | | |
| „ the teinds of the lands in the town of Aberdeen's commonty, valued in 1774, as per do. | 1 18 10 | | |
| „ the teinds of Marykirk payable to the College as under, viz.— | | | |
| 154B. 2F. of meal, at 16*s.* 2*d.* per boll. £124 17 5 | | | |
| 72B. 3F. 2P. 2L. bear, at 23*s.* $2^7$*d.* per boll 84 12 $6^8$ | | | |
| being one shilling below the county fiars respectively, according to contract. | | | |
| Money 5 17 0 | | | |
| | 215 6 $11^3$ | | |
| „ the Surplus Teinds of Slains, payable by Lieut.-Col. John Gordon, of Cluny, to the College | 3 4 $8^4$ | | |
| | | 293 13 $10^3$ | |
| Carried forward | | £356 13 9 | |

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Orders IX. & X.

Account—Crop 1824. Rents of Lands.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Brought forward . . | £356 13 9 |
| | *Rents of Lands.* | | | | |
| | With the rent of Balnakettle, as per last acc[ts]. . | £151 0 0 | | | |
| | „ 6 per cent. on £68 13*s.* advanced Alex[r]. Ritchie for lime . . . . . | 4 1 10 | | | |
| | „ do. on £66 10*s.* 5*d.* advanced R. Connon, for do. . | 3 19 9 | | | |
| | „ do. on £33 3*s.* 11*d.* advanced Jas. Duguid, do. . | 1 19 9[6] | | | |
| | „ do. on £7 15*s.* advanced Widow Thomson . . | 0 9 3[6] | | | |
| | „ do. on £9 15*s.* 9*d.* do. Rob[t]. Torrie, for do. . . | 0 11 8[5] | | | |
| | | | | 162 2 4[3] | |
| | „ the money rent of Cairntradlin, as per last accounts | £397 13 11 | | | |
| | Deduct overstatement of C. Fraser's rent . . | 1 0 0 | | | |
| | | £396 13 11 | | | |
| | „ 7½ per cent. on £46 11*s.* advanced John Christison for trenching . . . . . | 3 9 9 | | | |
| | „ do. on £22 advanced Alex. Philip for do. . . | 1 13 0 | | | |
| | „ do. on £34 17*s.* advanced D. Christison for do. . | 2 12 3 | | | |
| | | | | 404 8 11 | |
| | „ 6B. 3½P. of oatmeal, at 16*s.* being the commuted value of the multures of Scotsmill of Cairntradlin, payable by Adam Wilson, Esq. of Glasgowego, for crop 1823 . . . . . | | | 4 19 2[5] | |
| | „ the rent of Tulloch, as per last accounts . . . . | | | 116 0 0 | |
| | „ the rent of Humphrey's croft, let from year to year, as it is in the course of feuing . . . . . | | | 11 14 5 | |
| | „ the rent of part of Ley's little croft, let to John Shirras, the other part being feued . . . . . | | | 3 0 0 | |
| | „ half year's rent from James Cramond for room in Starchwork . | | | 0 7 6 | |
| | | | | | 702 12 4[8] |
| | *Feu-duties of Lands.* | | | | |
| Feu-duties of Lands. | With the money feu-duty of Whitecairns . . | 101 0 0 | | | |
| | „ the victual do. 50B. bear, at 24*s.* 8*d.* per boll . | 61 13 4 | | | |
| | | | | 162 13 4 | |
| | „ the feu-duty of part of Humphrey's croft called Houses, in Mounthooly, from Whitsunday 1824 to do. 1825, from Dr. Henderson, Caskieben . . . . . | | | 9 0 0 | |
| | „ the feu-duty of Spittal Church-yard . . . . . | | | 10 0 0 | |
| | „ the feus in Dee, Gordon, and Canal Streets, as per last accounts. . . . . | £295 2 3 | | | |
| | „ feu-duty payable by James Mellis for additional ground at Canal Street . . . . . | 0 10 0 | | | |
| | „ do. by Harry Leith Lumsden of Auchendoir, for ground along Dee Street . . . . | 6 9 10 | | | |
| | | | | 302 2 1 | |
| | „ the said feu-duty of 10*s.* for crops 1822 and 3. . . . | | | 1 0 0 | |
| | „ the said feu-duty of £6 9*s.* 10*d.* for crop 1823. . . . | | | 6 9 10 | |
| | „ the money feu-duty of Collation croft. . . | £25 0 0 | | | |
| | „ the victual do. of do., viz. 5 bolls of bear, at 22*s.* per boll, the fiars of preceding crop . . | 5 10 0 | | | |
| | | | | 30 10 0 | |
| | | | | | 521 15 3 |
| | *Annual Rents.* | | | | |
| Annual Rents. | With a year's @ rent at 3 per cent, from Martinmas 1824 to do. 1825, of the principal sum of £190 3*s.* 1[6]*d.* as below . . . . . | | | | 5 14 1[1] |
| | *Principal Sums.* | | | | |
| Principal Sums. | With Stock, as in last accounts . . . . . | | | 85 3 1[6] | |
| | „ the price of the Superiority of Whitecairns . . . . | | | 105 0 0 | |
| | | | | | 190 3 1[6] |
| | Amount of Charge, Ordinary Money Rent, is . . . . . | | | | £1776 18 7 3/12 |

§ II. *Art.* 2.—Charge, Casual Money Rent.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Casual Charge. | The Accounter charges himself— | | | | |
| | With half a crown of spoon-money from each of 112 Bursars for Session 1824-25 . . . . . | | | £14 0 0 | |
| | „ King William's Mortification out of Bishops' rents, being the last moiety for the year 1824, payable out of crop 1823, and of the first moiety for the year 1825, payable out of crop 1824 . | | | 73 6 8 | |
| | „ Payment by the Canal Company for the ground occupied by the canal on Humphrey's Croft, agreeable to the valuation . . | | | 5 15 9[10] | |
| | „ The Royal Grant of £700, payable as under:— | | | | |
| | In October 1824, . . . . | £175 0 0 | | | |
| | January 1825, . . . . | 175 0 0 | | | |
| | April „ . . . . | 175 0 0 | | | |
| | July „ . . . . | 175 0 0 | | | |
| | | | | 700 0 0 | |
| | | | | | £793 2 5[10] |
| | | | | Carried forward . . | £793 2 5[10] |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Brought forward . . | £793 | 2 5[10] |
| | *Principal Sums.* | | | | | |
| With £231 16*s.* 8*d.*, borrowed from the Mortifications at Martinmas 1808, as in last accounts, . . . . . | £231 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| „ £600 borrowed from Dr. Milne's Mortification at Martinmas 1808, in part of £2350 borrowed at said term, the said £600 being accumulated to . . . . . | 603 | 4 | 11[8] | | | |
| „ £950 borrowed from the Mortifications at Martinmas 1809, being, with £800 already paid off, the remainder of the said £2350 . | 950 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ £648 19*s.* 10*d.*, borrowed from the Mortifications at Martinmas 1809, as in last Accounts . . . . . | 648 | 19 | 10 | | | |
| *Nota.—The principal sum of* £127 16*s.* 9*d. paid off.* | | | | | | |
| „ £138 16*s.* 1$\frac{3}{12}$*d.*, in part of £694 0*s.* 5$\frac{1}{12}$*d.*, borrowed from the Mortifications to pay balance due to Dr. Gerard at Michaelmas 1815, as ordered per College Minute 6th July 1818, eight instalments of £69 8*s.* 8*d.* being already paid off . . . | 138 | 16 | 1$\frac{8}{12}$ | | | |
| „ £80, part of £200 borrowed from the Mortifications to repay sums charged in Procuration Accounts of crops 1814, 15, and 16, expended in permanent improvements, the said sum to be paid off by instalments of 10 per cent., as ordered by College Minute of 6th July 1818, six instalments being already paid off | 80 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ £69 8*s.* 8*d.*, part of £124 19*s.* 8*d.*, borrowed from the Mortifications to repay the Incumbents of crop 1818, for sums laid out by them in permanent improvements, to be repaid by instalments of £13 17*s.* 9*d.*, per College Minute of 3d February 1821, four instalments being paid off . . . . . | 69 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| „ £41 6*s.* 11*d.*, part of £85 10*s.* 7*d.*, borrowed from do. to repay do. of crop 1819, for do., to be repaid by instalments of £11 0*s.* 11*d.*, as per said Minute, four instalments being already paid off . . . . . | 41 | 6 | 11 | | | |
| „ £150, borrowed from do. at Martinmas 1821 to pay houses in Canal Street, purchased from Smith, Watt, and Company . | 150 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ £104 8*s.*, part of £156 12*s.* borrowed from do. to repay the Incumbents of crop 1820 for sums laid out by them in permanent improvements, to be repaid by instalments of £17 8*s.*, per College Minute of 18th June 1822, three instalments being paid off | 104 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| „ £55 6*s.*, part of £71 2*s.* borrowed from the do. to repay the do. of crop 1822 for do., do. to be repaid by instalments of £7 18*s.* two of which being paid off . . . . . | 55 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| „ £214 19*s.* 4*d.*, part of £241 16*s.* 9*d.*, borrowed from the Mortifications to repay the Incumbents of crop 1822 for sums laid out by them in permanent improvements, to be repaid by instalments of £26 17*s.* 5*d.*, one instalment being paid off . . | 214 | 19 | 4 | | | |
| „ £35 15*s.* 11*d.*, borrowed from the do. to repay do. of crop 1823, for do. do., to be repaid by instalments of £3 19*s.* 6[6]*d.* . . | 35 | 15 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | 3324 | 2 4[11] |
| With Cash from the sinking fund, being the expenses incurred with regard to Bruce's and Colonel Sutherland's wills, formerly paid by the Procurator . . . . . | | | | | 6 | 2 5[6] |
| „ Bill of Rests, at Michaelmas 1824 . . . . . | | | | | 573 | 3 2[8] |
| „ Balance of last accounts . . . . . | 34 | 17 | 2[4] | | | |
| „ The above sum of £35 15*s.* 11*d.*, ordered by the Incumbents to be carried to their credit in this account . . . . . | 35 | 15 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | 70 | 13 1[4] |
| „ Interest at 3 per cent. on the said sum . . . . . | | | | | 2 | 2 4[8] |
| Charge—Casual Money Rent, amounts to | | | | | £4769 | 6 0[11] |

§ II. *Art.* 3.—Discharge of Money.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Masters' Salaries.* | | | | | |
| By the Principal's Money Salary . . . . . | | | | £35 | 11 | 1[4] |
| „ the remainder of his victual do. viz. | | | | | | |
| Bear, 52B. at 28*s.* . . . . | £72 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Meal, 28B. 2$\frac{3}{4}$P. at 18*s.* . . . | 25 | 6 | 8[5] | | | |
| | | | | 98 | 2 | 8[5] |
| „ the Civilist, Mediciner, Subprincipal, and Humanist, their Money Salaries, being £15 to each . . . . . | | | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| „ the Civilist, the remainder of his victual do. viz. | | | | | | |
| Bear, 22B. at 28*s.* . . . . | £30 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Meal, 13B. 1F. 1L. at 18*s.* . . . | 11 | 18 | 9[4] | | | |
| | | | | 42 | 14 | 9[4] |
| „ the Mediciner, the do. do. of his do. viz. | | | | | | |
| Bear, 26B. at 28*s.* . . . . | £36 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Meal, 15B. at 18*s.* . . . . | 13 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 49 | 18 | 0 |
| „ the Subprincipal, the do. do. of his do. viz. | | | | | | |
| Bear, 16B. 2F. 3P. 2L. at 28*s.* . . | £23 | 8 | 1[6] | | | |
| Meal, 18B. at 18*s.* . . . . . | 16 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 39 | 12 | 1[6] |
| Carried forward . . | | | | £325 | 18 | 8[7] |

Discharge.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Orders IX. & X.

Account—Crop 1824.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward . . | £325 | 18 | 8⁷ |
| By the Humanist, the do. do. of his do. viz. | | | | |
| Bear, 26B. at 28*s.* . . . . . | £36 8 0 | | | |
| Meal, 18B. at 18*s.* . . . . . | 16 4 0 | | | |
| | | 52 | 12 | 0 |
| „ the three Regents, their Money Salaries, being £14 11*s.* 8*d.* to each . . . . . | | 43 | 15 | 0 |
| „ Mr. Paul, the remainder of his victual do. viz. | | | | |
| Bear, 10B. at 28*s.* . . . . . | £14 0 0 | | | |
| Meal, 4B. at 18*s.* . . . . . | 3 12 0 | | | |
| | | 17 | 12 | 0 |
| „ Mr. Tulloch, the do. of his do. do. viz. | | | | |
| Bear, 20B. at 28*s.* . . . . . | £14 0 0 | | | |
| Meal, 9B. at 18*s.* . . . . . | 8 2 0 | | | |
| | | 22 | 2 | 0 |
| „ Mr. Scott, the do. of his do. do. viz. | | | | |
| Bear . . . . . | £14 0 0 | | | |
| Meal . . . . . | 8 2 0 | | | |
| | | 22 | 2 | 0 |
| „ the money feu-duty of Cairntradlin, deducting the Minister of Kinellar's Stipend, payable to the Professor of Divinity as his Money Salary . . . . . | £21 15 0 | | | |
| Bear, 22B. at 28*s.* . . . . . | 30 16 0 | | | |
| Meal, 23B. 1P. at 18*s.* . . . . . | 20 15 1⁶ | | | |
| | | 73 | 6 | 1⁶ |
| Being the Victual Feu-duty of Caintradlin, over and above what is payable by the Tenants, due to the Professor of Divinity. | | | | |
| By the Royal grant of £700 paid as follows, viz.— | | | | |
| October payment to Principal and nine Professors at £17 10*s.* each . . . . | £175 0 0 | | | |
| January do. to do. and do. . . . | 175 0 0 | | | |
| April do. to do. and do. . . . | 175 0 0 | | | |
| July do. to do. and do. . . . | 175 0 0 | | | |
| | | 700 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | £1257 7 10¹ |

*Bursars.*

Bursars. By twelve Founded and three Leys Bursars, at £5 each . . . . 75 0 0

*College Servants.*

College Servants.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By John Thomson, porter, his salary from Martinmas 1824 to do. 1825 . . . . . | £2 | 6 | 8 | |
| „ David Cromar, sub-porter, his salary from do. to do. . . | 1 | 5 | 0 | |
| „ Cash paid College servants at New Year's day . . . | 3 | 15 | 0 | |
| „ Do. do. for collecting the Procuration Moneys at Martinmas 1824 and Whitsunday 1825 . . . . . | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| | | | | 8 7 8 |

*Ministers' Stipends.*

Ministers' Stipends.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By the Minister of Kinellar, his money stipend for new locality . . . . . | £4 | 18 | 3 | |
| „ Do. 2 bolls of bear, at 30*s.* per boll . . . | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 7 | 18 | 3 |
| „ the Minister of Udney, his stipend for Balnakettle, viz.— | | | | |
| Meal, 3B. 3F. 3½L. at 15*s.* per boll . . | £2 | 17 | 1 | |
| Bear, 3B. 3F. 3½L. at 24*s.* 8*d.* per boll . | 4 | 13 | 10 | |
| Communion Element money . . . | 0 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | 7 | 13 | 7 |
| „ the Minister of Newhills, his stipend . . . | £0 | 17 | 10 | |
| Old Communion Element money . . | 2 | 4 | 5⁴ | |
| Augmented do. do. . . . . | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| | | 3 | 6 | 3⁴ |
| | | | | 18 18 1⁴ |

*Annual Rents.*

Annual Rents.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By a year's annualrent at 5 per cent. from Whitsunday 1824 to ditto 1825, of the Procurator's several borrowings from the Superiority Fund, as in accounts crop 1770, amounting to £2285 19*s.* 8⁴*d.* . . . . . | 114 | 5 | 11⁸ | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of the Procurator's borrowings from the Edilis Fund, as in accounts 1795, amounting to £154 7*s.* 4*d.* . . . . . | 6 | 3 | 5¹¹ | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4½ per cent. from do. to do. of 1000 merks Scots borrowed from the Library Fund . . . . | 2 | 10 | 0 | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of the Procurator's borrowings from the Mortification Funds, as in accounts 1770, 2, 4, 7, and 84, amounting to £1171 15*s.* 7*d.* . . | 46 | 17 | 5 | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of £183 9*s.* 6*d.* borrowed from the Mortifications, as in acconnts 1791, for payment of Mr. Gordon's advance for liming Cairntradlin . . | 7 | 6 | 9⁴ | |
| Carried forward . . | £177 | 3 | 7¹¹ | £1359 13 7⁵ |

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Orders IX. & X.

Account—Crop 1824.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward . . | £177 | 3 | 7¹¹ | £1359 | 13 | 7⁵ |
| By a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of £186 4*s.* 9*d.*, borrowed from the Mortifications, as in accounts of Whitecairns, crop 1791, for payment of the balance due to Mr. Gordon on his accounts of Whitecairns . . . . . | 7 | 8 | 11¹⁰ | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of £1033 6*s.* 8*d.*, borrowed from the Mortifications, as in accounts 1791, for paying part of the purchase price of Whitecairns . . . | 41 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 5 per cent. from do. to do. of £106 5*s.* 9*d.*, contained in the Procurator's bond to the Moderator of the Synod of Aberdeen, for behoof of the Professor of Divinity . . | 5 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from Martinmas 1824 to do. 1825, of £231 16*s.* 8*d.*, borrowed from the Mortifications at Martinmas 1808, as in Charge Casual Money Rent of these accounts . . . . . | 9 | 5 | 5⁷ | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of £950 borrowed from the Mortifications at Martinmas 1808, as in do. of do. | 38 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of £648 19*s.* 10*d.* borrowed from the Mortifications at Martinmas 1809, as in do. of do. . . . . | 25 | 19 | 2³ | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. of £138 16*s.* 1³*d.*, part of Dr. Gerard's balance of £694 0*s.* 5¹¹*d.* borrowed from the Mortifications, as in do. of do. . . . . | 5 | 11 | 0⁶ | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from Martinmas 1824 to do. 1825, of £600 borrowed from Dr. Milne's Mortification at Martinmas 1808, as in do. of do., and paid to Alexander Taylor . | 24 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of £80 borrowed from the Mortifications, as in do. of do. . . . | 3 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of £69 8*s.* 8*d.* borrowed from the Mortifications at Martinmas 1820, as in do. of do. . . . . | 2 | 15 | 6⁶ | | | |
| " a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of £41 6*s.* 11*d.* borrowed from the Mortifications at Martinmas 1820, as in do. of do. . . . . | 1 | 13 | 0¹¹ | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of £150 borrowed from the Mortifications at Martinmas 1821, as in Charge Casual Money Rent of these accounts . . . . | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of £104 8*s.* borrowed from the Mortifications at Martinmas 1821, as in do. of do. . . . . | 4 | 3 | 6² | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of £55 6*s.* borrowed from the Mortifications at Martinmas 1822, as in do. of do. . . . . | 2 | 4 | 2¹⁰ | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do. to do. of £214 19*s.* 4*d.* borrowed from the Mortifications at Martinmas 1823, as in do. of do. . . . . | 8 | 11 | 11⁸ | | | |
| „ a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from do to do. of £35 15*s.* 11*d.* borrowed from the do. as in do. of do. . . . . | 1 | 8 | 7⁷ | | | |
| | | | | 364 | 2 | 2⁹ |
| *Instalments of Principal Sums.* | | | | | | |
| By £50 of the principal sum of £2350 borrowed from the Mortifications at Martinmas 1808, ordered to be paid off yearly by instalments, per College Minute of 22d September 1808, being the seventeenth instalment thereof . . . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| *N. B.*—The last instalment of £127 16*s.* 9*d.* paid as per last accounts. | | | | | | |
| „ 1-10th of the principal sum of £694 0*s.* 5¹¹*d.* borrowed from the Mortifications, as in Charge Casual Money Rent, ordered to be paid off by ten instalments, being the ninth instalment . . | 69 | 8 | 0⁷ | | | |
| „ the seventh instalment of the principal sum of £200 ordered to be paid off by instalments of 10 per cent. . . . . | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ £13 17*s.* 9*d.* of the principal sum of £124 19*s.* 8*d.* borrowed from the Mortifications, ordered to be paid off yearly by instalments, being the fifth . . . . . | 13 | 17 | 9 | | | |
| „ £11 0*s.* 11*d.* of the principal sum of £85 10*s.* 7*d.* borrowed from the Mortifications, ordered to be paid off yearly by instalments, being the fifth instalment . . . . . | 11 | 0 | 11 | | | |
| „ £17 8*s.* of the principal sum of £156 12*s.* borrowed from the do., ordered to be paid off yearly by instalments, being the fourth instalment . . . . . | 17 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| „ £7 18*s.* of the principal sum of £71 2*s.* borrowed from the Mortifications, ordered to be paid off by nine instalments, being the third instalment . . . . . | 7 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| „ £26 17*s.* 5*d.* of the principal sum of £241 16*s.* 9*d.* borrowed from do, ordered to be paid off by nine instalments, being the second instalment . . . . . | 26 | 17 | 5 | | | |
| „ £3 19*s.* 6⁶*d.* of the principal sum of £35 15*s.* 11*d.* borrowed from do., ordered to be paid off by nine instalments, being the first instalment . . . . . | 3 | 19 | 6⁶ | | | |
| | | | | 220 | 9 | 8 |
| Carried forward . . | | | | £1944 | 5 | 6³ |

Instalments of Principal Sums.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Orders IX. & X.

Account—Crop 1824.

Public Burdens.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Brought forward . . | £1944 5 6 |
| | *Public Burdens.* | | | | |
| | By the Cess of Balnakettle and Cairntradlin, four terms, Whitsunday, Lammas, and Martinmas 1824, and Candlemas 1825, with stamp . . . . . | £3 | 2 8 | | |
| | „ the Cess of the Teinds of King's Cavil on Don, for said four terms . . . . . | 1 | 11 2 | | |
| | „ Bridewell assessment for Balnakettle and Cairntradlin, from April 1824 to do. 1825 . . . . . | 2 | 6 $10^{6}$ | | |
| | „ Road-money of Balnakettle £4, of which tenants pay three-fourths | 1 | 0 0 | | |
| | „ do. of Cairntraidlin £2, of which tenants pay three-fourths . | 0 | 10 0 | | |
| | „ do. of Tulloch, payable 1st July 1824 . . . . . | 0 | 11 0 | | |
| | „ Feu-duty of do from Whitsunday 1824 to do. 1825 . . | 0 | 6 8 | | |
| | „ Taxation for do. . . . . | 0 | 5 4 | | |
| | „ Bridewell assessment for do. from April 1824 to do. 1825 . . | 0 | 11 $1^{6}$ | | |
| | „ Annuity to Earl of Kintire, for privilege of Cairntradlin in the Muir of Kinellar . . . . . | 0 | 17 $9^{6}$ | | |
| | „ Bridewell Assessment for Humphrey and Sickhouse Crofts . . . . £0 4 $6\frac{1}{8}$ | | | | |
| | „ Taxation for do. and do. . 0 2 2 | | | | |
| | 0 6 $8\frac{1}{8}$ | | | | |
| | Proportion to Procuration . . . . . | 0 | 2 $8^{3}$ | | |
| | | | | | 11 5 $3^{9}$ |
| | *Schoolmasters' Salaries.* | | | | |
| Schoolmasters' Salaries. | By Mr. John Cowie, his Salary as Parish Schoolmaster, from Whitsunday 1824 to do. 1825 . . . . . | £0 | 6 $2^{6}$ | | |
| | „ Schoolhouse Rent, from Martinmas 1823 to do. 1824, being the College's yearly Subscription for School in the Town-house, Old Aberdeen . . . . . | 3 | 0 0 | | |
| | „ Schoolmaster of Kinellar's Salary from Whitsunday 1824 to do. 1825, £2 5*s.* 1*d.*, of which tenants pay one half . . | 1 | 2 $6^{6}$ | | |
| | „ Schoolmaster of Udny's do. from Martinmas 1823 to do. 1824, 16*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, of which tenants pay two-thirds . . . . | 0 | 5 $10^{3}$ | | |
| | „ Schoolmaster of Newhill's do. from Whitsunday 1824 to do. 1825, 8*s.*, of which 4*s.* 8*d.* paid by Tenants . . . . | 0 | 3 4 | | |
| | | | | | 4 17 $11^{3}$ |
| | *Principal Sums.* | | | | |
| Principal Sums. | By the amount of the Procurator's borrowings, as specified in the Charge Money Rent of these accounts . . . £3 | 324 | 2 $4^{11}$ | | |
| | „ amount of Stocked Money, as in Charge Ordinary Money Rent of do. . . . . | 190 | 3 $1^{6}$ | | |
| | | | | | 3514 5 $6^{5}$ |
| | *Miscellaneous Articles.* | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Articles. | By Procurator's Salary, . . . . . £30 0 0 | | | | |
| | „ his account of petty Disbursements . . . 2 16 9 | | | | |
| | £32 | 16 9 | | | |
| | „ Francis Christal, for care of the Plantations of Cairntradlin, &c. &c. from Candlemas 1824 to do. 1825 . . . . . | 2 | 0 0 | | |
| | „ Ground-officer at Tulloch . . . . . | 0 | 5 0 | | |
| | „ Feu-duty to Treasurer of Aberdeen, for ground on south side of Union Street, for opening to Dee Street . . . . . | 15 | 0 0 | | |
| | „ Cash advanced P. Esslemont for lime, for which he is to pay 6 per cent. . . . . | 8 | 1 8 | | |
| | „ do. advanced for do., for which he is to pay do. . . . | 8 | 8 0 | | |
| | „ do. paid Minister of Kinellar, a year's grass and moss money, per agreement . . . . . | 0 | 6 6 | | |
| | „ do. paid do., being the sum agreed to be paid him in lieu of certain privileges claimed from the lands of Cairntradlin . . . | 2 | 18 $10^{6}$ | | |
| | „ do. paid John Cowie for extending a D.D Diploma for Dr. Morison of Elsick, &c. . . . . | 0 | 10 6 | | |
| | „ do. paid do. for extending a LL.D. Diploma for Dr. Joseph Bowels . . . . . | 0 | 10 6 | | |
| | „ do. paid D. Chalmers and Company, for advertising ground to be feued in Canal Street . . . . . | 1 | 1 0 | | |
| | „ do. paid Thomas Leask, merchant, per account . . . | 1 | 11 1 | | |
| | „ do. paid Mrs. Ronald, tavern bill . . . . . | 3 | 19 0 | | |
| | „ Parsonage and Vicarage Teind of Tulloch, charged on the Procurator in the Rental, but for which he takes credit, as the lands belong to the Procuration . . . . . | 3 | 9 $1^{6}$ | | |
| | „ the said Teind for Crops 1818 and 1823, both inclusive . . | 20 | 14 9 | | |
| | „ Rental of Cairntradlin, overstated yearly, one pound for the seven preceding crops . . . . . | 7 | 0 0 | | |
| | „ Fire and Candle to Principal for Meeting-room . . . | 1 | 13 4 | | |
| | „ do. and do. for the nine preceding years . . . . | 15 | 0 0 | | |
| | | | | | 124 16 1 |
| | *Law Expenses.* | | | | |
| Law Expenses. | By Summons of Removing *v.* John Shirras . . . . | £0 | 13 3 | | |
| | „ Sequestration *v.* Alexander Bisset . . . . . | 2 | 5 6 | | |
| | | | | | 2 18 9 |
| | | | | Carried forward . . | £5602 9 $1^{7}$ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward . . | | | £5602 9 1⁸ | *University of Aberdeen.* |
| *Buildings.* | | | | | |
| By Cash paid Edilis Fund as usual . . . . . | £15 0 0 | | | | Appendix, Part I. King's College. Orders IX. & X. |
| „ do. „ do. per College Act 7th April 1773 . . . | 10 0 0 | | | | |
| | | | | 25 0 0 | |
| Discharge of Money amounts to . . . | | | | £5627 9 1⁸ | Account—Crop 1824. Buildings. |

BILL of RESTS at MICHAELMAS 1825. — Bill of Rests.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Feus.* | | | | | Feus. |
| Captain Clark's part of Ingleston's house in Leith, payment yearly 2*s.* Scots, owed at Martinmas 1823, 8*s.*—*inde* at ditto, 1824 . . | £0 | 8 | 2 | | |
| The other half of said house . . . . . | 0 | 8 | 2 | | |
| Duke of Hamilton, for Loch-house in Lothian, pays yearly 21*s.* Scots, owed at Martinmas 1823, £6 2*s.* 6*d.*—*inde* at ditto 1824 . . | 6 | 4 | 3 | | |
| Mr. Lumsden of Broadly in Fife pays yearly 5*s.* Scots, owed at Martinmas 1823, 20*s.*—*inde* at ditto 1824 . . . . . | 1 | 0 | 5 | | |
| Alexander Watt owed, as per last accounts . . . | £33 | 10 | 10⁶ | | |
| Ditto feu-duty, crop 1824 . . . . | 1 | 17 | 3 | | |
| Ditto ditto ditto . . . . | 6 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | 41 | 8 1⁶ | |
| | | | | £49 9 1⁶ | |
| *Annuities.* | | | | | Annuities. |
| Baldavy pays yearly £1 16*s.* Scots, owed at Martinmas 1823, £15 11*s.* 8*d.*—*inde* at do. 1824 . . . . . | £15 | 14 | 8 | | |
| Foveran's house at the back of the Tolbooth in Aberdeen pays yearly £1 3*s.* 4*d.* Scots, owed at Martinmas 1823, £6 16*s.* 2*d.*—*inde* at do. 1824 . . . . . | 6 | 18 | 1⁴ | | |
| | | | | 22 12 9⁴ | |
| *Teinds.* | | | | | Teinds. |
| Marykirk Teinds, crop 1822, as in last accounts . . . | £165 | 7 | 3⁷ | | |
| Do. do. 1823, do. . . . . | 215 | 0 | 1⁷ | | |
| Do. do. 1824, these accounts . . | 215 | 6 | 11² | | |
| | | | | 595 14 4⁵ | |
| *Tulloch.* | | | | | Tulloch. |
| Part of rent due by Alexander Bissett . . . . . | £17 | 4 | 0 | | |
| Part do. Donald Macqueen . . . . . | 29 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | 46 4 0 | |
| *Balnakettle.* | | | | | Balnakettle. |
| Rent crop 1824, and part preceding due by R^t. Connon . . . . | | | | 33 1 8 | |
| *Cairntradlin.* | | | | | Cairntradlin. |
| Charles Fraser in Scotsmill owed £3 as per last accounts, which he was bound to pay by a rise of £1 yearly rent upon his croft during the remainder of his lease; he paid £1 of additional rent for this crop, and is now due only . . . . . | £2 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Rent, &c. due by John Christison for the preceding crop | £8 | 16 | 1 | | |
| Rent, &c. due by do. for this crop . . . . | 9 | 1 | 5 | | |
| | | | 17 | 17 6 | |
| | | | | 19 17 6 | |
| *Ley's Little Croft.* | | | | | Ley's Croft. |
| Rent crop 1823, due by John Shirras . . . . . | £6 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Do. 1824, due by do. . . . . | 3 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | 9 0 0 | |
| *Casual Rent.* | | | | | |
| The Collector of Bishops' Rents owes the half-year of King William's Mortification from Martinmas 1824 to Whitsunday 1825, being the first moiety of crop 1824 . . . . . | | | | 36 13 4 | |
| Bill of Rests amounts to . . . | | | | £812 12 $9\frac{3}{12}$ | |

ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Charge.* | | | | | |
| Charge Ordinary Money Rent amounts to . . . . . | £1776 | 18 | 7³ | | |
| Charge Casual do. do. . . . . | 4769 | 6 | 0¹¹ | | |
| | | | | £6546 4 8³ | |
| *Discharge.* | | | | | |
| Discharge of Money amounts to . . . . . | £5627 | 9 | 1⁸ | | |
| Bill of Rests do. . . . . | 812 | 12 | 9³ | | |
| | | | | 6440 1 10¹¹ | |
| Balance due by Accounter . . . | | | | £106 2 $9\frac{3}{12}$ | |

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Orders IX. & X.

Superiority Account, 1824.

2. Account of David Hutcheon, Advocate in Aberdeen, his Intromissions with the Funds belonging to King's College of Aberdeen, arising from the Sale of Superiorities, Annuities, and Patronages—From Whitsunday 1824 to do. 1825, being for Crop 1824.

*Charge.*

The Accounter charges himself—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| With the sums borrowed by the Procuration from this fund at different times, as in accounts 1770, amounting to | | | | £2285 | 19 | 8⁴ | |
| „ the remainder of the Teinds, as per superiority accounts 1773 | | | | 51 | 0 | 2⁶ | |
| | | | | | | | £2336 19 10¹⁰ |
| „ a year's annualrent of said sums at 5 per cent. from Whitsunday 1824 to do. 1825 | | | | | | | 116 16 8⁶ |
| „ a year's annualrent of £3000 from the Duke of Gordon, one half at 4½, and the other at 4 per cent. | | | | | | | 127 10 0 |
| „ Balance due by Accounter on last accounts | | | | | | | 209 8 6⁷ |
| | | | | | | | £2790 15 1¹¹ |

*Discharge.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By the annual payment to the Procuration | | | | £32 | 9 | 8⁸ | |
| „ paid to the Procuration for casualties of superiority | | | | 1 | 13 | 4 | |
| „ paid to the Edilis fund, per College act 1773, as the medium of the casualties of vacant stipends | | | | 8 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | £42 3 0⁸ |
| „ £209 8*s.* 6⁷*d.* paid to the Masters as additional salary out of this fund at Martinmas 1824 for Crop 1823, being 1-10th of the said sum to each of the ten members, by College act, December 1817 | | | | | | | 209 8 6⁷ |
| „ Securities for the Funds, viz.— | | | | | | | |
| The Procuration, as in the Charge | | | | £2285 | 19 | 8⁴ | |
| The Ediliis Fund, for the remainder of the sum borrowed at Whitsunday 1774 | | | | 51 | 0 | 2⁶ | |
| | | | | | | | 2336 19 10¹⁰ |
| „ ½ per cent. on the last of the above sums, it bearing only 4½ | | | | | | | 0 5 1³ |
| „ Balance | | | | | | | 201 18 6⁷ |
| | | | | | | | £2790 15 1¹¹ |

Edilis Accounts, 1824.

3. Edilis Accounts of David Hutcheon, Advocate in Aberdeen, being his Intromissions with the Funds belonging to the Buildings of King's College—From Michaelmas 1824 to ditto 1825, being for Crop 1824

Charge.

*Stocked Money.*

Stocked Money.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To the sum due by the Procuration, as in last accounts | | | | £154 | 7 | 4 | |
| „ Dr. Cumming's legacy, appropriated by College act to the funds for the buildings. | | | | 100 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | £254 7 4 |

*Annual Funds.*

Annual Funds.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from Whitsunday 1823 to do, 1824, of the above sum borrowed by the Procuration | | | | £6 | 3 | 5¹¹ | |
| „ a year's annualrent at do. from do. to do. of Dr. Cumming's legacy. | | | | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| „ the sum paid by the Procuration as usual | | | | 15 | 0 | 0 | |
| „ do. paid by do. per College act 1773 out of Crop 1824 | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 | |
| „ do. paid by the superiority as a medium of the casualties of vacant stipends | | | | 8 | 0 | 0 | |
| „ the Principal, in[t] at 5 per cent, on £320 advanced for repairs and building additions to his manse | | £16 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ 6 per cent. on £22 2*s.* 4*d.* for repairs to do. | | 1 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| „ do. on £1 17*s.* 7*d.* for do. to do. | | 0 | 1 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | 17 | 8 | 4 |
| „ Dr. Macpherson's rent for the additional buildings to the Sub-principal's manse | | £8 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| „ 6 per cent. on £160 advanced for repairs to do. | | 9 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| „ 7½ do. on £7 for his garden walls | | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | 18 | 17 | 6 |
| „ Mr. Paul's house-rent from Martinmas 1823 to do. 1824 | | £11 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| „ 5 per cent, on £11 4*s.* allowed for repairs to house | | 0 | 11 | 2 | | | |
| „ Do. on £13 8*s.* 1½*d.* for spouts and cast-metal railing | | 0 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | 13 | 2 | 0 |
| „ Mr. Tulloch's house-rent from Martinmas 1823 to ditto 1824 | | £11 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| „ 5 per cent. on £13 8*s.* 1½*d.* for spouts and cast-metal railing | | 0 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| „ Dr. Forbes, interest at 5 per cent. on £429 17*s.* 9*d.* advanced for rebuilding his manse | | £21 | 9 | 10 | | | |
| „ 5 per cent. on £15 for walls | | 0 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| „ 7½ per cent. on £58 for do. | | 4 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward | | £26 | 11 | 10 | £105 | 2 | 1¹¹ £254 7 4 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward | £26 | 11 | 10 | £105 | 2 | 1¹¹ | £254 7 4 |
| To | Do. on £7 for do. | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | | |
| „ | 5 per cent. on £34 17*s.* 9*d.* additional for his house | 1 | 14 | 10 | | | | |
| „ | Do. on £14 do. do. | 0 | 14 | 0 | | | | |
| „ | 7½ per cent. on £4 for garden walls | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| „ | 6 per cent. on £40 for his manse | 2 | 8 | 0 | | | | |
| „ | 5 per cent. on £16 for walls | 0 | 16 | 0 | | | | |
| „ | 7½ per cent. on £9 for do. | 0 | 13 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | 33 | 14 | 8 | |
| To | Mr. Scott's house-rent from Martinmas 1823 to do. 1824. | | | | 9 | 11 | 0 | |
| „ | John Thomson's do. from do. to do. | | | | 5 | 5 | 10 | |
| „ | David Cromar's do. from do. to do. | | | | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| „ | Room-rents, Session 1824-25 | | | | 23 | 9 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | 180 2 7¹¹ |
| | *Principal Sums.* | | | | | | | |
| To | the sums borrowed from the Mortifications, as in accounts 1774 | £947 | 7 | 6 | | | | |
| „ | the sums borrowed from do. for paying balance due to Mr. Gordon on his Edilis accounts 1790 and proceedings, as in accounts 1791 | 702 | 14 | 6⁵ | | | | |
| | | | | | £1650 | 2 | 0⁵ | |
| „ | the sums borrowed from do. as in Edilis accounts, crop 1817 | £691 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| „ | the sums borrowed from do. as in do. 1818 | 626 | 13 | 1⁶ | | | | |
| | | | | | 1317 | 13 | 1⁶ | |
| „ | the sums borrowed from the Superiority fund, as in accounts 1774 | | | | 51 | 0 | 2⁶ | |
| „ | the sums borrowed from the Library fund at Martinmas 1782 | | | | 94 | 8 | 10⁸ | |
| „ | the sum borrowed from the Mortifications for Dr. Forbes' house and walls, as per accounts 1819 | £41 | 17 | 9 | | | | |
| „ | the sum borrowed from do. for Professor Paul and Tulloch's houses, as per do. | 26 | 16 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | | 68 | 14 | 0 | |
| „ | the sum borrowed from do. for repairs to Principal's manse, as per accounts 1822 | £23 | 19 | 11 | | | | |
| „ | the sum borrowed from do. for Dr. M'Pherson's garden walls, as per do. | 7 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| „ | the sum borrowed from do. for Dr. Forbes's house and walls, as per do. | 18 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | | | | | 48 | 19 | 11 | |
| „ | the sum borrowed from do. for Dr. Forbes's manse, as per accounts 1821 | | | | 40 | 0 | 0 | |
| „ | the sum borrowed from do. for Ditto's walls, as per accounts 1822 | | | | 25 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | 3295 18 2¹ |
| „ | Balance due to the Accounter on this account | | | | | | | 194 5 3⁶ |
| | | | | | | | | £3924 13 5⁶ |

DISCHARGE.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Stated Burdens.* | | | | | | | |
| By | premium of insurance on the College buildings, from Whitsunday 1825 to do. 1826, with duty | | | | £8 | 17 | 11⁶ | |
| „ | a year's rent of the Canonist's manse, now the Sub-principal's | | | | 6 | 9 | 5 | |
| | | | | | | | | £15 7 4⁶ |
| | *Annual Rents.* | | | | | | | |
| By | a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from Whitsunday 1823 to do. 1824, of £1650 2*s.* 0⁵*d.* borrowed from the Mortifications, as in the Charge | | | | £66 | 0 | 0¹¹ | |
| „ | a year's annualrent at 4½ per cent. from do. to do. of £51 0*s.* 2⁶*d.* borrowed from the Superiority fund, as in do. | | | | 2 | 5 | 11 | |
| „ | a year's annualrent at do. from do. to do. of £94 8*s.* 10⁸*d.* borrowed from the Library fund, as in do. | | | | 4 | 4 | 11¹¹ | |
| „ | a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. of £1317 13*s.* 1½*d.* borrowed from the Mortifications, as in do. | | | | 52 | 14 | 1⁶ | |
| „ | a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. from Mart⁸ 1824 to do 1825, of £68 14*s.* borrowed from do. as in do. | | | | 2 | 14 | 11⁶ | |
| „ | a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. of £48 19*s.* 11*d.* borrowed from do. as in do. | | | | 1 | 19 | 2⁴ | |
| „ | a year's annualrent at 4 per cent. of £40 borrowed from do. as in do. | | | | 1 | 12 | 0 | |
| „ | a year's annualrent at do. of £25 do. do. as in do. | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| „ | Interest to Accounter on £211 10*s.* 2⁸*d.* balance of last accounts | | | | 9 | 10 | 4⁴ | |
| | | | | | | | | 142 1 7⁵ |
| | *Disbursements on the Buildings.* | | | | | | | |
| By | J. Gartley for winding up the College clock, per rec⁴. | | | | £1 | 0 | 0 | |
| „ | Alexander Watt, blacksmith, per rec⁴. | | | | 0 | 8 | 6 | |
| „ | William Copland, slater, per do. | | | | 0 | 5 | 4 | |
| „ | Alexander Fiddes, glazier, per do. | | | | 0 | 9 | 0 | |
| „ | George Lamont junior, painter, per do. | | | | 1 | 0 | 6 | |
| „ | Alexander Watt, blacksmith, per do. | | | | 0 | 6 | 0 | |
| „ | William Mackie, wright, per do. | | | | 0 | 4 | 6 | |
| | Carried forward | | | | £3 | 13 | 10 | £157 9 0 |



*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Orders IX. & X.

Edilis Accounts, 1824.

Principal Sums.

Stated Burdens.

Annual Rents.

Disbursements on the Buildings.

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Appendix, Part I. King's College. Orders IX. & X.

Edilis Accounts, 1824. Securities for Stocked Money.

Principal Sums.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward . | £3 | 13 | 10 | £157 | 9 0 |
| By William Meff, coppersmith, per do. . . . . | | 0 | 19 | 3⁶ | | |
| „ J. Leighton, per rec^t. . . . . | | 0 | 15 | 7⁶ | | |
| | | | | | 5 | 8 9 |
| *Securities for Stocked Money.* | | | | | | |
| By the Procuration, as in the Charge . . . . . | | £154 | 7 | 4 | | |
| „ Dr. Cumming's Legacy, as in do. . . . . | | 100 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 254 | 7 4 |
| *Principal Sums.* | | | | | | |
| By amount of borrowings, as in the Charge . . . | | £3295 | 18 | 2¹ | | |
| „ Balance due to Accounter on last accounts . . . | | 211 | 10 | 2⁵ | | |
| | | | | | 3507 | 8 4⁶ |
| | | | | | £3924 | 13 5⁶ |

Order X.*

Rental of College Property.

ORDER X.*—A Return, containing a distinct Enumeration of the whole Properties, Estates, Funds, Rights of Debts, or other Sources from which the Income of King's College is derived, exhibiting the Amount drawn from each, the Date when, and the Deed by which the same was acquired by the College, with the Names and Designations by which the Estates were acquired, and are now known; and stating whether any Portion of such Acquisitions has been at any time; and if so, when and how, and by what authority alienated, and in what manner the price is secured; and in cases when any part of the Income is derived from the Interest of Money, stating in what manner such Sums are secured or invested.—Ordered 18th August 1827.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

I.—The COLLEGE BUILDINGS, with the MANSES and GLEBES, assigned to the MASTERS, held by the COLLEGE in Virtue of the Foundation Charter.

1. *The College and College Garden.*

College and College Property.

Besides those parts of the College Buildings appropriated for Class-rooms and other public purposes, there were originally lodgings, free of rent, assigned by the Founders to the Principal, Sub-Principal, three Regents, the Bursars in Arts, Economus, &c. Of all these, there are now only one Regent who holds apartments in the College, and for which he pays to the Edilis Fund £ 9 11 0

The Economist, who pays no rent.

The College Servants, who pay to the Edilis Fund . . . . . 8 5 10

The Librarian, who has lately obtained a chamber during pleasure.

Under this article may also be included a sum payable by each Bursar for the support of the Edilis Fund, which sum, at the rate of 4*s.* each, amounts, by the last accounts, to . . . . . 25 15 0

The time when this charge, in name of Room-rent, was first made, has not been ascertained. It has existed since 1755.

The College Garden is divided into three parts, which are possessed by Professors Tulloch and Scott and the Economist, but for which no rent is drawn separate from that paid for their houses.

2. *The Principal's House and Garden.*

Principal's House and Garden.

The Principal has enjoyed these since the year 1663, in right of his office, and at present pays rent for the House only, at a per centage, in name of interest for the money which was laid out in its repairs, as mentioned in the printed Answers, page 227.

The rent paid to the Edilis Fund is . . . . . £17 8 4

3. *The Canonist's Manse and Glebe.*

Canonist's Manse and Glebe.

Appropriated to the Sub-Principal since the year 1765. The only emolument derived to the College from this part of their property, is—the rent payable to the Edilis Fund by the Sub-Principal, in consideration of repairs made at different times on the House and Garden walls, amounting to . . . . . £18 17 6

Part of the Canonist's Glebe has been for a considerable time alienated from the College on Feu-rights to different persons. Houses on such feus form part of the west side of the Street passing through the College bounds. There is no account, within the reach of the College, of the periods at which these feus were given off. On the 21st November 1721, a proposal was made to feu part of the Glebe to one Thomson, but although some mention is made of the matter in subsequent minutes, no agreement is recorded. It is presumed that these feus were made by the Senatus Academicus.

The sums drawn from such of them as were feued previous to the time when the Glebe was assigned to the Sub-Principal, are paid to the Procurator; and from those subsequently feued, to the Sub-Principal. For additional information, see subsequent Return, p. 232, relative to Buildings on the College ground.

On the 12th of October 1784, a majority of the Senatus (one only having dissented), agreed to feu to Mr. Leslie of Powis, the part of this Glebe, lying next to his grounds, at £3 10*s.* per acre, convertible into Bear, at 13*s.* 9*d.* per boll. The Sub-Principal at that time had a lease of part of this ground, and consequently received part of the feu-duty; but at present the whole, being 4 bolls 2 firlots 2 pecks of Bear, is paid to the Procurator.

4. *The Humanist's Manse and Glebe.*

Humanist's Manse and Glebe.

On the 20th of June, 1788, two Feus were given off from this Glebe, and the feu-duties made payable to the Humanist. They will be found in subsequent Return, p. 232. When the present incumbent entered on office, his Manse was entirely rebuilt, and the Ground enclosed. In consideration of this he pays to the Edilis, in return for the money expended, yearly . . £33 14 8

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order X.*

5. *The Civilist's Glebe, East Side of the College Bounds.*

Several small Feus have been given off this Glebe, and the houses of the feuars form the east side of the street. They will be particularised under returns, No. V. In the year 1543, a "waste piece of ground, containing 16 rudes, near to Poyes Bridge," was feued by the Masters of the College to Mr. Thomas Shires, for payment of a Merk Scots of feu-duty to the common Procurator. This ground now pays of feu-duty . . . . . £1 6 8

Rental of College Property.

On the 16th September 1769, the College feued to Mr. Moir, of Scotstown, a piece of ground, under the name of the Civilist's Glebe, for the yearly payment of 4½ bolls of Bear, which the present Civilist receives.

Civilist's Glebe.

6. *The Mediciner's Manse, Garden, and Glebe.*

These were assigned to the incumbent without rent, and they are let by the present Mediciner, to tenants who pay to him their Rents.

Mediciner's Manse.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manse . . . . . | £15 | 0 | 0 |
| Glebe . . . . . | 8 | 0 | 0 |

7. and 8. *Regents' Houses.*

In 1772, two Houses were erected for the accommodation of two Regents. They are presently occupied by Messrs. Paul and Tulloch. Mr. Paul has a garden attached to his house, and for both pays to the Edilis Fund, the yearly rent of . . . . . £13 2 0
Mr. Tulloch, for his house and part of the College garden, pays to the Edilis . . 12 10 10

£25 12 10

Regents' Houses.

9. *The College Croft.*

The Sub-principal and three Regents obtained a lease of this Croft from the College in 1740, for payment of the old Rent, 20 bolls of Bear, and 8*s.* 4*d.* of money to the Procurator, on 9th December 1799, and 28th February 1780, the Regents were authorized to subset their respective portions of the Croft, for any period not exceeding 19 years. It is now subset by them, and the rents have been mentioned in printed answers pages 184, 185, as part of their incomes.

College Croft.

The Properties already enumerated are all held in virtue of the Foundation Charter.

II.—Manse and Grounds in the Occupation of Professors, acquired by the College since the Foundation.

1. *The Professor of Divinity's Manse and Garden.*

"John Forbes of Corse, sometime Professor of Divinitie in the King's Universitie of Auld Aberdeen," by mortification dated in 1664, disponed "To and in favour of Mr. William Douglas, present Professor of Divinitie within the said King's Universitie of Auld Aberdeen, and to his successors, Professors of Divinitie within the said College, who is at the presentation of the Provincial Assemblie of Aberdeen, and to whom the said Assemblie hath mortified the said Provision, The House or Lodging wherein I have dwalt for many years myself, in the south-wast and north-wast sydes of the said Chaplin's Chalmers, comprehending the Pendit Chalmer, and the next Chalmer wherein there is a Kitchen," &c. This House, with its Garden, has been ever since occupied by the Professor of Divinity, who pays no rent.

Professor of Divinity's Manse.

2. *Ground called Lundie's Yard.*

This property had been feued by the College, as appears from a Precept of Clare Constat, dated the 12th January 1629, granted by the College in favour of the heirs of James Skedoway, for a duty of 10*s.* Scots yearly. When or how the original feu was given, is not known. Archibald Lundie, minister at Salton, afterwards acquired right to the feu, and from him it was repurchased by the College, at the price of £272 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. The disposition (dated 12th May 1747) conveys it to the Principal, Professors of Divinity, Civil Law, Medicine, and Humanity; the Sub-Principal, and Professors of Greek and Philosophy, and Oriental Languages, by name, and their successors in office, as Principal, Professors, Masters, and Members of the said College. The ground is but of small extent, and is now let to the Sub-Principal at a rent of £1 10*s.* payable to the Procurator.

Lundie's Yard.

III.—Other Properties held by the College under the Foundation Charter.

1.—*Hospital of St. Germains*—containing

*First,* The Teinds of that Hospital, originally comprehending those of Aberbuthnot or Marykirk, in Kincardineshire: Glenmuick and Abergardyn or Glengarden, in Aberdeenshire.

Hospital of St. Germains.

With regard to the whole Teinds at sundry times vested in the College, it may be here remarked, that they were at one time the chief source of the Procuration revenue, but from repeated augmentations to the Clergymen serving the Cures, they are now almost entirely exhausted. It is not known that any sale of this part of the College property ever took place.

1. The Teinds of Abergardyn are exhausted.

2. The Teinds of Glenmuick. By last accounts, Invercauld paid 4 stone of butter at 6*s.* 8*d.* per stone. . . . . £1 6 8
And in money . . . . . 6 13 4

£8 0 0

The Minister of Glenmuick having lately obtained an augmentation, it is computed that the College Teinds in that parish will henceforth be exhausted.

3. The Teinds of Aberbuthnot or Marykirk are stated, in last accounts, at 154 b. 2 fir. meal, and 72 b. 3 fir. 2 p. 2 lip. bear, convertible at 1*s.* below the fiars, and £5 17*s.* in money, amounting in whole to £223 18*s.* 4$\frac{1}{12}$*d.* But from the above must be deducted an Augmentation obtained by the Minister about five years ago, the Locality of which is at present a subject of discussion in the Court of Teinds, between the College and the Town of Montrose, relative to the Teind of Hospital Shiels. The Free Teind cannot henceforth exceed 111 bolls meal, and £30 16*s.* 1$\frac{8}{12}$*d.* money.

4. The other sources of income-arising from the Hospital of St. Germains cannot be here specified, owing to the College Titles having been called for and produced in the above-mentioned process, though the sums derived from them will be afterwards stated, along with other payments made to the College.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order X*.

Rental of College Property.

Slaines.

*Second*, Teinds of Slaines, held in virtue of the Foundation, by a Decreet-Arbitral, 29th December 1760.

These were valued at 20 b. $3\frac{2}{5}$ p. bear—73 b. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p. meal, convertible according to the fiars, and £57 19*s.* 9*d.* money, out of which the Minister receives 67 b. 1 f. 2 p. $\frac{1}{2}$ l. bear, and 67 b. 1 f. 2 p. $\frac{1}{2}$ l. meal, and £8 6*s.* 8*d.* money. The sum of Free Teind to be drawn by the College for Crop 1825 is £5 18*s.* 7*d.*

IV.—Properties held by the College in virtue of Grants from the Crown.

1. *The Deanrie of Aberdeen, being the whole Teinds of St. Machar, including the Teinds of Newhills and those of New Machar.*

Deanrie of Aberdeen.

This property is held in virtue of a Gift by James VI. dated 8th April 1579. The Teinds payable under this grant from the Parish of Old Machar, in so far as the College is concerned, have for several years been exhausted, together with those payable from New Machar. Teinds still payable from Newhills are as follow :—

| | Bear. | Meal. | Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stoneywood | B.4 0 0 0 | B.4 0 0 0 | £19 8 $10\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Sheddochsley | ... | 5 0 0 0 | 2 0 $5\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Crabestone | ... | 4 2 3 $3\frac{7}{15}$ | 11 17 4 |
| Part of Sclattie | ... | 3 3 1 $2\frac{6}{15}$ | 4 17 5 |
| Bishops Clinterly | ... | 3 0 0 0 | 1 2 $2\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Kingswells | ... | 1 3 0 $3\frac{1}{5}$ | 6 5 8 |
| Bogfareley, Borrowstown, Cloghill, Dykeside | ... | 4 3 0 0 | |
| College part of Sclattie | ... | 2 3 3 2 | |
| Auchmull | ... | ... | 2 17 9 |
| Hazlehead | ... | ... | 6 4 $9\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Mugiemoss | ... | ... | 0 14 $1\frac{11}{12}$ |
| Mill of Sclattie | ... | ... | 3 15 0 |
| Tulloch, Greenwaltree, Hillside | ... | ... | 3 9 $1\frac{6}{12}$ |
| Lands mortified to Minister of Newhills | ... | ... | 2 10 $7\frac{7}{12}$ |
| Town of Aberdeen's Commonty | ... | ... | 1 18 $10\frac{10}{12}$ |
| | B.4 0 0 0 | B.30 0 1 $2\frac{14}{15}$ | £67 2 $3\frac{6}{12}$ |

2. *Teinds of Methlick and Furvie.*

Methlick and Furvie.

The small part of Furvie not covered with sand, is united to Slains, and its Teinds exhausted. Those of Methlick have been exhausted by Augmentations. The same must be said of Peterkirk or Spittal. All these formed part of the Subchantry of Aberdeen, granted to the College by King James VI. in 1574.

3. *Annuities drawn by the College in virtue of Crown Grants or Foundation Charter, &c.*

Annuities.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Dr. Fordyce, for part of the lands of Belhelvie | £1 13 4 |
| Lord Fife for Uthaw | 0 8 4 |
| Mr. Forbes Seaton, for Westhall | 0 2 $2\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Methlick's House | 0 0 4 |
| Trades Hospital of Aberdeen for Murray's Croft | 0 0 11 |
| Dr. Guild's house, do. | 0 1 8 |
| Gray's house, Hallhead | 0 12 $2\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Town of Banff, for waters of Banff | 1 1 $1\frac{4}{12}$ |
| Lord Kintore, for Kintore | 0 5 0 |
| Do. for Mill of Crimond | 0 4 $5\frac{4}{12}$ |
| *Lord Findlater, for Baldavy | 0 3 0 |
| *Foveran's house, back of Tolbooth, Aberdeen | 0 1 $11\frac{4}{12}$ |
| Trades' Hospital of Old Aberdeen, for Sowcroft | 0 3 4 |
| Charles Walker, for Lochermick's house, in Broad Street, Aberdeen | 0 6 $8\frac{6}{12}$ |
| *Ingleston's house, Leith, Captain Clerk | 0 0 2 |
| *Do. another part | 0 0 2 |
| *Loch House in Lothian, Duke of Hamilton | 0 1 9 |
| *Broadleys, Fife, Mr. Lumsden, | 0 5 1 |
| Causey Croft, Hugh Hutcheon's Heirs | 0 3 $6\frac{10}{12}$ |
| Kinmunday's house, Chanonry, Old Aberdeen | 0 6 0 |
| | £6 1 $3\frac{8}{12}$ |

There has not been sufficient time afforded for ascertaining the constitution of those annuities. Such as are marked * have not been paid for many years.

4. *Spittal Churchyard.*

Spittal Churchyard.

The Spittal was held by the College, under King James the Sixth's grant of the Subchantry. Mr. Moir of Scotstown afterwards obtained a feu-right of it; but when this happened, the College Minute-book does not show. The superiority, however, was sold in 1752, and will be afterwards noticed. In consequence of a proposal made by Mr. Moir to feu the Churchyard, a Committee of the members of the College was appointed, to inquire into the state of the College's right to that cemetery. Their report was, "that the cemetery was not included in the feu-right, but still continues the property of the College, according to the original grant; that they have not been able to discover at what period Mr. Moir's predecessors became tenants of said cemetery, or whether any lease of it to them was ever granted." On the 8th November 1806, on a renewed application by Mr. Moir, the College, at a meeting of that date, agreed to give a feu of it to him at £10 yearly, which is now drawn by the Procurator.

V. PROPERTIES acquired by the College since the Foundation.

1. *Leys Crofts.*

On the 11th May 1542, Mr. Menzies of Pitfoddels granted a charter in favour of the College, of three crofts of land—two of them lying on the west territories of Aberdeen, called Greathead and Collation Crofts, and the third lying on the north territories of the said burgh.

On the 22nd May 1542, Walter, Master of Torphichen, granted a precept of sasine of the Templar's Croft, commonly called the Dowcat Croft, in favour of the Principal and Professors of the King's College.

On the 10th December 1567, the Principal and Professors feued the Crofts above mentioned, viz. Greathead Croft, Collation Croft, Dowcat Croft, and another croft called Bowack Croft, to George Watson, Burgess in Aberdeen, from a descendant of whom, in 1625, Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys acquired a right to them. By a contract between Sir Thomas and the College, dated 6th October 1648, he dispones heritably, for the entertainment and maintenance of three Bursars, the Crofts above written to the Principal and Professors of King's College. By the Visitation of 1675, it appears that there were then only three crofts; and it is probable that the fourth, the Dowcat Croft, had been feued previous to that date: For on the 27th April 1669, by a charter of Novodamus, the Masters of King's College granted to Mr. John Finlater, "Totum et Integrum dictum illud tenementum terræ, cum horto, caudâ et ripâ, seu peciâ terræ, vocat. *lie Dowcat Brae*, cum domibus ac ædificiis," &c. Accordingly, the College has drawn ever since, for Finlater's houses, Croft, and Brae, 2*s.* $6\frac{8}{12}$*d.*, or £1 10*s.* 8*d.* Scots. Collation Croft was feued by the College, on the 26th January 1811, to the late Patrick Milne of Crimondmogate, for a yearly feu-duty of £25 in money, and 5 bolls of bear, and an addition of one half at the end of every 19 years.

When the buildings in Aberdeen were extending in the direction of the Greathead Croft, the members of the College resolved to feu it also; and, for that purpose, made out a street called Dee Street, through the said Croft. They further, in conjunction with the proprietors of the ground on the west boundary, made out another street called Gordon Street; the east side of which was to be feued by the College, and the west side by the conterminous Heritors.

The property of the College in these streets was subsequently feued to the following persons, for the following Feu-duties:—

| *Names.* | *Date.* | *Duty.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Forbes Mitchell, D. S. | 1813, | £34 10 0 |
| William King | 9th Nov. 1812, | 3 19 6 |
| Ditto | Dec. 1817, | 10 1 3 |
| John Scotland, Dee Street | 16th June 1818, | 15 0 10 |
| James Farquhar, Esq. D. S. | 16th June 1818, | 10 4 2 |
| Lieutenant W. Bath, D. S. | 16th June 1818, | 4 18 2 |
| William King, D. S. | ... | 3 19 2 |
| Ditto Ditto | ... | 3 19 2 |
| Mrs. Helen Moir, D. S. | 19th Dec. 1818, | 8 17 4 |
| John May, D. S. | 23d Jan. 1819, | 3 12 10 |
| Peter Stuart, D. S. | 25th Feb. 1819, | 3 12 10 |
| William King, D. S. | ... | 4 15 0 |
| Francis Duncan, D. S. | 9th June 1819, | 3 12 10 |
| James Philip, Gordon Street | ... | 1 11 3 |
| James Birse, G. S. | ... | 1 11 3 |
| Thomas Fraser, D. S. | 6th Oct. 1816, | 6 15 0 |
| James Roy, D. S. | 1817, | 5 10 10 |
| ..... | ... | 4 0 0 |
| David Smith, D. S. | 12th Jan. 1820, | 3 12 10 |
| Alexander Duncan, D. S. | 23d March 1820, | 3 3 4 |
| ..... | 1820, | 4 11 10 |
| Alex. Lawrence and W. Alexander | ... | 3 19 2 |
| Robert Nicol, D. S. | 6th March 1821, | 3 19 2 |
| John Webster, D. S. | 5th July 1821, | 3 0 0 |
| Lieutenant W. Bath, D. S. | Aug. 1821, | 5 1 4 |
| Alexander Wales, D. S. | Dec. 1821. | 5 1 4 |
| William King, G. S. | 1827, | 1 17 6 |
| William Henry, D. S. | 8th Oct. 1822, | 7 10 0 |
| H. L. Lumsden, D. S. | 19th Sept. 1823, | 6 9 10 |
| George Thomson, D. S. | 1812, | 13 19 2 |
| A. Watt, D. S. | 7th March 1811, | 12 0 0 |
| W. Knowles, D. S. | 2d Jan. 1813, | 7 10 0 |
| D. R. Anderson, D. S. | Feb. 1819, | 7 18 4 |
| Captain Gordon, D. S. | 27th July 1824, | 6 6 8 |
| Francis Duncan, D. S. | ... | 6 0 0 |
| Absalom Poulter, D. S. | 28th June 1827, | 7 5 8 |
| John Robertson, G. S. | 1810, | 5 11 0 |
| John White | ... | 12 15 0 |

When the New Street Trustees were about to open King's Street, which runs through Bowack, or Leys Little Croft, the College, at a meeting of the Senatus, agreed to give off 60 feet of Leys Little Croft for the above purpose, without compensation; and also to give off 40 feet along the west side of the street, for a feu-duty, at the rate of £8 per acre. The ground, on both sides, was afterwards sold by the College to the Trustees, at £85 3*s.* $1\frac{6}{12}$*d.* sterling; and this sum was stocked by the College, being lent, with other sums, on heritable bond, to Mr. Cumine of Auchry. Part of the ground not sold has been feued by the College, on the authority of a meeting of the Senatus, as follows:—

| *Feuars.* | *Date.* | *Feu-duty.* |
|---|---|---|
| John Smith | 1824 | £3 0 0 |
| Dr. Davidson | 1824 | 3 0 0 |

The remainder of the croft is now held in lease by several tenants, whose rents amount to £3 a-year.

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Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order X.*

Rental of College Property.

Humphrey's Croft.

*2. Humphrey's Croft.*

The College was formerly the superiors of this Croft; and on the 2d of June 1688, Gilbert Leslie, merchant in Aberdeen, the vassal, granted a letter, by which he agreed that the College should prosecute a declarator of reduction of his right, so as to obtain the property.

This Croft has been almost entirely feued out by the College for feu-duties, according to the following statement:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Smith, Canal Street | ... | 1812, | £7 0 0 |
| Alexander Leith | 26th April | 1809, | 2 8 0 |
| James Coutts, jun. | 8th Oct. | 1816, | 5 0 0 |
| John Clark | ... | 1816, | 3 18 9 |
| Robert Small | ... | 1818, | 5 7 11 |
| J. Henderson, Esq. | ... | 1808, | 9 0 0 |
| J. Mellis | 26th Jan. | 1826, | 8 11 3 |
| Part of the ground is occupied by the Aberdeen Canal Co. at the yearly rate of | | | 5 15 $9^{10}$ |
| Remainder let at a rent of | | | 12 9 5 |
| | | | £59 11 $1^{10}$ |

*3. Cairntradlin and Scots Mill, Parish of Kinellar, and County of Aberdeen.*

Cairntradlin and Scots Mill.

The College, on 24th of April 1753, by a Minute, agreed to feu the lands of Cairntradlin, &c. belonging to the Professor of Divinity. Accordingly, on 5th September 1753, Mr. John Lumsden, then Professor of Divinity, with the consent of a Committee of the Synod of Aberdeen, granted a charter of the said lands in favour of the Principal, the Professors of Humanity, Greek, Philosophy, and Oriental Languages, *nominatim*, all in the said College, and to their successors in office in their respective offices; to be held of the Professors of Divinity, as superiors, for the yearly feu-duty of 37 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck, 1 lippy meal, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ stone per boll; 22 bolls bear, and £261 Scots, and freeing and relieving the Professor of Divinity of all other duties.

On the 5th December 1793 the College agreed to sell to Mr. Skene of Skene, for £200 sterling, a part of Cairntradlin which was separated from the rest by the river Don.

The price of this part was applied to pay off some of the Procuration debt.

The remainder of the property still belongs to the College, and produces, at present, of yearly rent:—

Bear, 2 bolls—Meal, 30 bolls—Money, £409 5*s.* 7*d.* sterling.

*4. Balnakettle.*

Balnakettle.

This property belonged to the College by the original Foundation; but it appears from the title-deeds that they granted a charter on it 22d October, 1666, in favour of Sir John Forbes of Waterton, retaining the superiority.

In 1751, they purchased a wadset over it, and, by charter executed by Captain John Forbes, of New, who purchased the superiority, 20th April 1757, he gave and confirmed the property thereof to the Principal and Professors, and their successors.

The Property has since been in the College. The present rent is £161 17*s.* $3\frac{10}{12}$*d*, besides the dues of a market, which sometimes amount to 15*s.*—sometimes do not defray the expense of collecting.

*5. Tulloch.*

Tulloch.

In the year 1772, this property, with other parts of the estate of Crabestone, was exposed by Alexander Aberdeen of Crabestone, and was purchased by the Procurator, for behoof of the College. The disposition is dated 15th December 1772, and conveys this property to Thomas Gordon, then common Procurator. The property, including Hillside and Greenwaltree, still belongs to the College, and rents yearly £116.

Purchase-price paid by the College, £932 2*s.* 4*d.*

*6. Whitecairns, or Lot 7th of the Lands of Belhelvie.*

Whitecairns.

In August 1782, the College purchased this property for £1040 sterling.

On the 9th December 1805, the College having exposed it to be feued by public roup, the feu was taken out by Andrew Davidson, advocate in Aberdeen, at the yearly duty of £101 money, and 50 bolls bear, payable at the fiars price.

In , the superiority of this property was sold to Provost Leyes, Aberdeen, for the sum of £105 sterling, which, when paid, was stocked with other money belonging to the Procuration,—the College still retaining the feuar's obligation to pay them the feu-duty already mentioned; but paying £1 yearly to the purchaser of the superiority.

The price received (£105) is, along with other monies belonging to the College, contained in an heritable bond over the lands of Auchry, for the sum of £4000.

*7. Funds arising from the Sale of Superiorities, Patronages, &c.*

Superiorities, Patronages, &c.

By the Foundation Charter, this University had right to the lands of Bannakeddil, Audiell, Berryhill, Mendurno, Dunlugus, Meerden, Culyne, Audaite, and the Patronages of the Churches of Aberbuthnot, Glenmyk, Abergardyn, and Slaines. These were confirmed by subsequent Royal Charters, and others were added, viz. the

| | |
|---|---|
| Superiorities of Udny, | And the Patronages of Furvie, |
| Petty, | Methlick, |
| Uthock, | Tullinessle, |
| Westhall, | St. Machar, |
| Fallowrule, | Auchindove. |
| Friars of Banff, | |
| Spittal, &c. | |

In 1752, the College, at a meeting, resolved to sell all the Superiorities;* and in 1765, a like resolution was made respecting the Patronages.

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* Excerpt from the Minute of a Meeting of King's College, with relative Table, in regard to the Sale of the College Superiorities.

*7th November* 1752.

The said day also, the Civilist represented to the Meeting, that he was informed that most of the College Vassals would purchase the Superiority and Feu-duty of their lands, if the College found it expedient to dispose of the same; and that

| *Superiorities.* | *Purchasers.* | *Price.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balnakettle . . | Sir Archibald Grant, | £984 0 0 | Scots |
| Peterston and Broadhill | „ „ „ . | 4809 0 0 | „ |
| Spittal and Sunnyside . | „ „ „ . | 3427 15 0 | „ |
| Smiddyburn . . | „ „ „ . | 880 4 1 | „ |
| Micklefolla . . | „ „ „ . | 1420 3 1 | „ |
| Midiple . . . | „ „ „ . | 985 8 9 | „ |
| Berryhill . . . | „ „ „ . | 689 0 0 | „ |
| Carmelite Lands of Banff, | Lord Braco . . | 3593 12 6 | „ |
| Dunlugas . . . | „ „ . . | 2294 11 3 | „ |
| Hillbrae . . . | Mr. Duff of Corsindue | 653 0 0 | „ |
| Adiel . . . | Lord Strichen . . | 1281 3 0 | „ |
| Collyne . . . | Lord Aberdeen . | 734 7 1 | „ |
| Cairnfield . . . | Mr. Fraser . . | 474 13 4 | „ |
| Grandholm . . | Mr. Paton . . | 2543 3 4 | „ |
| Westhall . . . | Mr. D. Dalrymple . | 3036 1 0 | „ |
| | | £27,806 2 6 | „ |
| Hilton . . . | Sir W. Johnston . | 552 11 0 | „ |
| | | £28,358 13 6 | „ |

| *Patronages.* | *Purchasers.* | | *Price.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Methlick . . . | Earl of Aberdeen, | 1764 . | £2400 | Scots. |
| Slanes and Furvie . | Earl of Errol . | 1766 . | 3312 | „ |
| 1st Old Machar . . | Earl of Fife . | „ . | 2400 | „ |
| Marykirk . . . | | „ . | 2400 | „ |
| Newhills . . . | Mr. Paton . | „ . | 3000 | „ |
| Glenmuick, and Abergardyn . . | Earl of Aboyne, | 1767 . | 1800 | „ |
| 2d Old Machar, New Machar, Auchindore, Tullienessle . . | Earl of Fife . | 1769 . | 7800 | „ |
| | | | £23,112 | |

The sums arising from the sale of these annuities, superiorities, and patronages, have been kept in a separate account from the Procuration funds. With part of the proceeds of the Superiority fund, the estate of Bogfarely was purchased in 1770, for £1800, and it was sold in 1806 for £3000, which sum is now, and has been for several years, lent to the late Duke of Gordon on his Grace's bill. The remainder of the Fund, amounting to £2336 19*s.* 10½*d.* has been for many years lent to the Procuration. The amount of the Fund, as per last accounts, is £5336 19*s.* 10½*d.*

8. *Spoon Money.*

Spoon Money.

By College Minute, 16th August 1753, the following Rule was made:—"Seeing the Foundation Bursars had been in use, from time immemorial, to pay £5 Scots for a Silver Spoon at their entry to the College, which custom took its rise when there was no other Bursars but the Foundation Bursars, and when all the Students did eat at the College table—and that now, as all the Bursars are

where the proprietors of the lands were not inclinable to purchase, he was weel assured that other purchasers would offer; and that the College would considerably increase their Revenue by following this measure.

The Meeting taking the above proposal to their consideration, and being weel advised of the advantageousness of the same, and of their having full powers to dispose of the Superiorities and Annuities belonging to the College, provided it can be done considerably to the advantage of the Revenue: Therefore, the Meeting unanimously resolved to sell all the Superiorities and Annuities belonging to the College, at forty years' purchase of the Feu-duty or Annuity, and a year and a half's purchase of the present Rent of the Lands, where the same holds of the College, being advised that the above price is the just and adequate value thereof, as lands and subjects of that sort sell at present. And appoint the Principal to acquaint such of the Vassals of the above Resolution, as it may be presumed are inclinable to purchase. And, seeing it may be of great consequence to transact this matter speedily, and without delay, the Meeting appoints the Principal, Mr. Catanach, the Humanist, and Mr. Reid, as a Committee, to prepare the above affair, to receive and consider the answers to the letters appointed to be written, and to attend to the whole progress of the transaction.

TABLE relating to the Price of Superiorities.

| Lands and Purchasers' Names. | Yearly Feu-Duty. | Purchase of which is | Yearly Rent amounts to | One Year and a half of which | Total of the Price is | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £'s Scots. | £'s Scots. | £'s Scots. | £'s Scots. | £'s Scots. | |
| Balnakedle, | .... | .... | .... | .... | 984 0 0 | |
| Tails,* . . . | .... | .... | .... | .... | 972 0 0 | |
| Peterston, . . | 142 0 0 | 4260 0 0 | 366 0 0 | 549 0 0 | 4809 0 0 | |
| Spittal, . . . | 32 10 0 | 1360 0 0† | 1151 16 8 | 1727 15 0 | 3427 15 0 | |
| Sunnyside, . . | 8 10 0 | 340 0 0† | | | | |
| Smiddyburn, . . | 10 0 0 | 530 0 0 | 233 9 10 | 350 4 9 | 880 4 9 | |
| Miklefollow, . . | 20 1 0 | 1070 0 0 | 233 8 9 | 350 3 1 | 1420 3 1 | |
| Middiple, . . . | 10 0 0 | 780 0 0 | 136 19 2 | 205 8 9 | 985 8 9 | Total due by |
| Berryhill, . . | 8 6 0 | 490 0 0 | 132 13 4 | 199 0 0 | 689 0 0 | Sir Archibald |
| Carmelite Friars of Bamff, Lord Braco, . . . . . | 40 0 0 | 1600 0 0 | | | | Grant is £14,167 11 7 |
| Dunlugus, Lord Braco, . . | 19 2 0 | 1540 0 0 | 503 0 10 | 754 11 3 | 2294 11 3 | |
| Adiel, Lord Strachan, . . | 20 0 0 | 800 0 0 | | | | |
| Hillbrae, Mr. Duff, Cursindea, | 6 0 0 | 400 0 0 | 200 0 0 | 300 0 0 | 700 0 0 | |
| Collynie, Lord Aberdeen, . | 5 6 8 | 213 6 6 | 358 9 2 | 557 13 9 | †734 7 1 | |
| Cairnfield, Mr. Fraser, . | 4 7 4 | 174 13 4 | 200 0 0 | 300 0 0 | 474 13 4 | |
| Lands of Westall, Mr. David Dalrymple, . . . . . | 44 0 0 | 1760 0 0 | 849 7 4 | 1274 1 0 | 3034 1 0 | |
| Grandhom, Mr. Paton, . . | 21 3 4 | 846 13 4 | 1131 0 0 | 1696 10 0 | 2543 3 4 | |

Purchased for Sir Archibald Grant.

* *Note.*—The "Tails" not having been entered in the account from which the Sales were taken in making up the Statement in the page above, the price received for that Superiority was overlooked in that Return.

† *N.B.*—£16 13*s.* 4*d.* is deduced out of this gross sum on account of a piece of land lying promiscuously with Collynie, and set with it for its better accommodation.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order X.*

obliged, by the Regulations lately entered into, to eat at the College table, it is reasonable that they should all bear the same burden; and as it is inconvenient to take the whole of this demand from them in one session, it is proposed that every Bursar, without exception, shall pay £1 10*s.* Scots, annually to the Procurator, in name of a Silver Spoon; and that this money shall be applied to the discharging of the interest of the money laid out by the Economist in purchasing utensils." This payment has been continued ever since, and the sum stated as arising from it in the Procuration account for Crop 1825 is £14 2*s.* 6*d.*

Rental of College Property.

9. *King William's Mortification out of the Bishops' Rents.*

King William's Mortification.

The produce of this Gift, by last account, is—Sum payable by Collector of Bishops' Rents at Aberdeen—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. To Professor of Divinity | £33 | 6 | 8 |
| 2. To Professor of Oriental Languages | 66 | 13 | 4 |
| 3. To Principal | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. To College Procurator | 73 | 6 | 8 |
| | £193 | 6 | 8 |

10. *Queen Ann's Bounty.*

Queen Anne's Bounty.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paid by the Exchequer to the Principal | £20 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Professor of Divinity | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Three Professors of Philosophy, Professors of Greek, Humanity, Medicine, and Civil Law | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| | £105 | 0 | 0 |

11. *Miss Lumsden's Legacy.*

Lumsden's Legacy.

In 1819, Miss Teresa Lumsden placed, by her Will, a sum of £300, under the charge of the Moderator of the Synod of Aberdeen, and Principal, Sub-Principal of K. C., and Professor of Divinity; and that sum having been received by the College Procurator, is placed by him at interest, and forms part of the sum of £4000 lent on heritable bond to the Laird of Auchry. The interest of the £300 was appointed by Miss Lumsden to be paid to the Professor of Divinity.

12. *Dr. Cumming's Bequest.*

Cumming's Bequest.

In 1790, the College received by Dr. Cumming's will (of Andover) £100 for the use of the Buildings. That sum now forms part of the Edilis Fund, having been laid out at interest, and included in the heritable bond over the lands of Auchry.

13. *The Royal Grant of £700 per annum.*

Royal Grant of £700.

This grant was obtained in 1807, in consequence of an application from the College for a compensation for the loss of Teinds sustained by the Augmentations of Stipend awarded to the Clergy.

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Order XI.

ORDER XI.—A Statement, by whom are the Estates of the said University managed, and their Funds and Revenues administered; and the application and expenditure thereof regulated;—and if whether under any, and what control.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Estates of the College are managed, their Funds and Revenues administered, and the application and expenditure thereof regulated, by the Common Procurator, and Master of Mortifications—Office-bearers elected by the Senatus Academicus, subject to their orders, and accountable to them for their conduct; and the whole under the control of the University authorities.

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Order XII.

ORDER XII. A Return of the number of Bursaries at each College; by whom founded, and in whom is the right of Presentation;—of the Funds attached to the same, and the annual allowance to each Bursar;—and what certificates are required from Bursars previous to admission.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—1. *Founded Bursaries.*—Among the 42 members of the College, founded by Bishop Elphinston, there were 13 students in Arts, "Qui neque per eorum parentes, neque propriis suis bonis, ad exercitia scholastica sustentari queant," for whose maintenance and support, he thus provided:—"Tredecim insuper in artibus studentibus, cuilibet de duodecim eorundem, duodecim marcas solven. per procuratorem communem dicti Collegii, pro eorundem sustentatione, in esculentis et poculentis, unà cum cameris, et aliis asiamentis, infra idem Collegium, gratis. Tertiodecimo studenti quinque tantum libras de annuis redditibus per prefatum quondam magistrum Duncanum Sherar fundat." After three years' attendance and a half, these Bursars were to be dismissed, and others elected in their room. The election is made by the Senatus, on a comparative trial, at the beginning of the session; three of the twelve being admitted every year; the thirteenth having for nearly 150 years disappeared, both in the Minute-books and in the Procuration-accounts—nor is it now known from what cause. The amount of the Bursary is at present £5; and has been so for the last 60 years, before which time it was £3 6*s.* 8*d.*

2. *Watt's Bursary.*—In 1625, Mr. James Watt, Minister of Snaith, in South Britain, mortified a rigg of land, for the education in Theology of a Bursar of the name of Watt, or Barclay, or Chalmers, or one born in the Chanonry or City of Aberdeen. This Bursary having, for many years, been continued at the sum of £5, was, upon an increase of the funds in 1819, divided into two of £20 each. The Senatus are the Patrons.

3. *Leys Bursaries.*—In the year 1648, Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, Baronet, mortified funds 'for three Bursars of Philosophie, to be educate, brought up, and maintained at the King's College of Old Aberdeen, according to the manner, measure, and quality, and as the rest of the Bursars of Philosophy, presently in said College already founded, are educate and entertained." The presentation to these three Bursars to belong to the said Sir Thomas Burnett and his heirs-male and succes-

sors, Lairds of Leys, with this provision, that in case he or his foresaids shall fail in presenting to any of these Bursaries that shall happen to be vacant, the right of presentation for that vice, shall fall into the hands of the masters and members of the said College; and for the maintenance of these three Bursars, dispones to the College four crofts of land about Aberdeen, of which the College were superiors. The College accepted of this mortification on the above conditions, and discharged Sir Thomas of all bygone feu-duties. These three Bursars were put on the same footing, in every respect, as those already founded, and have continued so ever since. The rents of the crofts were, from the beginning, incorporated with the funded revenue of the College; and Ley's three Bursars paid from the Procuration fund, in the same manner as the founded Bursars. The original value of each Bursary was £40 Scots, or £3 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, till an augmentation took place about 1762, when it was raised to £5 sterling, at which it still continues. The alteration so made was in consequence of an unanimous application by the Senatus to Lord Deskford their Chancellor, who gave forth a decree, dated Cullen House, 13th January 1762, in which he "determined that for this year, each of the Founded and Leys Bursars shall be paid £60 Scots, and that they shall continue to be paid at that rate, but subject to alteration, if upon inspection of the College accompts, or from any unavoidable incidental expenses, it shall appear that the College funds are not able to afford them so much."

4. *Redhyth Bursaries.*—In 1678, Walter Ogilvy, of Redhyth, mortified his estate, for the education and maintenance of 20 poor boys, of whom 12 were to be boarded and taught at the School of Fordyce, and eight at King's College. The ministers of the parishes of Fordyce, Banff, Inverboyndie, Cullen, and Deskford, were joined with the Principal and Professors of King's College, in the management of the trust; and Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Boyn was appointed Comptroller over the whole. In this office the Earl of Seafield has succeeded Sir Patrick; and the patronage of the Bursaries is now vested in that Nobleman or his Commissioner. In 1755, the payment to each of the eight College Bursars was £108 Scots, or £9 sterling. It is now £11 11*s.* sterling, and the number of Bursars is increased to 12. At the School of Fordyce, the number educated is 13.

5. *Melvil Bursaries.*—Mr. George Melvil, Minister of the Gospel at Alford, by his last will and testament, dated June 4th, 1679, bequeathed various sums due to him, to be equally divided between the two Colleges, and to be placed at interest, on good security, for the maintenance of Bursars in each. The sum to be given to the Bursar was fixed at £40 Scots, or £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, and there were three Bursars placed on the fund. The sum paid to each, for many years, has been £3 16*s.* 8*d.* The College are Patrons, and the Bursaries are disposed of by comparative trial.

6. *Park's Bursaries.*—In 1791, Mr. James Park of Cranoch, bequeathed to the University and King's College of Aberdeen, the sum of 2000 merks; the annual rent of which he appointed to be applied to the education at College of two poor Scholars, his own relations, in the first place, being preferred. In 1755, the payment to each Bursar was £2 15*s.* $6\frac{8}{12}d.$; at present, it is £3 18*s.* 10*d.* The College are Patrons; and the Bursaries are disposed of by comparative trial.

7. *Adam's Bursaries.*—In 1691, Dr. Alexander Adam, residing in Anstruther Wester, county of Fife, mortified several crofts of land for the education and maintenance of three Bursars, or poor Scholars, at the King's College, Old Aberdeen; allowing £40 Scots for each Bursar yearly, and giving a preference to his own relations, or those of his wife. Payments to each of the three Bursars in 1755, £60 Scots, or £5 sterling. At present, there are on this foundation four Bursars at £20 sterling each, and eight at £15 10*s.* each—making twelve Bursars in all, at the yearly sum of £204; besides £25 annually appropriated for prizes to the students. The Bursaries on this foundation disposed of by comparative trial.

8.—*Fullarton's Bursaries.*—Mr. James Fullarton, of Halstead, in the county of Essex, by will dated 4th January 1692, appointed his lands and houses at Bockin, in the said county, to be sold, and the money thence arising, which he himself estimated at £850, to be invested in land in Scotland. and to be settled upon the Governors of the University of Old Aberdeen for ever, for the bringing up as many Scholars of his nearest relations as the revenue of the same will maintain; and for want of such relations, for the maintaining as many poor scholars as the Governors of the said University shall think fit. In 1704, the number of Bursars on this mortification was ten; and the sum paid to each £40 Scots, or £3 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling. The number at present is six Bursars at £14 10*s.* each, eight Bursars at £14 each, and twelve at £10 each—making in whole 26 Bursaries, at the annual amount of £319. These Bursaries are always disposed of as they become vacant, by comparative trial.

From this Mortification the sum of £16 is also drawn for Prizes to the students.

9. *Watson's Bursaries.*—In 1699, Mr. William Watson, Minister of the Gospel at Leslie, mortified the sum of 2000 merks, to be stockedin responsible debtors' hands, and the annual rent and profit thereof to be employed, after the death of his widow, for the behoof and maintenance of two Philosophy Bursars in the King's College of Aberdeen. Payments to each Bursar in 1755, £2 15 $6\frac{8}{12}$; and at present £3 18*s.* 10*d.* The Bursaries are disposed of by comparative trial.

10. *Braco's Bursary.*—About the year 1706, Lady Braco mortified the sum of £1000 Scots; the annual rent of which was to be appropriated for the support of a Bursar of Philosophy, and the Patronage to be vested in herself, her heirs, and successors. The sum at present paid to the Bursar is £7; and the Bursary is now under the Patronage of the Earl of Fife.

11. *Glenfarquhar Bursaries.*—In 1716, Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar mortified the sum of £320 Scots yearly, for educating and maintaining four boys at the King's College of Aberdeen; Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain being constituted Patron of two of the Bursaries, and the other two being under the Patronage of the Lairds of Glenfarquhar, now represented by the Earl of Kintore. These Bursaries have always continued of the annual value of £80 Scots each, or £6 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

12. *Ogilvie's Bursary.*—In 1723, Mr. David Ogilvy bequeathed the sum of £200 to the Earl of Findlater, the Lord Deskford, the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, the Principal of King's College, and his nephew Thomas Ogilvie, to be laid out by them on proper Security; and the interest, annual rent or profits of which to be applied for the education of a young gentleman at King's College. The Patronage of the Bursary to be vested in his nephew, Mr. Thomas Ogilvy, and his heirs and successors. The Bursar, in 1755, was paid £10; but in 1758, the Bursary was reduced to £9, at which it has since continued.

13. *Greig's Bursary.*—In 1724, Mr. John Greig, merchant in Old Aberdeen, mortified and be-

queathed to the Principal and Professors of King's College, 1500 merks Scots, to be laid out at the sight and by the advice of Mr. Robertson of Foveran, and his heirs and successors, upon real and personal security; and the interest or yearly produce to be applied for the maintenance and support of an indigent Student or Bursar, at the said College, during the continuance of his studies therein, for the space of four years. The Patronage of the Bursary was vested in Mr. Robertson, his heirs and successors. The sum paid on this Bursary in 1755 was £4 3*s.* 4*d.* In 1762 it was reduced to £3 18*s.* 4*d.*, the free produce of the mortification, at which it has continued ever since.

14. *Macintosh's Bursary.*—By a deed of mortification, dated 18th March 1728, Laird and Lady Macintosh appointed the annual rent of 2000 merks Scots, vested in the hands of the College, to be applied for the maintenance and support of a Bursar in Philosophy, of the name of Macintosh, or of the Clanchattan; provided the said Bursar was not under the age of 12 years, and was presented by the Lairds of Macintosh. Present payment to the Bursar £5 11*s.* 10*d.*

15. *Dr. Fraser's Bursaries.*—In 1730, Dr. James Fraser, Secretary of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, bequeathed to the King's College, Aberdeen, £220 in the South Sea Stock, to be laid out in a good fund and security, for the maintenance of two Bursars in the said College perpetually, whereof one is to be a Bursar in Theology and the Library-keeper, during four years after he is made Master of Arts; and the other, to be a Bursar in Philosophy during four years; after the expiration of which, he is to succeed in place of the Bursar in Theology and Library-keeper, for the like number of years. For the Bursar in Theology and Librarian, the sum of £6 per annum was allowed, and for the Bursar in Philosophy £5. On this foundation, there are now two Bursars of Philosophy, at £15 each, and one Bursar in Theology at £40, when he discharges the duty of Librarian, otherwise at £10; the remaining £30 being paid to a substitute Librarian. The Bursars are to be of the name of Fraser, of the town and county of Inverness, and elected by the magistrates and ministers of Inverness.

* 1769, see page 210.

16. *Moir's Bursaries.*—In 1783,* the Principal and Professors of King's College were informed, that Dr. Alexander Moir, of St. Croix, had bequeathed to the College the sum of £600, payable by instalments of £150 each, for the support and education of four poor Students annually in that College; and sometime after, the money was received and laid out, with other sums belonging to the College, in the purchase of land. The payment to the bursars was at first only £5 each. At present there are upon this foundation, four Bursars at £17 each, and eight Bursars at £15 each—making twelve Bursars in all, at the annual amount of £188; besides £25 for Prizes to the students annually. The College being Patrons, the Bursaries, as they become vacant, are disposed of by comparative trial,

17. *Coll's Bursary.*—In 1791, the Laird of Coll mortified the sum of £200, to be applied by the College in educating such boys, upon his own property or others, that he, his heirs or successors, should recommend, of the name of Maclean; the interest being only applied for this purpose; and when no Bursar was presented, the interest to be added to the capital. The sum paid to the Bursar was originally £9, it is now £14.

18. *Dr. Murray's Bursary.*—In 1793, Dr. Alexander Murray of Philadelphia, after securing an annuity of 500 dollars to his wife, bequeathed what remained of his funds, after her death, either in America or in Britain, to his venerable cousin, Dr. John Chalmers, and to the four Regents and Professors of his Alma Mater, the King's College and University of Aberdeen, and their successors in office, for the encouragement of a Clergyman to preach a Course of Lectures in their College church, every morning in the time of their winter sessions; the lecturer receiving 3-4ths of the annual rents or interests of the sums so mortified; and the remaining 1-4th to be applied for the education of some ingenuous youth of the surname of Murray, for three years, in such secular profession or trade, as his natural propensity points to. The Lecturer's salary, after defraying the repairs necessary for fitting up the chapel for public worship, and incidental expenses attending divine service, amounts to about £120, and the Bursar's to £50. The Patrons, are the Principal and four Regents and Professors.

19. *Mrs. Udny Duff's Bursaries.*—In 1794, Mrs. Udny Duff of Culter, to keep up the memory of William Duff of Braco her father, mortified the sum of 6000 merks Scots, that the annual rent thereof might be applied to maintain and educate two or more young men of the name, relation or connexion of the family, at the King's College of Aberdeen; the patronage to be in Mrs. Udny Duff during her life, and in the Earl of Fife at her death. This mortification has been divided into two Bursaries, under the name of Mrs. Udny Duff's; being originally £7 5*s.* each, and at present £7 14*s.* each.

20. *Grant's Bursary.*—In 1795, the Reverend James Grant, Minister of the Gospel at Urquhart, in the County of Inverness, mortified the sum of £200, for the use of a Bursar, either of Philosophy or Divinity, at King's College, to be settled by the Principal and Professors on heritable or good personal security, bearing interest, to be applied for the support and maintenance of a student of Philosophy of the name of Grant, or a descendant of Captain Thomas Fraser of Newton, commonly called Dumballoch. Sir James Grant, his heirs and successors, are appointed Patrons; and in case of their failing to present, the Principal and Professors of the College are appointed to exercise that privilege. The payment to Grant's Bursar was originally £8 5*s.*, it is now £9 1*s.* 6*d.*

21. *Hutton's Bursaries.*—Mr. George Hutton of Woolwich, an Alumnus of the College, by his last will, and codicil thereto, of date 21st April 1801, bequeathed the whole residue of his estates, real or personal, after paying his lawful debts, funeral expenses, and certain legacies, to trustees, for instituting 48 Bursaries in King's College, in case the funds would support so many, to be introduced in classes of four, consisting of one Bursary of the yearly value of £18, one of £16, one of £14, and one of £12, till the whole were completed. The Bursaries to be held by each student for the space of four years, and the Bursars to be selected by comparative trial; none being admitted under the age of 14, or who were not natives of the British Isles. He further appointed, at the end of the course, a Prize of £20 to be allotted to the most deserving student of every class of four Bursars already mentioned. The Mortmain Act prevented the accomplishment of the testator's benevolent intentions, in so far as the real estates were concerned; and the trustees could only apply the residue of the personal estates, after paying a certain proportion of the debts, funeral expenses, &c. The wreck of the estate thus accruing to the College, amounting to £5113 2*s.* 2*d.*, 3 per cent. reduced annuities, affording an annual revenue of about £153, was employed in the maintenance of eight Bursaries, four at £18 each, and four at £16 each, with a Prize of £10, which has since been raised to £15, given after comparative trial, to the student who, at the end of the Philosophical course, should display the greatest acquirements in Greek, Mathematics, and Philosophy.

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Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order XII.

22. *Finlay's Bursaries.*—In 1804, by a deed of settlement, the Reverend Robert Finlay, Minister of the Gospel at Clatt, mortified the sum of £600, for the purpose of founding and supporting three Bursaries at King's College. The annual rent of the sum so mortified was appointed to be paid by the late Alexander Moir, Esq. of Scotstown, and his heirs and successors, who were invested with the patronage of the Bursary. And the students, after continuing four years during the Philosophical course, might enjoy the Bursary for two years longer, either in the study of Theology or Medicine. The Bursars on Finlay's Mortification are paid by the heirs of Mr. Moir of Scotstown.

23. *Dr. Macleod's Bursary.*—In 1806, Dr. Hugh Macleod, late Professor of Church History in the University of Glasgow, signified to the Principal and Professors of King's College, of which he had been an Alumnus, his intention of founding a Bursary; and soon after, he caused to be paid to the Master of Mortifications the sum of £200, as a capital for that purpose. The Bursars were appointed to be of the name of Macleod; and the descendants of Æneas Roy Macleod, formerly of Ardmore in Coigach, to be preferred, if they were habile and proper to be admitted in other respects. In case of a competition among the candidates, the College were instructed to select the most deserving. Principal Macleod was appointed Patron during his lifetime, and the College at his death. The amount of the Bursary is £8 15*s.* 6*d.*

24. *Dr. Milne's Bursary.*—In December 1808, Dr. John Milne, of the Honourable East India Company's Service, paid to the Common Procurator of King's College the sum of £600, to be laid out at interest at 4½ per cent., for the purpose of establishing a fund for paying the apprentice-fee and infirmary-dues of a Student in Medicine. He appointed the student to be selected from the Magistrand class of King's College by the Principal and four Regents. For several years after the foundation of the Bursary, the College paid to the Bursar £30; afterwards, on the fall of interest, it was reduced to £27; and subsequently, for one year, to £24.

25. *Stuart's Bursaries.*—By the last will of the Reverend James Stuart, formerly Rector of George Town and All Saints, South Carolina, dated 3d May 1809, £1000 3 per cent. consuls are appointed to be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be paid to the magistrates of Aberdeen, in trust for the use and benefit of King's College; and the interest to be applied for ever, in and towards the instruction and better education of youth, as to the Principal and others, having powers vested in them by the charter, shall seem meet. On this foundation two Bursars are placed, to each of whom £14 10*s.* are paid. They are selected by comparative trial, those of the name of Stuart and Simpson being preferred, in terms of the will of the founder.

26. *Johnston's Bursaries.*—The Reverend Mr. Johnston, late Minister of Crimond, bequeathed to the Masters of King's College the sum of £200, the interest of which he appointed to be applied for the maintenance and education of two young men at said College; the Bursaries to be given and bestowed always upon those who shall have the most preferable performance at the competition for Bursaries at said College—those of the name of Johnston in the first place, and of Forbes in the second, if found habile, to be preferred. The Masters of the College, and the Representatives of the family of Caskieben, are appointed joint Patrons. The Bursars have always been paid £4 10*s.* each.

27. *Cruickshank's Bursary.*—In the year 1815, the sum of £400, mortified by Mr. James Cruickshank of Touxhill, after deducting £40 of legacy-duty, was lent on personal security; and the interest, in terms of the will of the testator, paid to the Master of Mortifications of King's College, for the maintenance and support of a Bursar of the name of Cruickshank or Jopp, at King's College; of which Bursary the Minister of Monquhitter was appointed Patron; and the funds lent under his superintendance and control, in conjunction with that of the Minister of New Deer. The Bursary for several years amounted to £18; but the funds having been reduced, in consequence of the bankruptcy of the merchants in whose hands the capital was vested, it cannot amount in future to more than £12, or £13, when the interest is at 5 per cent., or from £10 to £11, when it is at 4 per cent.

28. *Macpherson's Bursary.*—In 1821, the Senatus Academicus received information from the Trustees under the will of Sir John Macpherson, Bart., late Governor-General of Bengal, that he had bequeathed £2500 Carnatic Stock at 4 per cent., for affording an annual Bursary in the College to any Highland student who may be elected to receive the same. And on the 8th of June 1822, the Senatus empowered the Trustees to transfer said stock, after paying legacy tax and other expenses, amounting to £166 6*s.* stock, into the names of four members of the Senatus, and the annual dividends thereon to be applied as directed. For this purpose, the Senatus appointed the yearly dividend, £90, to be paid to the Bursar by four instalments, or £22 10*s.* for every year he remains at College, which they conceived to be more beneficial in promoting the objects of the Bursar's education, and in extending the benefit of the institution, than if the whole sum had been given at once. The Patronage of the Bursary is in the Senatus.

29. *Forbes's Bursaries.*—On the 3d August 1821, the Senatus were informed, that John Forbes, Esq. of New, had, by his will, appropriated £200 per annum, long annuities, expiring in 1860, for the establishment of 8 Bursaries of £25 each, at the two Colleges in Aberdeen, to be in the gift of the proprietor of the estate of New, for the time being, and to be enjoyed by students either at College or at the Divinity Hall. The payments on these Bursaries have been hitherto made by the proprietor of New, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.

The whole number of Bursaries connected with the College is 128, exclusive of Murray's Lectureship; and the annual amount paid £1643, besides £18 in Prizes.

By the Regulations introduced in 1753, it was enacted, that no Students would be admitted as Candidates for Bursaries but such as brought proper certificates of their moral character. And at present, Bursars coming to College, in general, bring certificates with them from the clergymen or schoolmasters of their respective parishes, or from friends known to some of the Professors. The presentations of Patrons are held as certificates of the moral character of their presentees; and the qualifications of such Bursars are ascertained by examination, before they are admitted.

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Order XII.* Mortifications for Bursaries.

ORDER XII*—A Return of Lands or Sums actually destined or mortified for each Bursary, with the present Amount of Rents or Interest, or other annual Payments, arising from the Property or Funds so mortified; the manner in which the Property or Funds is vested and managed; stating

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also the Qualifications for the Bursary, the Mode of Management, and leading Conditions required by the Deed of Mortification and Endowment.

*N.B.* The Return to keep the Particulars to each Mortification or Endowment separate; and it will be observed, that the Allowance to the Bursar is not what is required.—Ordered 18 August 1827.

Mortifications for Bursaries.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

The property and funds mortified for Bursaries are managed by the Master of Mortifications, under the direction of the College. The Mortification account, which is kept by him, contains a distinct statement of each Mortification by itself; but, with a few exceptions, the funds of each are not separately secured. In one instance, the stocks of five Mortifications were joined together, and laid out on the purchase of lands, in name of the Master, for behoof of these particular funds. There are also other individual Mortifications, which have properties belonging to them; but, in general, the moveable funds of the whole Mortifications indiscriminately are lent in the name of the Master, at interest; and in the different branches of the account, each Mortification is allowed the like interest on the sum it supplies to the general fund.

It is necessary, therefore, to state how the Mortification Funds collectively are secured.

1. *Sclatie.*

Sclatie.

In 1772, the College purchased from Alexander Aberdeen of Crabeston, part of his lands, comprehending Wagley and Millhill, with the crofts called Bankhead, Bilboa, and Greenhurn, Mill of Sclatie, the Mill-lands, and the Salmon Fishing in the Don contiguous thereto. The price was £15,798 Scots, of which £1998 belonged to Fullarton's Mortification, £300 to Watt's, £3000 to Adam's, £6000 to Moir's, and £1500 to Fraser's. The disposition of the property (dated 15th December 1772) was taken in favour of Mr. Thomas Gordon, as Master of Mortifications; and ever since, these mortifications have drawn proportions of the rents, according to the share of price paid by each. On 19th June 1818, the lands called Bankhead, part of the above, and exiending to about 36 acres. with the Salmon Fishing in the Don, were, by authority of the College, feued, at a public roup, to Mr. Forbes of Seaton, the highest bidder, for the yearly sum of £502 sterling, and 50 bolls bear, payable according to the fiars. This feu-duty, with the rents of the other parts of the property for crop 1825 (the accounts of which are the last settled), amounted, without deduction, to £710 8*s.* 7*d.* But after paying usual charges, and an allowance of more than £90 to a tenant for improvements, and deducting a small arrear of rent for that crop, the nett proceeds were only £583 1*s.* $2\frac{8}{12}$*d.* which was apportioned as follows, viz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Dr. Moir's Mortification . . . . . | £221 | 8 | $3^{10}$ |
| ,, Watt's do. . . . . | 11 | 1 | $4^{10}$ |
| ,, Adam's do. . . . . | 110 | 14 | $1^{11}$ |
| ,, Fullarton's do. . . . . | 184 | 10 | $3^{2}$ |
| ,, Fraser's do. . . . . | 55 | 7 | $0^{11}$ |
| | £583 | 1 | $2^{8}$ |

2. *Loans,*

Loans.

In which the whole Mortifications, in the charge of the Master, have an interest.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Loan to William Mackie, Esq. merchant in Aberdeen, on a bond and disposition in security thereof, to the Master of Mortifications, over the Lands of Newtonhill, in Kincardineshire, dated 23d June 1824 . . . . . | £2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Loan of part of a sum of £4000 (the remaining part belonging to the Procuration and other funds), lent to Archibald Cummine, Esq. of Auchry, on a bond and disposition in security thereof, to the Master of Mortifications, over the Lands and Barony of Auchry, in Aberdeenshire, dated 15th and 20th December 1826 . | 3,409 | 16 | 10 |
| 3. Principal Sums lent to the Common Procurator of the College, for behoof of the Procuration, and chiefly laid out by that fund on the purchase and permanent improvement of their lands, for which the Procuration property and revenues are liable . . . . . | 5,290 | 2 | 4 |
| 4. Principal Sums lent to the Edilis Fund, and chiefly expended on repairs and additions to the Buildings and Manses, for which these Buildings and Manses, and the revenues thereof, are liable . . . . . | 3,150 | 9 | 4 |
| | £13,850 | 8 | 6 |

3. *Sinking Fund of the Mortifications.*

This Fund is constituted by any excess of interest obtained by the Master of Mortifications, above that rate which he accounts for to the Mortifications. The sums so obtained are applied in giving a small addition to Bursaries of inferior value, defraying advertising of competition expenses. The balance of this fund, per last account, was £56 16*s.* $3\frac{8}{12}$*d.*

The statements regarding particular Mortifications now follow:—

1. *Founded Bursars.*

Founded Bursars.

The funds provided for these Bursars are not distinguished from the general provision made for the support of the University. The Foundation Charter appoints 12 Bursars to receive 10 merks each, and a thirteenth only five merks, annually. The thirteenth Bursary has not been paid for a long period. The 12 still existing receive now £5 sterling each. That sum is paid by the Common Procurator, out of the Procuration Revenue, and the Bursars enjoy their Bursaries four Sessions—in the Greek, Mathematics, and Natural and Moral Philosophy Classes. Any young men, of good character, who have such a knowledge of Latin as fits them for entering the Classes, may compete for these Bursaries when vacant; and the Bursaries are awarded to the Candidates whose knowledge of Latin, on a comparative trial at the Competition (held annually at the beginning of the Session), is found to be best. The Principal and Professors are Patrons, and award the Bursary.

2. *Watt's Bursary.*

Watt's Bursary.

By Charter, dated 15th August 1625, Mr. James Watt, Minister of the Gospel at Snaith, in South Britain, gave to his two Brothers in liferent, whom failing, " Collegio Regali Vet. Aberdoniæ prædict.

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et Membris ejusdem, ac in specie Scholastico Laureato, aut saltem Bacchalaureato, Theologiæ Studioso, cognomine Watt, vel Barclay, vel Chalmer, vel cuivis Scholastico Laureato, Theologiæ (ut præfertur) Studioso, in Canonicâ vel Civitate Vet. Aberdoniæ nato, et ejus successoribus, fidei Religionis in Ecclesiâ Orthodoxâ, communiter dictâ reformatâ, de præsenti in Regno Magnæ Brittanniæ prædict. publicè professæ, et in Universitate prædict. ejusque Collegio, a Theologiæ Doctore hebdomadatim publicè lectæ, traditæ, publicatæ, actu incubentibus. Quod si Professio Theologiæ, ut præfertur, defecerit in Universitate prædictâ, et Religio orthodoxa publicè profiteri in hoc Collegio cessaverit, tunc Ecclesiastico dict. Collegii, Watt, vel Barclay, vel cuivis alii Ecclesiastico, in Canonicâ vel Civitate Veteris Aberdoniæ nato, Philosophiæ incubenti, et ejus successoribus." Failing the College putting the deed in execution, there is a substitution introduced. The property conveyed is a Rigg or Croft, of 12 ells in breadth, lying on the east side of Old Aberdeen, and now known by the name of Laing's Rigg. The Reddendo of the Charter is 4 bolls 1 firlot of sufficient grain to the Bursar, failing whom, to the Magistrates of Old Aberdeen, for the use of the poor.

Mortifications for Bursaries.

By a previous mortification, dated 1763, Mr. Watt had disponed this Rigg, along with other three Riggs of the land called the Tails, lying on the west side of Old Aberdeen, to the College.

The Fund, in 1772, afforded £300 Scots of the price of Mill of Sclatie, &c. purchased by the Master of Mortifications, for behoof of this and other four Funds, 15th December 1772.

The produce of this fund will appear, from the last settled account, crop 1825, to be—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest of the balance of moveable funds belonging to this Mortification, per former Accounts, £660 6*s.* $11^{10}d$ | £25 | 7 | $7^{11}$ |
| Rent of that part of Tails belonging to this Fund | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Rent of "Laing's Rigg" | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| Share of the nett proceeds of Sclatie, falling to this Mortification | 11 | 1 | $4^{10}$ |
| | £56 | 4 | $0\frac{9}{12}$ |

And after payment of the Bursary, and other charges, there arises a balance of £694 8*s.* $2\frac{5}{12}d.$ at the credit of this Mortification in the General Accounts of Mortification Funds, which are lent out and secured in different sums on the lands of Newton-hill and Auchry, and the property of the Procuration and Edilis.

The College appoint the Bursar, who must be fitted by his previous course of study, to enter at the Divinity Hall, persons of the description specified by the Founder having the preference. A second Bursar has been added.

### 3. *Leys Bursaries.*

Leys Bursaries.

By the Contract between the College and Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, 6th October 1648, four Crofts of Land, known formerly by the names of Great-Head Croft, Collation Croft, Dowcat Croft, and Bowack Croft, are mortified to the College. Great-Head Croft now forms Dee Street, and part of Gordon Street; Collation Croft, Mr. Bannerman's ground, on the east side of Huntly Street; Dowcat Croft, supposed to be Finlater's Brae, Bowbridge; and Bowack Croft lies on the border of King Street, near to Prince's Street. The Mortification provides for 3 Bursars in Philosophy, to be educated for four years, in the same manner as the Founded Bursars. The nomination of the Bursars is in the heirs-male of the Mortifier, Lairds of Leys, provided it is exercised at the usual time. If not, the College is "for that vice allenarly" allowed to name. The person named by Sir R. Burnett must be qualified, from his knowledge of Latin, to enter the Classes. When the College names, the most successful Candidate at the Competition has the preference.

The Crofts were put into the Procuration Fund. They now yield:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dowcat Croft | £0 | 2 | $6\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Ley's Little Croft | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Great-Head Croft | 273 | 15 | 5 |
| Collation Croft—Money | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| " " Victual, 5 b. Bear, at per last account 24*s.* 8*d.* per boll | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Interest of £85 3*s.* $1\frac{6}{12}d.$, being the value of ground taken off Ley's Little Croft or Bowack, for King Street, by the New Street Trustees, in virtue of an Act of Parliament; and which sum is stocked, and forms part of £4000 lent on the security of the Lands of Auchry | 4 | 5 | $3\frac{4}{12}$ |
| | £318 | 6 | 7 |

### 4. *Redhyth Bursaries.*

Redhyth Bursaries.

On 16th September 1678, Walter Ogilvy of Redhyth executed a deed, giving to the Ministers of the Kirks of Fordyce, Banff, Inverboyndie, Mortlach, and Ordequhile, and to the Principal, the Professors of Civil Law, Medicine, and Humanity, the Sub-Principal, and the three Regents of King's College, the Lands and Barony of Redhyth, which he held in wadset for 20,000 merks and charges, and 3000 merks for improvements, due by the Earl of Findlater—for the use of 20 boys, to be educated at the School of Fordyce, and King's College.

Conditions—The said persons (Disponees) to be Patrons, Overseers, and Managers. The Boys to be entered two by two yearly, at the School of Fordyce—to remain there five years each, and be afterwards sent to the College for four years. The number on the fund at once, limited to 20; 12 of whom at the School, and eight at College. The Surplus Fund, until the full number be presented, to be accumulated as an additional provision to the Boys at College, the allowance to each Boy being weekly, 2 pecks of victual for boarding, and yearly for clothing, 2 bolls. No Fee to be exacted by the College Masters from the Bursars, on account of the meanness of the provision, leaving it in the Masters' power to take bond for their fees from each Bursar on his Graduation. The Bursars to be poor boys, and past eight years of age before their entry.

Order of Preference, if timely application be made:—1. Boys of the surname of Ogilvie, or whose mother's name is Ogilvy; 2. Boys named Sharp, born in the Presbytery of Fordyce; 3. Boys of the Tenants' sons of Redhyth, especially those who were tenants, cotters, &c. of the Founder; 4. Boys born within the parish of Fordyce, Inverboyndie, Banff, Cullen, and Deskford; 5. Posterity of the Founder's domestic servants; 6. Such poor boys as the Patrons think fit. The Patrons are appointed to take trial of their progress quarterly, or yearly; and if any boy be found having no genius for learning, to apply one year's salary for fitting him out for a trade. Major part of the Patrons to decide. Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyne appointed Trustee to compel performance.

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In 1703, the Patrons acquired the Lands of Balmade for behoof of this Mortification, from Sir Patrick Ogilvie and his son; the disposition of which is dated 7th March 1701, and 16th July 1703.

The College, on their own authority, laid out 8000 merks of the Funds of this Mortification, on the purchase of a Salmon-fishing in the Don, for its behoof; but the revenue thence arising having proved deficient, the matter was submitted to the determination of John Fullerton of Dudwick, and Patrick Duff of Cremnay, as Arbiters between the College and the other Patrons; and by their decree (6th July 1730) the College was ordered to account for the said sum with legal interest, and was left burdened with the fishing on their own account.

In the year 1747, the Patrons (8th October) resolved to settle the Funds, which had accumulated considerably, in the purchase of the lands of Tillyere, in the Parish of Udny, which had been lately before bought with that intent, by Mr. Thomas Gordon, Common Procurator, for £13,916 Scots, from William Forbes of Tillery (2d July 1744). Accordingly, this property was transferred to Redhyth's Mortification account, although no disposition seems to have been executed by the Common Procurator in favour of the Patrons or Master of Mortifications. And the property has continued since in this Fund.

On 23d March 1752, the College, with the approbation of the other Patrons, and Mr. Ogilvie, feued to John Henderson, Chamberlain to the Countess of Errol, the lands of Balmade, for 6 bolls bear, 85 bolls 3 f. 2 l. meal, and £371 15*s.* Scots, or £30 19*s.* 7*d.* sterling yearly. And on 13th November 1766, they sold the superiority to Mr. Buchan of Lethen, for £212 sterling, retaining the feu-duty payable to the Fund.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly Produce of this Mortification, per last account settled—Crop 1825. | | | | |
| Balmade—Victual, Meal | B.85 | 3 | 2 | |
| „ „ Bear | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| „ Money | £30 | 19 | 7 | |
| Tillyere Do. | 249 | 1 | 6 | |
| Interest on the balance of Funds belonging to this Mortification, per former account, £2980 19*s.* $4\frac{8}{12}$*d.* | 119 | 4 | $9\frac{8}{12}$ | |
| | £399 | 5 | $10\frac{8}{12}$ | |

The balance on this account, being £3094 4*s.* $11\frac{11}{12}$*d.*, forms part of the general Mortification stock lent out in different sums on the security of the lands of Newtonhill and Auchry, and the property of the Procuration and Edilis.

5. *Melvil's Bursaries.*

Melvil's Bursaries.

Mr. George Melvil, Minister at Alford, by will dated 4th June 1679, leaves 900 merks, £1000; 2900 merks, £780; 2400 m. 1000 m. 550 m. 300 m. and 100 m. Scots, due to him—equally between the two Colleges of Aberdeen, burdened with a life-rent of 2900 m. and a legacy out of it of £1000. *Conditions*—The funds to be stocked at the sight of the two Colleges, and his Executor; the annual rent to be applied for maintaining an equal number of Bursars at the two Colleges, at £40 Scots each. *Patrons*—The College. *Qualifications*—The most successful Candidate at the Competition.

Produce, per last account—Crop 1825.

Interest on the balance of former account, £236 11*s.* 8*d.* . . . £9 9 $3\frac{8}{12}$

The balance on this last account, being £235 15*s.* 4*d.*, forms part of the general Mortification stock lent out on the security of the lands of Newtonhill and Auchry, and the revenue of the Procuration and Edilis property.

6. *Park's Bursary.*

Park's Bursary.

On 25th July 1691, Mr. James Park of Cranoch, by settlement, disponed 2000 merks, to be managed by the Masters of this College, for the yearly maintenance of two mean scholars of Philosophy or other good learning taught there. *Conditions*—The yearly produce to be applied for the use of the two Bursars; the children or posterity of the granter's kindred to be preferred, if qualified, failing whom, the Bursars to be selected as others are; all whose parents are able to maintain them at College, are prohibited from holding the Bursary. *Patrons*—The College. And in the event of no claim of preference, the most successful Candidates at the Competition are presented.

Produce, per last account—Crop 1825.

Interest on the balance of former accounts, being £193 13*s.* 10*d.* . £7 14 11

The balance arising on the last account, being £193 7*s.* 3*d.*, forms part of the general Mortification stock, lent out on the security of the lands of Newtonhill and Auchry, and the property and revenue of the Procuration and Edilis.

7. *Adam's Bursaries.*

Adam's Bursaries.

Dr. Alexander Adam, sometime in Wester Anstruther, by disposition dated 10th August 1691, disponed to the Masters and Regents of the Oldtown College, for the maintenance of three Bursars there for four years, at £40 Scots each—not more than one of the Bursars being in the same class—the Bursars being of his own kindred, or that of Jean Davidson, his Wife, or failing such a one, any duly qualified, of the names of Adam, Davidson, or Simpson, and such only—the Croft called Edipingle, on the west side of Aberdeen; another adjoining, called the Long Rigg; a Croft next to the Long Rigg, Sickhouse Croft, and another adjoining to it, in the Spittal; the Croft called Cup, and a Yard of Tails in the Gallowgate—burdened with £20 Scots annually, to a Beadsman of the Granter's kindred, or of the name of Adam, Davidson, or Simpson, besides £14 Scots to the Town of Aberdeen.

These Crofts are now embraced under the description of Sickhouse Croft, near Canal Street, Mounthooly, Edipingle, and Gerrard Street. In order to open Gerrard Street, a house in the Gallowgate was bought with £250 of this fund; and in 1805, the College having laid out the Street, began to feu along it ground for building areas.

In 1772, the lands of Mill of Sclatie, &c. were bought by the Master of Mortifications, for £15,798 Scots, belonging to five of the Mortifications, of which sum this one gave £3000, and now holds a corresponding interest in the purchase.

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| Produce of the Fund, per account last settled, being for Crop 1825. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest of £1338 5*s.* 4$\frac{1}{12}$*d.*, being the balance of former accounts | £52 | 9 | 0[6] |
| Feu-duties of Edipingle | 38 | 17 | 6 |
| Do. Gerrard Street | 72 | 17 | 6 |
| Rent of Ground, do. | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. of Sickhouse Croft | 17 | 8 | 4 |
| Feu-duty—Duncan's Feu | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. Spalding's do. | 1 | 2 | 2[3] |
| Share of the nett proceeds of Sclatie, &c. | 110 | 14 | 1[11] |
| | £301 | 14 | 9[1] |

The balance arising on this last account, 1825, £1393 13*s.* 1[5]*d.* forms part of the general Mortification Stock, lent out in different sums on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and Edilis.

The College are Patrons; and in the event of no claim for preference, in terms of the Foundation, the most successful Candidates at the Competition are presented.

### 8. *Fullarton's Bursary.*

Fullarton's Bursary.

James Fullarton, of Hillstead, Essex, by his Testament (4th January 1692), ordered his property in Bockin, Essex, to be sold by his executors, and the price to be laid out by the King's College, with the advice and assistance of two gentlemen, Messrs. Garioch and Ross, if alive—on Land, and settled upon the University for ever. The object of which was, the bringing up as many scholars of the granter's nearest relations as the revenue of the fund would allow; or failing relations of the granter, as many poor scholars as the Governors of the University should think fit.

By an agreement, dated 22d March 1695, the gentlemen mentioned, and the College, agreed that the fund should be laid out in the purchase of land near Old Aberdeen, and that the descendants of Alexander Garioch, in Littleindevie, and George Ross, painter, in Old Aberdeen, should be acknowledged among the Mortifier's relations. Accordingly, on the 22d May 1695, two pieces of land, parts of that called the Tails, on the west side of Old Aberdeen, were purchased by the Procurator, from Principal George Middleton, and Sub-Principal Fraser, the dispositions of which are signed by them of that date. Another part, or rig of the Tails, was acquired for this fund, in 1758, from William Farquharson and George Turner, conform to their disposition in favour of the Master of Mortifications, dated 22d April, that year. In 1772, also, £4998 Scots, out of this Fund, was paid, as part of the price of Mill of Sclatie, &c. purchased for this and other four Mortifications, at £15,798. And the Mortification holds a corresponding interest in these Lands.

| Produce according to the last settled account, (Crop 1825). | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on the former balance of £2146 13*s.* 7$\frac{8}{12}$*d.* | £85 | 4 | 2[11] |
| Money-rent of parts of Tails belonging to this fund | 159 | 1 | 0 |
| Feu-duty payable by Mr. Leslie of Powis, 7 b. 3 f. 1 p. 1 l. at 21*s.* | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| Share of the nett proceeds of Sclatie | 184 | 10 | 3[2] |
| | £436 | 19 | 11[1] |

The balance of this fund in the last account being £2202 12*s.* 2[9]*d.*, forms part of the general stock of the Mortifications, which is lent out in different sums on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and the Edilis.

The College are Patrons; and when there is no claim for a preference, in terms of the conditions of the bequest, the Bursaries are presented to the Candidates appearing best qualified at the Competition.

### 9. *Watson's Bursary.*

Watson's Bursary.

Mr. William Watson, Minister of the Gospel at Leslie, by Testament, dated 14th August 1699, left 2000 merks to be applied after the death of his wife for the support of two Bursars of Philosophy in King's College, each Bursar having the interest of 1000 merks yearly; the names of Watson, or Ramsay, having a preference, if the persons, on examination, are found duly qualified. Failing these names, the Masters are appointed to prefer those who, after competition, shall be found best qualified. These directions are obeyed.

| The produce of the Fund, as in the account (Crop 1825) last settled, is— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The interest of the balance in the former accounts, £169 14*s.* 5[1]*d.* | £6 | 15 | 9[3] |
| Sum drawn for this year from the Sinking Fund of the Mortifications, for the benefit of the smaller Mortifications, &c. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | £7 | 15 | 9[3] |

The balance on the account, crop 1825, is £169 8*s.* 7[8]*d.*, and forms part of the general Mortification stock, lent in different sums on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and the Edilis.

### 10. *Braco's Bursary.*

Braco's Bursary

About the year 1706, Lady Braco left £1000 Scots for the support of a Bursar in Philosophy. Her heirs are Patrons, and the Earl of Fife exercises the office at present. The deed of foundation has not been found.

The produce of this Mortification, per the account crop 1825, is—

Interest on the former balance of £311 16*s.* 5[10]*d.* . . . . £12 4 10[3]

The balance of the account, crop 1825, is £316 1*s.* 2[8]*d.*, and is part of the general mortified stock lent out on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and the Edilis.

### 11. *Glenfarquhar's Bursaries.*

Glenfarquhar's Bursaries.

Sir Alexander Farquhar of Glenfarquhar, by mortification dated 7th August 1716, appointed an annuity of £320 Scots yearly, to be paid out of the lands of Tullievaird, to the Magistrates of Aberdeen, for maintaining yearly four boys, sufficiently qualified, at the said College. *Conditions*—1. Boys of the name of Farquhar to be preferred; 2. Boys born and educated at the School of Corveth; 3. Do.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order XII.*

at Fordon; 4. Such other boys as might be presented yearly in the month of October, by the Patrons—Sir A. Ramsay of Balmain, and his heirs and successors in the lands of Balmain, being Patron of two, and the granter's successors in the lands of Glenfarquhar (presently the Earl of Kintore) having the patronage of the other two. The annuity was redeemable by payment to the Magistrates of Aberdeen of £6400 Scots, for the same purpose. But they having refused to receive the redemption-money, the College obtained possession of it by warrant of the Court of Session, dated 17th November 1722.

Mortifications for Bursaries.

The produce of the Fund, per the last account, crop 1825, is—

The interest of the balance of former accounts, £612 5*s.* 3$^{9}$*d.* . . . £24 9 9$^{8}$

The balance of fund, according to the last account, is £610 1*s.* 8$^{10}$*d.*, and is part of the general stock of Mortifications, lent in different sums on the security of the lands of Newtonhill and of Auchry, and the property and revenue of the Procuration and Edilis Funds.

### 12. *Ogilvy's Bursary.*

Ogilvy's Bursary.

On the 6th November 1723, Mr. D. Ogilvy, parish of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London, bequeathed, by his will, £200, to be paid to the Earl of Finlater, the Provost of Aberdeen, the Principal of King's College, and Mr. Thomas Ogilvy, nephew of the granter, and to be disposed of on such security as they should approve, the interest to be paid to a young gentleman, for his education at the said College. The heirs of Mr. Thomas Ogilvy are the Patrons. The young man is to be chosen out of four boys bred (on a mortification by the granter) at Kirriemuir, if qualified; regard being had to those of the Testator's name, who have a relation to his family. The Bursar is obliged to study the Greek tongue and Mathematics, enjoying the Bursary four years.

The College was authorized to draw this sum, by warrant of the Court of Session.

The produce of the Fund was, by the last account—

Interest of the principal, balance of former accounts, £253 14*s.* 0*d.* . . £10 2 11$^{6}$

The balance on this account is £253 13*s.* 11*d.*, and forms part of the stock of Mortifications lent in different sums on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and Edilis.

### 13. *Greig's Bursary.*

Greig's Bursary.

It is established by the will of John Greig, merchant in Old Aberdeen, dated 5th October 1724, by which 1500 merks Scots is left to the Principal and Professors; to be by them, with the consent of John Robertson of Foveran, secured at interest; the interest to constitute a Bursary for four years. *Patron*—John Robertson and his heirs. Boys of the granter's kindred, or of the surname of Greig, Thomson, or Erskine, have a preference to the Bursary, if habile.

Produce of the Fund, 1825.

Interest of the former balance, being £97 10*s.* 10$^{11}$*d.* . . . . £3 18 0$^{5}$

The balance on account, crop 1825, £97 8*s.* 7$^{11}$*d.*, forms part of the general stock of Mortifications lent on the security of the Procuration, the Edilis, Newtonhill, and Auchry.

### 14. *M'Intosh's Bursary.*

M'Intosh's Bursary.

On the 18th March 1728, L. M'Intosh of M'Intosh and his spouse disponed 2000 merks to the King's College, to be annexed to other such funds, for a Bursary to one Student, during four years. The *Conditions*—1. The Granters during life, and afterwards the Lairds of M'Intosh, Patrons; 2. Youths of the name of M'Intosh, or of the Clanchattan, to be preferred; if two apply, the best qualified chosen; 3. Failing such, youths of any other name to be presented.

Produce, per last account, Crop 1825.

Interest of £142 19*s.* 5$^{7}$*d.*, being the former balance of stock . . . £5 14 4$^{6}$

The balance of last account, being £142 19*s.* 1$^{10}$*d.*, forms part of the general mortification stock lent on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and Edilis.

### 15. *Fraser's Bursaries.*

Fraser's Bursaries.

Dr. Fraser's will, dated 19th May 1731, gives £220 South Sea stock, to the College, to be laid out for the use of two Bursars—one in Theology, to be Library-Keeper for four years, after he is made Master of Arts; and the other, a Bursar in Philosophy, for four years, after which to succeed the Bursar in Theology and Library Keeper. The sum of £6 is appointed to the Theological Bursar, and the sum of £5 to the Bursar in Philosophy, per annum. Both Bursars to be of the name of Fraser, of the town or shire of Inverness. The Magistrates of Inverness are Overseers and Patrons, and directed, with concurrence of the Presbytery of Inverness, to provide from their school such persons as are qualified for holding this Bursary, whenever it shall be vacant.

Of the Fund arising from Dr. Fraser's bequest, £1500 Scots were laid out as part of the purchase-money of Mill of Sclatie, and the Fund holds an interest in that property in proportion to the price paid, being £15,798 Scots.

Proceeds, per account Crop 1825.

Interest of £1175 19*s.* 6$\frac{8}{12}$*d.*, being the balance of stock, as in former accounts, £46 9 11$^{1}$

Proportion of the nett proceeds of Sclatie . . . . . 55 7 0$^{11}$

£101 17 0

The balance of stock on the last account is £1165 5*s.* 8$^{5}$*d.*, and is part of the general Mortification funds lent on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and Edilis.

### 16. *Moir's Bursaries.*

Moir's Bursaries.

In 1769 (formerly, by mistake, said to be 1783), £600 sterling were paid to the College by Dr. Moir's will, for the education of four Students annually in the College, subject to regulations to be made by him. These having never been shown, the College are Patrons, and the Bursaries are presented to the Candidates best qualified at the Competition.

Produce, per account Crop 1825.

Interest of £1409 4*s.* 2$^{9}$*d.*, being the former balance . . . . £55 7 2$^{9}$

Proportion of the nett proceeds of Mill of Sclatie, &c. corresponding to £6000 Scots, being part of the price of that property advanced from Dr. Moir's Fund 221 8 3$^{10}$

£276 15 6$^{7}$

The balance on the last account, being £1466 1*s.* 4$^{9}$*d.*, forms part of the general Mortification stock lent out on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and the Edilis.

Mortifications for Bursaries.

Coll's Bursary.

17. *Coll's Bursary.*

By a letter from Mr. A. M'Lean of Coll, addressed to the Principal, 15th October 1790, he informs the Principal that he had paid to the Master of Mortifications £200, the interest of which was to be applied for the use of some young man of the name of M'Lean, at College. When this Bursary is vacant, the interest is to be added to the capital, unless the vacancy continues for two or more years; in which case the College are allowed, either to apply the interest for payment of a Bursary, under their own presentation, or to add it to the principal, as they think best.

In a letter, dated 30th October 1819, Mr. M'Lean promises not to present any to his Burse, except those attending the Greek and Philosophical Classes,

Proceeds, per last account, Crop 1825.

Interest of £355 5*s.* $10^{10}$*d.*, being the balance of former accounts, . . . £14 4 $2^{9}$

The balance on the last account is £369 2*s.* $11^{10}$*d.*, and forms part of the general Mortification stock lent on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and the Edilis.

Murray's Bursary.

18. *Dr. Murray's Bursary.*

By the will of Dr. Murray of Philadelphia, dated 6th September 1792, his property was bequeathed by him to the Principal and the four Regents and Professors of this College, burdened with an annuity to his wife, in trust, for a Clergyman to preach a Course of Lectures in the College Church on Sunday Mornings during Session. The Lecturer to be chosen by the Trustees; two of the Lectures to be printed annually, and collected; the Funds to be invested in landed security, or as the law directs; and three-fourths of the proceeds to be paid to the Lecturer; the remaining one-fourth to be laid out in the education of some ingenious youth of the name of Murray, in such trade or profession as he may desire. The Bursary to be advertised.

On a submission to the late Mr. Moir of Scotstown, he decreed the Principal and four Regents to be the Trustees under this will.

The Funds are chiefly invested in the 3 per cent. consols, to the amount of £6388 17*s.* $9\frac{1}{3}$*d.*, the annual dividend on which is £191 13*s.* 4*d.*

The Lectureship is at present enjoyed by two young men, who preach in the College Chapel every Sunday during session, at the usual hours for divine service. The Lecturer must be a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland.

The Bursary is at present held by a young man in London, of the name of Murray, who receives £50 sterling per annum.

Duff's Bursaries.

19. *Mrs. Udny Duff's Bursaries.*

The Earl of Fife, by desire of Mrs. Duff, bound himself (by bond dated 11th July 1791) to settle 6000 merks Scots, for educating two or more young men, of the name, relation, or connexion of the family—the annual rent to be divided equally among the Bursars, and enjoyed for four years by each. Mrs. Duff, during her life, reserved the Patronage of the Bursary to herself; and the Earl of Fife and his heirs were to be Patrons afterwards.

Produce, per last account, Crop 1825.

Interest of the former balance, being £375 6*s.* $11^{6}$*d.* . . . . . £15 0 $3^{4}$

The balance on the last account is £374 11*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, forming part of the general stock, lent on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and the Edilis.

Grant's Bursary.

20. *Grant's Bursary.*

By a Mortification, executed by Mr. James Grant, minister of Urquhart, dated 30th October 1795, he narrates the previous mortification of two particular sums of money (£700) due to his uncle Mr. John Grant, the former minister of Urquhart, to whom he was heir, made by his uncle, for the benefit of a Student of Divinity, and another of Philosophy, at this College; that after the date of that mortification, his uncle had taken a new security for the said sums, payable to himself and his heirs of conquest; and that the debtor having refused to pay the sum to the College or to him, as the heir of Mr. John Grant, he had agreed, on the College giving up their claim to the former mortification (which, after taking the opinion of the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General, they agreed to do), to make payment of £200 to the College, on the conditions contained in the former mortification, viz. That the annual produce of this sum, when secured, should be applied for the support of one Student of Philosophy for four sessions; the Students to be of the name of Grant, or descendents of Captain Thomas Fraser of Newton, commonly called Dumballoch; the Patronage to belong to Sir J. Grant of Grant, and his heirs, if exercised before the commencement of the session; otherwise to the major part of the Principal and Professors.

Produce, per last account, Crop 1825.

The interest of balances on the former account, £232 13*s.* $10^{1}$*d.* . . . £9 6 $1^{10}$

The balance, £232 13*s.* $10^{1}$*d.*, on the last account, forms a part of the general Mortification stock, lent on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and Edilis.

Hutton's Bursaries.

21. *Hutton's Bursaries.*

By will, dated 21st April 1801, Mr. George Hutton, of Deptford, places his whole property under the charge of his executors, to be realized, and paid as required, to the Principal and four Regents of this College, for the establishment of 48 Bursaries, under certain conditions made by himself, and other regulations to be drawn up by the Principal and Professors, and approven of by his executors. The will was set aside as to the real estate; and the sum awarded to the College, after deducting costs, amounted to £3256 17*s.* 6*d.*, invested in different Government funds.

The stock is now £5113 2*s.* 2*d.*, 3 per cent. reduced consols, and affords annually £153 7*s.* 10*d.*

The conditions are drawn up by the College, and approved of by Dr. Hutton's executors, viz. The Bursars to be 14 years of age, and natives of the British isles; two Bursaries to be given from the Fund yearly; the Bursars shall be examined on their return to the College, after vacation, to ascertain their progress; the Student, if guilty of irregularity of conduct, or being considered otherwise unworthy, may be deprived of his Bursary by the Principal and Regents; a Prize to be awarded annually, to the best scholar in the Magistrand class, to be settled by competition—the Principal and Regents to determine the prize: a copy of the Regulations to be given to each Student.

Finlay's Bursaries.

22. *Finlay's Bursaries.*

This Fund is not under the charge of the College.

*University of Aberdeen.*

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Mortifications for Bursaries.

M'Leod's Bursary.

### 23. *Macleod's Bursary.*

On 10th March 1806, Dr. Hugh Macleod, Professor of Church History in the University of Glasgow, wrote to the Principal of this College, that he intended to remit £200, as a Capital Fund for maintaining a Bursar annually at this College; the Principal and Professors to be Patrons. *Conditions*—1. The Student to be of the name of Macleod; 2. Descendants of Æneas Roy Macleod, formerly of Ardmore in Corgach, to be preferred, if habile; 3. The Bursary to be enjoyed four years; 4. When the Bursary happens to be vacant, the Professors' fees, if they think fit, to be paid notwithstanding; 5. If there should be more than one candidate, the preference to be decided on a comparative trial, by the Principal and Professors; the unsuccessful candidate, may, however, receive an allowance out of former surplusses.

The produce of this Fund, per account 1825, is—
Interest of £209 3*s.* 7²*d.*, being the former balance . . . . . £ 8 7 4¹
The balance of £208 11*s.* 3*d.*, on the last account, forms part of the general Mortification stock, lent on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and Edilis.

Milne's Bursary.

### 24. *Milne's Bursary.*

Dr. John Milne caused the sum of £600 be paid to the College, for the purpose of being laid out at 4½ per cent. interest; and the interest to be applied for defraying the expenses of an Apprentice in Medicine, named by the College, and put under the charge of one of the Physicians of the Aberdeen Infirmary. The money was lent to the Procurator, who pays the interest to the nominee of the Bursary. In 1825, interest being low, the College agreed that only 4 per cent. should be paid, by Minute dated 2d April 1825. By a letter of date 6th October 1811, Dr. Milne suggested, that in the event of the Bursary being unappropriated for two years, a Medical Theme should be proposed to the Medical Society of Aberdeen, and the amount of the Bursary for one year, should be paid to the Author of the best performance. On 8th February 1825, Dr. Milne wrote another letter, approving of the Bursary being conferred on a student named out of the third or second class of the College, instead of the fourth, as was formerly required.

Stewart's Bursary.

### 25. *Stewart's Bursary.*

The Rev. James Stewart, by will dated 3d May 1809, gave to the Magistrates of Aberdeen one-fifth of £5000 (*Government stock*), the interest of which to be applied to the education of youth appointed by the College, young men of the name of Stewart being preferable. Mr. Stewart also settled a sum of money for the education of a young man at the Banff Academy, of the name of Stewart or Simpson; and that Scholar was appointed to receive the Bursary at College, if found qualified for entering the classes. When there is no claim of preference, this Bursary is awarded, at the competition, to the Candidate best qualified.

The Fund, being £603, is, in terms of the will, vested in the hands of the Magistrates of Aberdeen, who pay yearly 5 per cent.

There is also a small balance of £7 3*s.* in the Mortification stock.

Johnston's Bursaries.

### 26. *Johnston's Bursaries.*

Mr. Johnston, minister of Crimond, left to the Masters of King's College £200, the interest of which to be applied for the education of two young men at College. The Bursary is awarded to the best qualified Candidate for it, giving a preference to those—1*st*, of the name of Johnston; 2*d*, of that of Forbes, if habile, in terms of the will. Presented by the family of Caskieben.

The produce of this Fund, per last account, is—
The interest of £217 1*s.* 3⁸*d.*, being the balance of former accounts . . . 8 13 7¹⁰

The balance on the last account is £216 10*s.* 7⁵*d.*, and forms part of the general stock lent on the security of the Procuration, the Edilis, and Auchry and Newtonhill.

Cruikshank's Bursary.

### 27. *Cruikshank's Bursary.*

£400 was bequeathed for this Bursary, to be lent at interest, on security approved of by the Ministers of Monquhiter and New Deer; the interest to be paid to a Bursar named by the minister of Monquhiter. The money was lent out on the personal security of two merchants in Peterhead, who unfortunately failed.

The produce of the Fund is, by last account, 1825—
Interest of £294 10*s.* 2⁵*d.*, being the balance of the former account . . 11 15 7³

On this last account, there is a balance of £276 7*s.* 5*d.*, forming part of the general stock of Mortifications, and lent on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and the Edilis.

M'Pherson's Bursary.

### 28. *M'Pherson's Bursary.*

Sir John M'Pherson bequeathed to this University, for an annual Bursary to any Highland Student, £2500 of Carnatic Stock. He died in 1821. Part of this stock was sold to pay expenses.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The produce of the remainder was, per last account, £90, being the dividend. . | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest of the former balance of £110 3*s.* 9¹*d.* . . . . . | 4 | 8 | 1⁹ |
| | £94 | 8 | 1⁹ |

The balance of last account, being £134 11*s.* 2⁵*d.*, forms part of the general stock of Mortifications, lent on the security of Newtonhill, Auchry, the Procuration, and the Edilis.

Forbes' Bursaries.

### 29. *Forbes' Bursaries.*

These Bursaries are paid by the Executor of the late Mr. Forbes of New, who is Patron. The College have not the management of the Funds. The Bursaries are eight in number, of £25 each, payable from £200 long annuities, which expire in 1860, and may be attached by the Patron to King's or Marischal College, as he thinks proper.

Davidson's Bursary.

### 30. *Davidson's Bursary.*

Mr. William Davidson, of Bayswater Hill, has just left to the College £400 of new 4 per cent. annuities, in trust, to be sold and laid out at legal interest, which is to constitute a Bursary for one

Student of the name of Davidson, Knowles, Sim, Ramsay, Simpson, Leslie, Thom, Forbes, Gerard, or Gordon; the Testator's relations to be preferred according to consanguinity. Strangers, where no relations apply, and also relations, if their relationship be equal, to be preferred according to their names in the order above set down. Any accumulations arising from vacancies may be settled for the provision of a second Bursar, or added to the Fund. The bequest has not yet been received.

31. *Murtle's Lecture.*

Murtle's Lecture.

A Lecture on Practical Religion has been temporarily established by the Trustees of John Gordon, Esq., of Murtle, which is delivered by the Professor of Divinity to the Students in the Public School, each Sunday morning during the Session, at half-past 10 o'clock; and for which an allowance of £50 is granted to him by said Trustees. This Lectureship has continued for two Sessions.

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ORDER XIII.—What is the Commencement and Duration of the Session at the said University—by what authority has the same been fixed—and if any alterations have taken place therein, when did the same take place?

Order XIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Session at present commences the first Monday of November; the previous week being wholly employed in settling, by comparative trial, the vacant Bursaries in the gift of the College,—in examining the Bursars of the former year, and in ascertaining the qualifications and attainments of presented Bursars on giving in their presentations. It terminates at the end of twenty-one weeks full and complete after its commencement, or twenty-two weeks after the competition.

It appears, from Bishop Elphinstone's Foundation of 1505, that originally there was no vacation during the whole year in any of the classes: "Statuentes preterea, ut dicti Magistri et studentes continuo studio actualiter incumbant, Nulle per annum integrum in quacunque facultate fiant Vacancie." There is a clause of similar import in the second Foundation of 1529. It is ascertained, by Rectorial Visitation 1549, that the Philosophical Course consisted of 3½ years, which admits that there was a vacation of half a year in one of the classes; but the commencement or termination of session is not mentioned. By Rectorial Visitation 1634, it is ordained, that the Regents do convene every year on the 29th September, and begin their lessons upon the 15th of October next, or the first lawful day thereafter; and continue their course of teaching to the 15th of July yearly thereafter following, under pain of deprivation.

The Commission of Visitation in 1675, ordained that all the Regents of both Colleges be obliged to attend their respective classes from the second Tuesday of October, and to exercise their scholars in repetitions through the rest of that month. And all the Regents are appointed to begin their respective courses at the 15th of November yearly, "yet so as to prosecute their repetitions of the former courses." The Regents are appointed to attend their respective classes till the third Saturday of June.

The Commission of Visitation 1695, appointed that the Masters and Regents of all the Universities within the kingdom do begin the teaching of their courses for the subsequent year upon the first lawful day of November yearly; and to continue teaching till the last day of June thereafter, except the Regent of the Magistrand class, who is to teach only to the 1st of May.

On the 17th August 1753, the Senatus appointed that the Session of College begin the first Monday of October, and end in May; and that Bursaries in their gift be united to enable the students to bear the additional expense incurred by thus extending the length of the session beyond what it had been for some time before.

On the 31st October 1759, the day of the competition, the Subprincipal and Regents protested against continuing the extended session, upon the grounds that the Union of the Bursaries was illegal; and that during the six years in which the plan had been tried at King's College, the students had decreased every year, while those at Marischal College had regularly increased, owing to the session there being much shorter; and lastly, that the hours of attendance given in the extended session of seven months, were not greater than those in a session of five or six months. On the 5th of April 1760, the Bursars of the first, third, and fourth classes were paid by the Principal and the Regents of those classes, and allowed to go home.

In 1763, the disputes which had arisen in the College on this subject, were settled by a decree of the Chancellor, who, after appointing that the session should be reduced to six months, says—"I think a discretionary power should be left to every Regent, to dispense with any part of the last month's attendance of such of his scholars, whose fortune or other circumstances may appear to require such dispensation." With this indulgence it is probable that the Regents were every session obliged to comply in many cases, till, after a few years, the sessions at both Colleges were reduced to their present length.

Copy of the Chancellor's Decree, and of the Minutes of Procedure on which it was founded, on Table of Commission.

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ORDER XIV.—A Return of the Number of the different Faculties established in the said University, and by what authority, and when instituted.

Order XIV.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The number of Faculties established in the College is Four—Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Arts. All these are mentioned in the Foundation Charter of Bishop Elphinstone, sanctioned by Papal Bulls, Royal Confirmations, and Acts of Parliament.

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ORDER XV.—A Return of the Number of Professorships and of Classes in the said University—specifying the date of the institution of each, the Faculty to which each class belongs, the subjects of the course of study, and

Order XV.

*University of Aberdeen.*

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whether the classes are carried on for more than one session, and for how many.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are seven Professorships and Classes in said College; namely, the Professorships of Humanity, of Greek, of Mathematics, of Natural Philosophy, of Logic and Moral Philosophy, instituted by Bishop Elphinstone in 1505; the Professorship of Divinity, instituted by the College about the year 1620, and afterwards confirmed by Royal Charter in 1642; and the Professorship of Oriental Languages, instituted by the College in 1674, for which a salary was afterwards provided by a grant from King William out of the Bishops' Rents in 1697. The two latter belong to the Faculty of Divinity, and the five former to that of Arts.

The Greek, Humanity, and Divinity for four full Sessions—the Oriental Languages sometimes for two or three.

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Order XVI.

ORDER XVI.—A Return of the Professorships in the said University, under which no duty is performed, and no Lectures delivered—of the Salary or Emoluments, if any, attached thereto—and the period when the duty of the class was discontinued.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Professorships of the said College, under which no duty is performed, and no lectures at present delivered, are those of Civil Law and Medicine, the salaries of which Professorships have been already mentioned under Order VII.; and the emoluments attached thereto are the fees paid for Degrees in their respective Faculties. The duties of both Classes appear, by Rectorial Minutes, to have been discharged up to 1726; and attempts were made, during the incumbencies both of Dr. Gregory and Dr. Chalmers, to procure classes, but without success; the former being Professor of Medicine between the years 1755 and 1764, and the latter between 1782 and 1792. From College Minute, 14th October 1825, it appears that both the Professors now in office have agreed to commence lectures in their respective departments in session 1826-27.

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Order XVII.

ORDER XVII.—Is there any, and what General Course of Study, or Order for the Attendance of Classes, prescribed for Students entering at the said University?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The regular Course of Study at said College comprises a period of four sessions, during which the following order of attendance is prescribed to all Bursars:—

During Session 1st—Attendance is required on the First Greek and First Humanity Classes.
Session 2d—On the Mathematical, Chemistry, and Natural History, Second Greek, and Second Humanity Classes.
Session 3d—On the Natural Philosophy, Second Greek, and Second Humanity Classes.
Session 4th—On the Logic and Moral Philosophy, Second Greek, and Second Humanity Classes.

To students not holding Bursaries, the order of attendance on the above classes is left optional; although that now specified is observed, with very few exceptions.

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Order XVIII.

ORDER XVIII.—A Return of the Hours of Teaching of each Professor in the said University—of the manner in which his Class is taught, whether by Lectures or by Examinations—and if partly by both, whether the Examinations take place during the same or extra hours.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—After public prayers, which take place every morning in the public school, at a quarter past 8 o'clock, at which all the students are required to be present, the Greek, Mathematical, Natural Philosophy, and Logic and Moral Philosophy classes meet every lawful day, except Saturday, in their respective class-rooms, in which they continue until nine. The same classes all reassemble at 11 o'clock A.M. and at three o'clock P.M., an hour being occupied at each time. The Second Greek class meets from 12 to 1 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday. The First Humanity class meets at the same hour on the same days; while the Second Humanity class meets on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 12 to 1. The Chemistry and Natural History class meets five days every week from 10 to 11. The Divinity class meets three times a-week; and the Hebrew class meets one hour every lawful day during the Divinity Session, which commences about the 22d day of December, and terminates during the first week of April.

The Greek, Humanity, Mathematical, and Hebrew classes are principally taught by examination. The Chemistry and Natural History, the Natural Philosophy, and Logic and Moral Philosophy classes, are taught partly by examination and partly by lectures. These examinations generally take place during the regular hours of meeting, although, in many cases, extra hours are found necessary.

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Order XIX.

ORDER XIX.—Are any of the Examinations of the Students in the different Classes public Examinations? Do any such Examinations take place before all the Professors, or the Principal, or before the whole University?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Every class of Greek, Latin, and Philosophy, in the said College, except the Second Greek and Second Humanity classes, is annually examined in the Public Hall before the whole University.

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Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order XX.

ORDER XX.—Is there any Public General Examination of the Students, at the commencement of each Session, of the Classes of Greek, Latin, Philosophy, and of the Theological Classes in the said University—and if so, are such Examinations had in the presence of the Principal and all the Professors?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—At the commencement of every Session, all students holding Bursaries in the classes of Greek, Latin, and Philosophy, are required to attend and undergo an Examination on all the branches taught during the preceding Session in the class which they then attended. This examination takes place in presence of the Principal and Professors. In the Theological classes there is no such examination.

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ORDER XXI.—Is any Examination required by the Charters, Rules, Statutes, or Laws of the said University, of the Candidates for Bursaries, or any of them, at the said University; who are appointed Examiners; and if any such Examination is prescribed, is it in practice observed? Order XXI.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—By the laws of the College, no person can be admitted to the enjoyment of a Bursary without previous Examination. This examination is conducted by the Professors. It is regularly observed in practice, insomuch so, that these and the examinations mentioned in No. 20, completely occupy the week beginning with the last Monday of October.

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ORDER XXII.—Have any Classes been transferred from one Faculty to another, and the objects and subject of the Course of Study of any of the Classes changed; and if so, by what authority? Order XXII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—No Classes have been transferred from one Faculty to another; but the objects and subjects of the Course of Study of several of the classes have been changed by the University Authorities.

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ORDER XXIII.—At what period was each Professor limited to one particular department; and when was the practice of each Professor or Regent carrying forward one Class, for the whole period of the course of study, through all the Sciences, discontinued? Order XXIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—By act of Visitation dated 16 August 1700, "it is appointed and ordained, that the Teacher of the Greek tongue in every Universitie be fixed, and continue still to teach the same;" in consequence of which, on the 7th September 1700, the Senatus Academicus of King's College appointed that the Greek class in said College should be always taught by the same Professor.

By College Minutes of 16th and 23d March 1799, the practice of each Professor or Regent carrying forward one Class for the whole period of the course of study, through all the Sciences, was discontinued, and each Professor limited to one particular department.

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ORDER XXIV.—Are there any Prizes in the different Classes of the University, or any Prizes open to competition to all the Students at the University; and by whom are the Subjects prescribed, and by whom and in what manner are such Prizes awarded and conferred? Order XXIV.

ORDER XXV.—Have the Students any voice in the appropriation of the Prizes; and if so, on what authority is that regulation founded? Order XXV.

*Return to Orders XXIV. and XXV. by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are Prizes in all the Classes of Greek, Latin, and Philosophy, of this College, for proficiency and general good conduct. And by College Minute, 19th November 1819, these prizes are appointed to be all awarded by the suffrages of the Students of the respective classes, excepting the Huttonian Prize, which is competed for at the termination of the course, by the Students of the fourth class. The subjects of competition for this prize are prescribed by the Principal, the Professors of Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Logic and Moral Philosophy, and decided by them in terms of the deed of the Founder of the Prize.

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ORDER XXVI.—Have any Funds been mortified or otherwise appropriated for Prizes; and in what manner are the same managed and distributed? Order XXVI.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—By College Minute, 6th March 1819, £66 are appointed to be taken from the annual surplus of certain Mortifications under the management of the College, besides £10 arising from a Mortification by Dr. Hutton.

Of the above £66,
£10 are allocated to the Moral Philosophy Class for 4 Prizes.
£10 to the Natural Philosophy Class for 4 Prizes.
£10 to the Mathematical Class for 5 Prizes.
£10 to the 1st Greek Class for 5 Prizes.
£6 to the 2d Greek Class for 3 Prizes.
£8 to the Chemistry and Natural History Class for 4 Prizes.
£8 to the Second Humanity Class for 3 Prizes.
£4 to the First Humanity Class for 4 Prizes.
All the Prizes consist partly of Books, partly of Money, and of the amounts above specified.

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Order XXVII. ORDER XXVII.—Are any Students admitted to Attendance at any of the Classes in the said University without paying Fees; and if so, is such exemption matter of right or of indulgence by the Professors individually?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Gratis Attendance is in every case a matter of indulgence—which indulgence rests with the individual Professor.

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Order XXVIII. ORDER XXVIII.—Is there any Regulation requiring the Professors as a body, or with their respective Classes, to attend Divine Service on Sunday, in any Church or Chapel connected with the University, or in any particular place of worship; and is the same in observance; or if not, how long has it been in non-observance; and is there any accommodation appropriated for the use of the Students generally, or of any particular Students, in any particular place of worship; and is there any regulation applicable to Students not of the Established Church?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—By the Foundation Charter, all Members of the University are required to attend Divine Service on Sunday, and every other day, in the College Chapel. And it has been the uniform practice of this College, since the Reformation, for the Professors of Greek and Philosophy to conduct their Classes to the parish church twice every Sunday, until Session 1823-24, when attendance was required to be given in the College Chapel, in which, since that period, Divine worship has been regularly performed under the sanction of the General Assembly, twice every Sunday during Session. Accommodation is provided in the College Chapel for all the Masters and Students. Exemption from such attendance is granted to all who produce a written request to that effect from their parents or guardians, whether Dissenters or belonging to the Established Church.

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Order XXIX. ORDER XXIX.—A Return of the Number of Students matriculated at the said University, for the last 50 years, specifying the numbers for each year, and of the numbers entered for the different Faculties respectively.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—RETURN of the Number of Students Matriculated at the College, for the last 50 years.

Previous to 1812, only such students were matriculated as entered the College for the first time. In 1812, the students of the Greek, Mathematical, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy classes, were ordered by the Senatus to be Matriculated; and in 1818, this appointment was extended to students of all the classes, with the exception of those of Divinity and Oriental Languages.

All the Masters have been in the practice of keeping private lists of their classes, but there is no means of obtaining these for near the period of 50 years. The lists of the Divinity classes, so far as they have been obtained from the present Professors, are herewith transmitted.

*Numbers Matriculated from* 1776 *to* 1811 *inclusive—Sessions commencing in November.*

| Year. | No. | Year. | No. | Year. | No. | Year. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1776 | 50 | 1785 | 26 | 1794 | 32 | 1803 | 31 |
| 1777 | 43 | 1786 | 31 | 1795 | 40 | 1804 | 31 |
| 1778 | 49 | 1787 | 49 | 1796 | 33 | 1805 | 49 |
| 1779 | 39 | 1788 | 22 | 1797 | 28 | 1806 | 68 |
| 1780 | 48 | 1789 | 38 | 1798 | 35 | 1807 | 43 |
| 1781 | 47 | 1790 | 34 | 1799 | 34 | 1808 | 57 |
| 1782 | 29 | 1791 | 30 | 1800 | 40 | 1809 | 74 |
| 1783 | 40 | 1792 | 27 | 1801 | 34 | 1810 | 37 |
| 1784 | 34 | 1793 | 36 | 1802 | 39 | 1811 | 40 |

*Numbers Matriculated from* 1812 *to* 1817 *inclusive.*

| Year. | First Greek. | Mathematics. | Natural Philosophy. | Moral Philosophy. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1812 | 54 | 44 | 27 | 31 | 156 |
| 1813 | 54 | 51 | 30 | 22 | 157 |
| 1814 | 73 | 51 | 33 | 21 | 178 |
| 1815 | 56 | 58 | 41 | 27 | 182 |
| 1816 | 64 | 56 | 38 | 26 | 184 |
| 1817 | 73 | 55 | 48 | 30 | 206 |

*Numbers Matriculated after* 1817.

| Year. | Greek. | Mathematics. | Natural Philosophy. | Moral Philosophy. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1818 | 68 | 71 | 40 | 39 | 218 |
| 1819 | 79 | 59 | 54 | 29 | 221 |
| 1820 | 76 | 66 | 47 | 47 | 236 |
| 1821 | 80 | 68 | 48 | 35 | 231 |
| 1822 | 68 | 67 | 52 | 39 | 226 |
| 1823 | 77 | 70 | 55 | 44 | 246 |
| 1824 | 83 | 63 | 50 | 40 | 236 |
| 1825 | 77 | 62 | 52 | 45 | 236 |
| 1826 | 81 | 60 | 51 | 43 | 235 |
| 1827 | 72 | 64 | 41 | 48 | 225 |
| 1828 | 77 | 72 | 44 | 43 | 236 |
| 1829 | 70 | 58 | 49 | 34 | 211 |

| Year. | Second Greek Class. | First Humanity Class. | Second Humanity Class. | Chemistry and Nat. Hist. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1818 | 99 | 61 | 101 | 77 |
| 1819 | 122 | 71 | 115 | 47 |
| 1820 | 141 | 66 | 127 | 41 |
| 1821 | 133 | 73 | 129 | 54 |
| 1822 | 128 | 66 | 121 | 39 |
| 1823 | 147 | 71 | 138 | 56 |
| 1824 | 137 | 77 | 134 | 54 |
| 1825 | 147 | 77 | 138 | 62 |
| 1826 | 130 | 80 | 127 | 49 |
| 1827 | 125 | 70 | 129 | 62 |
| 1828 | 128 | 74 | 128 | 79 |
| 1829 | 119 | 67 | 114 | 61 |

List of Students of Divinity and Oriental Languages, furnished by the Professors, for the periods mentioned in the Lists.

| Sessions. | Divinity. | Orien. Lan. | Sessions. | Divinity. | Orien. Lan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1800–1 | 53 | No record. | 1815–16 | 83 | 5 |
| 1–2 | 50 | Ditto | 16–17 | 106 | 8 |
| 2–3 | 51 | 2 | 17–18 | 117 | 14 |
| 3–4 | 58 | 5 | 18–19 | 120 | 9 |
| 4–5 | 71 | 4 | 19–20 | 147 | 15 |
| 5–6 | 72 | 5 | 1820–21 | 154 | 8 |
| 6–7 | 75 | 8 | 21–22 | 156 | 14 |
| 7–8 | 71 | 7 | 22–23 | 153 | 15 |
| 8–9 | 71 | 6 | 23–24 | 158 | 16 |
| 1809–10 | 82 | 3 | 24–25 | 168 | 11 |
| 10–11 | 88 | 6 | 25–26 | 160 | 10 |
| 11–12 | 85 | No record. | 26–27 | 150 | 8 |
| 12–13 | 95 | 12 | 27–28 | 153 | 19 |
| 13–14 | 85 | 6 | 28–29 | 137 | 9 |
| 14–15 | 92 | 8 | 29–30 | 148 | 16 |

ORDER XXX.—A Return of the Proportion of Medical Students at the said University during the same period, distinguishing the number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from foreign countries. Order XXX.

ORDER XXXI.—A Return of the Number of Students at each Class during each Session, during the same period. Order XXXI.

*Return to Orders XXX. and XXXI. by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—It was only in the course of the year 1818, that the two Colleges of Aberdeen established several Lectureships in Medicine; and as the students attending these lectures were not matriculated till 1824, there are no data from which a Return can be made of the number of Medical Students from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and from Foreign parts, previous to 1824; nor of the number of Students at each class, previous to 1820, except from the private Lists of the Lecturers.

Numbers of Medical Students from different parts of the United Kingdom, and from Foreign parts.

| *Sessions.* | *England.* | *Scotland.* | *Ireland.* | *Foreign.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1824–5, as far as Matriculated, . . | 1 | 51 | 1 | 2 |
| 1825–6, . . . . . | 1 | 45 | 0 | 2 |

*Numbers attending each Class from Session* 1820-1.

| Year | Anatomy and Philosophy. | | | Surgery. | | | Materia Medica. | | | Midwifery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Matd. | Not Matd. | Total. | Matd. | Not Matd. | Total. | Matd. | Not Matd. | Total. | Not Matd. |
| 1820–1 . | | | 20 | | | 16 | | | 0 | |
| 1821–2 . | | | 20 | | | 15 | | | 0 | |
| 1822–3 . | | | 18 | | | 15 | | | 11 | |
| 1823–4 . | | | 20 | | | 16 | | | 0 | |
| 1824–5 . | | | 55 | | | 18 | | | 0 | |
| 1825–6 . | | | 59 | | | 19 | | | 10 | |
| 1826–7 . | 53 | 5 | 58 | 19 | 3 | 22 | 22 | 5 | 27 | 7 |

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In the class for Anatomy and Physiology, there are regularly three meetings a-week during the session, with many extra meetings. The meetings are for an hour each at least, but often longer. Fee to lecturer £3 3*s*.

In the Surgical class there are regularly three meetings a-week, and in the course of the session about as many extra meetings as regular. The hours are for an hour each at least, but often longer. Fee £3 3*s*.

In the Materia Medica class, there are three meetings a-week of an hour each. The fee £2 2*s*.

From a comparison of the catalogues of the above-mentioned three classes for the last two Sessions, it appears that the number of individuals during these sessions were as follows, viz. In 1824-5, 57 individuals—1825-6, 62 ditto.—1826-7, 68 ditto.

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Order XXXI*.

ORDER XXXI.*—A Return of the Number of Students at the Divinity Hall of King's College, Aberdeen, for the last 25 years, distinguishing the number of those who attended regularly from those whose attendance was irregular.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

| | Regular. | Irregular. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1801–2 | 19 | 31 | 50 |
| 1802–3 | 21 | 30 | 51 |
| 1803–4 | 23 | 35 | 58 |
| 1804–5 | 27 | 44 | 71 |
| 1805–6 | 20 | 52 | 72 |
| 1806–7 | 23 | 52 | 75 |
| 1807–8 | 24 | 47 | 71 |
| 1808–9 | 30 | 41 | 71 |
| 1809–10 | 34 | 48 | 82 |
| 1810–11 | 36 | 52 | 88 |
| 1811–12 | 33 | 52 | 85 |
| 1812–13 | 42 | 53 | 95 |
| 1813–14 | 30 | 55 | 85 |
| 1814–15 | 31 | 61 | 92 |
| 1815–16 | * | * | 83 |
| 1816–17 | 34 | 72 | 106 |
| 1817–18 | 46 | 71 | 117 |
| 1818–19 | 47 | 73 | 120 |
| 1819–20 | 74 | 73 | 147 |
| 1820–21 | 74 | 80 | 154 |
| 1821–22 | 80 | 76 | 156 |
| 1822–23 | 88 | 65 | 153 |
| 1823–24 | 83 | 73 | 158 |
| 1824–25 | 76 | 92 | 168 |
| 1825–26 | 70 | 90 | 160 |
| 1826–27 | 81 | 69 | 150 |
| 1827–28 | .. | .. | 153 |
| 1828–29 | .. | .. | 137 |
| 1829–30 | .. | .. | 148 |

Note by Professor Paul. *King's College.*

In the above Lists, none are included who have not given *actual* attendance for a longer or shorter period. Those marked *Regular* Students have all attended actually through the whole Session—those denominated *partial* or *irregular*, have all personally attended in the Divinity Hall, and having produced the requisite certificate of moral conduct during the previous vacation, have been enrolled for that Session, and have attended perhaps one, two, or three weeks, &c. during the course of it—no Student being even enrolled without at least giving attention for some part of the Session.

* Uncertain.—The Professorships being vacant, and the class taught only part of the Session.

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Order XXXII.

ORDER XXXII.—In what Faculties are Degrees conferred, and by whom are the same conferred?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Degrees are conferred by the Senatus Academicus, in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, and Divinity.

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Order XXXIII.

ORDER XXXIII.—What are the Qualifications required of Candidates for Degrees in regard to Attendance and Course of Study or Curriculum at the said University; and at what period and by what authority were the same fixed?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Every Candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts must have attended the first Greek and first Humanity classes, one Session; the Mathematical, Natural Philosophy, and Logic and Moral Philosophy classes, one Session each, making in all four Sessions. By a late regulation, attendance on the second Greek class, which meets two hours a-week—on the second Humanity class, which meets three hours a-week, for the last three Sessions of the course—and on the Chemistry and Natural History class, for one Session, which meets one hour every lawful day except Saturday, is required.

The last regulation on this subject is to be found in College minute, 26th May 1817.

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Order XXXIV.

ORDER XXXIV.—By whom are Candidates for Degrees examined, and what is the Form and Course of Examination? Are any of the Examinations

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for Degrees public, and do the same take place in presence of the whole University; and if Examinations in public have been discontinued, at what period were they so discontinued?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Candidates for Degrees in Arts are examined by the Professor of the third class, on the various subjects taught during their Curriculum, and in presence of the whole candidates. It is not customary for any member of the University to attend this examination at present, nor is it known that it ever was so.

The following rules are observed in conferring Degrees in Medicine:—

1. Every person offering himself a Candidate for the Degree of M.D. shall—1. Produce satisfactory evidence of his possessing a good character, and of his having attained the age of 25 years;—2. Shall lay before the Senatus Academicus, certificates of his having obtained the Degree of A.M.* in this or some other University, after the usual examinations; and of his having attended courses of lectures on Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Theory and Practice of Physic, Botany, in this or some other University, or celebrated School, under Professors or teachers of reputation; and of his having attended for three or more years an Hospital, containing the average number of at least 80 patients.

2. After the Senatus Academicus shall have fully satisfied themselves on these preliminary points, the applicant shall then be received as a Candidate for said Degree, and shall be required to appear before the University, at one of their stated terms for granting such Degrees; and in their presence be examined by the Medical and other Professors on the different branches of Medical Science, on his knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and on such other branches of literature as they shall see proper. If fully satisfied with the qualifications of the Candidate, the University shall confer on him the honour which he solicits.

Printed copies of the regulations established, in conferring Degrees in Divinity, Law and Arts, when the candidates are not known to the members of the University, and cannot attend for examination, are annexed to Return No. XXXV.

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Order XXXV.

Order XXXV.—Are any Degrees conferred by the said University, without the Examination or Attendance of the persons on whom such Degrees are conferred? Is this the case, or has it been the case, within the last 50 years, in regard to Graduation in the Faculty of Medicine; and, if there has been any alteration in this respect, when did the same take place?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Degrees in Arts, Law, and Divinity, are sometimes conferred by the said University, without Examination or Attendance of the persons on whom such Degrees are conferred. This has been the case within the last 50 years, in regard to Graduation in the Faculty of Medicine, and the alteration in this respect took place only about 18 months ago, when the Regulations mentioned in the preceding Return were established.

The Regulations in conferring Degrees in Arts, Law, and Divinity, without Attendance of th Candidates for Examination, are annexed:—

*Regulations in conferring the Degree of A.M.*

Every Candidate for a Degree in Arts, who is not personally known to the members of the University, and cannot attend for Examination, shall transmit to the Professor of Moral Philosophy a Memorial in support of his claims, containing particular information to the following effect:—

1. In what School, Academy, or University the Candidate received his Classical, Literary, and Scientific Education.
2. How long it is since he left his Seminary of Education; and what is the office, employment, or situation in life which he now fills.
3. If an author, what are his Literary or Scientific publications.
4. Who are the gentlemen, (two in number,) bearing the rank of A.M., or of a higher Degree, who will certify the Moral, Literary, and Scientific qualifications of the Candidate and bear evidence to the truth of the statements contained in his Memorial; what are the Universities of which they are Graduates; and what are their present situations in life, and places of residence.

When the Memorial of the Candidate, containing full answers to these queries, has been laid before the College, an interval of a week, or, if any hesitation appear to exist among the members, an interval of not less than four weeks, shall be allowed to elapse, before the Senatus is called upon for a decision.

And since the Honours conferred by Universities were originally intended for the benefit of those who had in early life prosecuted their studies, and distinguished themselves in those Seminaries, the Senatus resolve, that the Degree of A.M. shall not be conferred on any Candidate educated in Scotland, who has not passed through such a regular University course as would entitle him to receive the Degree of A.M.; and that, if educated elsewhere, the Literary honour to which he aspires shall not be conferred, unless it appear that he has passed through a course of Classical and Philosophical study in some respectable Seminary of Learning; and unless it further appear, that his merit and estimation in the Republic of Letters are such, as to justify an University in deviating from those principles, on which its peculiar privileges were originally conferred.

The Senatus having come to the resolution that the Degree should be conferred, provided the statements contained in the Memorial are properly certified; the Professor of Moral Philosophy will write

* As this requisition might prove injurious to those individuals whose education is now in progress, were it to take effect immediately, it is resolved, that it shall only come into force in the year 1830.

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to one of the A.M.'s referred to in Article 4, informing him of the application which has been made, and requesting him to certify, in conjunction with the other A.M. mentioned, the facts stated in the Candidate's Memorial, as also his other qualifications, as in the following form:—

We , Master of Arts of the University of , and Master of Arts of the University of , certify, from full knowledge, that Mr. was educated at the public School of , Academy of or University of ; that having completed his education at the seminary above mentioned years ago, he now fills the office of at ; that he is the author of the following publications: ; and that, by the excellence of his moral and professional character, and by his great attainments in Literature and Science, he is qualified to receive and to hold the Degree of A.M., with credit to himself and advantage to the public. (Signed) , A.M.
, A.M.

On the return of the certificate, signed as above, the University shall confer the Degree of A.M. unless some of its members can produce satisfactory evidence of mis-statement or concealment of facts in the memorial or certificate, in which case procedure shall be stayed.

*Regulations in conferring the Degree of LL.D.*

Every Candidate for a Degree in Laws, who is not personally known to the Members of the University, and cannot attend for examination, shall transmit to the Professor of Civil Law a Memorial in support of his claims, containing particular information to the following effect:—

1. In what School, Academy, or University, the Candidate received his Classical, Literary, and Scientific Education; and what are the University Honours or Degrees which have been already conferred upon him.
2. How long it is since he left his Seminary of Education; and what is the office, employment, or situation in life which he now fills.
3. If an Author, what are his Literary or Scientific publications.
4. Who are the gentlemen, (two in number,) bearing the rank of LL.D., who will certify the Moral, Literary, and Scientific qualifications of the Candidate, and bear evidence to the truth of the statements contained in his Memorial; what are the Universities of which they are Graduates; and what are their present situations in life, and places of residence.

When the Memorial of the Candidate, containing full answers to these queries, has been laid before the College, an interval of a week, or, if any hesitation appear to exist among the Members, an interval of not less than four weeks, shall be allowed to elapse, before the Senatus is called upon for a decision.

And since the Honours conferred by Universities were originally intended for the benefit of those who had in early life prosecuted their studies, and distinguished themselves in those Seminaries, the Senatus resolve, that the Degree of LL.D. shall not be conferred on any Candidate educated in Scotland, who has not passed through such a regular University Course as would entitle him to receive the Degree of A.M.; and that, if educated elsewhere, the Literary Honour to which he aspires shall not be conferred, unless it appear that he has passed through a course of Classical and Philosophical study in some respectable Seminary of Learning; and unless it further appear, that his merit and estimation in the Republic of Letters are such, as to justify an University in deviating from those principles, on which its peculiar privileges were originally conferred.

The Senatus having come to the resolution, that the Degree should be conferred, provided the statements contained in the Memorial are properly certified; the Professor of Civil Law shall write to one of the referred to in Article 4, informing him of the application which has been made, and requesting him to certify, in conjunction with the other LL.D. mentioned, the facts stated in the Candidate's Memorial, as also his other qualifications, as in the following form:—

We , Doctor of Laws of the University of , and , Doctor of Laws of the University of , certify, from full knowledge, that Mr. was educated at the public School of Academy of , or University of ; that he has already received the Degree of A.M., or A.B., &c. from said University; that having completed his education at the Seminary above-mentioned years ago, he now fills the office of , at ; that he is the Author of the following publications: ; and that, by the excellence of his moral and professional character, and by his great attainments in Literature and Science, he is qualified to receive and to hold the Degree of LL.D., with credit to himself, and advantage to the public.

(Signed) , LL.D.
, LL.D.

On the return of the Certificate, signed as above, the University shall confer the Degree of LL.D., unless some of its Members can produce satisfactory evidence of mis-statement or concealment of facts in the Memorial or Certificate, in which case procedure shall be stayed.

*Regulations in conferring the Degree of D.D.*

Every Candidate for a Degree in Divinity, who is not personally known to the Members of the University, and cannot attend for examination, shall transmit to the Principal a Memorial in support of his claims, containing particular information to the following effect:—

1. In what School, Academy, or University, the Candidate received his Classical, Literary, and Theological education; and what are the University Honours or Degrees which have been already conferred upon him.
2. From what denomination of Christians he received his Clerical Orders, and with what Christian Church he holds Communion.
3. How long he has been in Orders, and what situations he has filled in the Church, or otherwise.
4. If an Author, what are his Literary or Theological publications.
5. Who are the Clergymen, (two in number,) of the Churches either of England or Scotland,

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bearing the rank of D.D., who will certify the Moral, Literary, and Theological qualifications of the Candidate, and bear evidence to the truth of the statements contained in his Memorial; what are the Universities of which they are Graduates; and what are their present situations in life, and places of residence.

When the Memorial of the Candidate, containing full answers to these queries, has been laid before the College, an interval of a week, or, if any hesitation appear to exist among the members, an interval of not less than four weeks, shall be allowed to elapse, before the Senatus is called upon for a decision.

And since the Honours conferred by Universities were originally intended for the benefit of those who had in early life prosecuted their studies, and distinguished themselves in those Seminaries, the Senatus resolve, that the Degree of D D. shall not be conferred on any Candidate educated in Scotland, who has not passed through such a regular University course as would entitle him to receive the Degree of A.M.; and that, if educated elsewhere, the Literary Honour to which he aspires shall not be conferred, unless it appear that he has passed through a course of Classical and Philosophical study in some respectable Seminary of Learning; and unless it further appear, that his merit and estimation in the Republic of Letters are such, as to justify an University in deviating from those principles, on which its peculiar privileges were originally conferred.

And further, when the Candidate is not a member of the Established Churches of Scotland or England, the Senatus shall not grant the Degree, till, after due consideration, they are satisfied that the distinguishing tenets and conduct of the religious society to which he belongs, are not unworthy of obtaining such a mark of their approbation, as the conferring a Degree of D.D. seems to imply.

The Senatus having come to the resolution, that the Degree should be conferred, provided the statements contained in the Memorial are properly certified; the Principal shall write to one of the D.D.'s referred to in Article 5th, informing him of the application which has been made. and requesting him to certify, in conjunction with the other D.D. mentioned, the facts stated in the Candidate's Memorial, as also his other qualifications, as in the following form :—

We , Doctor in Divinity, of the University of , and , Doctor in Divinity, of the University of , certify, from full knowledge, that the Rev. was educated at the public School of , Academy of , or University of , from which he has received the Degree of ; that he received Orders in the Church of , in which Church he officiates as a Clergyman, and has done so for years, at ; that he is the Author of the following Publications; ; and that, by the excellence of his Moral and Professional character, and by his great attainments in Theology, Literature, and Science, he is qualified to receive and to hold the Degree of D.D., with credit to himself, and advantage to the public.

(Signed) , D.D.
, D.D.

On the return of the Certificate, signed as above, the University shall confer the Degree of D.D., unless some of its members can produce satisfactory evidence of mis-statement or concealment of facts in the Memorial or Certificate, in which case procedure shall be stayed.

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ORDER XXXVI.—Are any of the Degrees conferred by the said University Honorary Degrees; and if so, in what Faculties? Order XXXVI.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Honorary Degrees are conferred by this University, in the Faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine, and Arts.

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ORDER XXXVII.—A Return of all the persons who have Graduated at the said University during the last 50 years, distinguishing the Number obtaining Degrees in the different Faculties; and in the Faculty of Medicine, specifying the Number (if any) who have obtained Medical Degrees during the same period, who had not attended any Classes in the University or were not personally examined at the time of Graduation;—the number who had carried on part of their Medical education at other Universities;—and also the number of Medical Graduates from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from foreign countries. Order XXXVII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—A RETURN of the Number of all the Persons who have Graduated at King's College, in Arts, in Laws, in Divinity, and in Medicine, during the last 50 years.

| Years. | Arts. | Laws. | Divinity. | Medicine. | Years. | Arts. | Laws. | Divinity. | Medicine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1776 | 23 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1788 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1777 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1789 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1778 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1790 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 1779 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1791 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 1780 | 26 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1792 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1781 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1793 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| 1782 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1794 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| 1783 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1795 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 12 |
| 1784 | 21 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1796 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| 1785 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1797 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 1786 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1798 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| 1787 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1799 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 10 |

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order XXXVII.

RETURN of the Number of Persons Graduated at King's College—*continued.*

| Years. | Arts. | Laws. | Divinity. | Medicine. | Years. | Arts. | Laws. | Divinity. | Medicine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1800 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 1817 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| 1801 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1818 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 1802 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1819 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| 1803 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1820 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 17 |
| 1804 | 22 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 1821 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| 1805 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1822 | 27 | 7 | 0 | 15 |
| 1806 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 1823 | 21 | 7 | 2 | 8 |
| 1807 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 1824 | 37 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| 1808 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 1825 | 22 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 1809 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 1826 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1810 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 15 | | | | | |
| 1811 | 27 | 1 | 3 | 9 | Total, | 1084 | 71 | 64 | *425 |
| 1812 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1827 | 34 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1813 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 1828 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1814 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1829 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1815 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1830 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1816 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1188 | 76 | 65 | 427 |

ABSTRACT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Graduates in Arts . . . . . | 1084 — | 1188 |
| „ Laws . . . . . | 71 — | 76 |
| „ Divinity . . . . . | 64 — | 64 |
| „ Medicine . . . . . | 425 — | 427 |

* The above is a List of all persons who have received Degrees in Medicine from this University within the last 50 years.

The only source of information which the Members of the University now have, to enable them to answer the other particulars relative to those Graduates, is the College Minute-book, and the information it affords is very deficient.

It may be mentioned generally, that for many years previous to 1820, when the two Colleges of Aberdeen, in conjunction, established different Lectureships in Medicine, there were no Classes established, or Lectures delivered in that Faculty at this College; that in the Minute-book, no regular account is given, either of the schools where the Graduates in Medicine received their Medical or general education—whether they were or were not examined, or even of their places of residence. A Return, however, is now made of all the information which the Minute-books afford on the following points, corresponding as nearly as possible to those required:—

1*st.* The numbers mentioned in the Minute-books as Alumni of this College;

2*d.* The number mentioned as having been examined;

3*d.* The different schools at which the Graduates received their medical education—where those are mentioned;—and,

4*th.* The numbers from the different parts of the United Kingdom, or from Foreign parts, as far as these particulars are known.

Since the late Regulations for conferring this Degree, there has been only one gentleman graduated. He underwent a personal examination; and the new Regulations were, in all other respects, strictly observed. Before they were established, Degrees were conferred on candidates, whose medical knowledge, general literature, and moral character, were either known to the Senatus, or any of its members, to be complete and unexceptionable; or were certified to be so by two or more persons who held a Degree, or whose character was considered such as to entitle their certificate to credit.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total number of Medical Graduates . . . | | 425 |
| Of whom, from England . . . | 164 | |
| Do. Scotland . . . | 46 | |
| Do. Ireland . . . | 9 | |
| Do. Foreign parts . . | 45 | |
| Of whom, whose places are not stated in the Minute-book . . . . . | 161 | |
| | | 425 |

Of whom 28 are mentioned as Alumni.
„ 7 „ as Examined.
„ 14 „ as Students at Edinburgh.
„ 6 „ do. at Edinburgh and London.
„ 1 „ do. at London,
„ 1 „ do. at Edinburgh and Glasgow.
„ 2 „ do. at Aberdeen and Edinburgh.
„ 1 „ do. at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and London.
„ 1 „ do. at Edinburgh and Paris.

Order XXXVIII.

## ORDER XXXVIII.—What Offices or Situations, exclusive of Church-Livings, are in the Gift or appointment of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Principal, or any particular Professors, *ex officio;* and what are the Duties, Perquisites, and Emoluments, of the same?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Senatus Academicus nominate and elect to all the offices of the University, with the exception of the Professorship of Oriental Languages, appointed by the Crown, and that of Divinity, in the election to which they are but partly concerned.

There is another office in the University, viz. the Lectureship instituted by the late Dr. Murray of Philadelphia, the Patronage of which is vested by the founder in the Principal and the four Regents

and Professors. The duties of the Lecturer consist in preaching to the Masters and Students in the College-chapel twice every Lord's day during the session of College, and his Salary amounts to about £120. The Senatus Academicus also, alternately with that of Marischal College, appoints to the Medical Lectureships in connexion with both Colleges. The Lectureships already instituted are those of Anatomy and Physiology, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Midwifery; and the Fees of the students attending the Lectures, as already mentioned under Return No. XXX. are the only emoluments as yet enjoyed by the Lecturer.

There is no office or situation in the gift or appointment of the Principal, or any particular Professor *ex officio*.

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ORDER XXXIX.—Have the Members of the Senatus Academicus any, and what Power, Privileges, or Immunities in the Town in which the University is situated, either in regard to burghal taxations or burdens, or as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Magistrates within the same?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—By the original Constitution of the University, there were Rights and Privileges enjoyed by the Members, for the preserving of which Conservators were appointed. Two kinds of these University officers were instituted:—1*st*, The Apostolical Conservators, mentioned in the Bull of Alexander VI., dated nones of July 1504, and appointed for the preservation of the rights and privileges conferred on the University by the See of Rome; 2*d*, The Royal Conservators, mentioned in the charter of James IV. 1498, for the preservation of those conferred by the Crown. The Apostolical Conservators named in the Papal Bull, were the Bishop of Aberdeen and the Abbots of Cambuskenneth and Scone. The Royal Conservators appointed by King James, were—1*st*, The Sheriff of Aberdeen, or his Substitute; 2*d*, The Lord Provost of Aberdeen (Aldermanus Burgi Nostri de Aberdeen); 3*d*, Balivus Episcopi Aberdonen pro tempore de Civitate Veteri Aberdonen. These were to be the Conservators "Privilegiorum Universorum jurium, libertatum, et commoditatum prædictæ nostræ Universitatis et Studii generalis, ut hujusmodi conservari et defendi faciant, adeo liberè et cum omni potestate et jurisdictione, sicut Conservatores in præfatâ Universitate Parisiensi habeant a Christianissimis Francorum Regibus, absque interruptione vel violatione quibuscunque." Yet notwithstanding this, the Senatus Academicus are not at present aware of possessing any powers, privileges, or immunities in the town in which the College is situated, either in regard to the burghal taxations or burdens, or as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary magistrates within the same.

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ORDER XL.—Have the Professors individually, or the Senatus Academicus collectively, or any of the Office-bearers in the University, any Jurisdiction as Magistrates within the City in which the University is situated, either over the inhabitants thereof generally, or over the Students of the said University?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—It is mentioned by Orem, who was town-clerk of Old Aberdeen, and about a century ago wrote an account of the Ancient State of the City, the Cathedral, and the College, "That the Principal and Masters of the College of Old Aberdeen formerly held Courts within said College several years, for the College bounds, and chose their own Bailies, punished and fined delinquents, decided controversies, until December 10, 1612, that Bishop Blackburn elected and chose Provost and Bailies both for the Town and College bounds, that their jurisdiction be not confounded, but be safe to them, and that they concur with others; which Provost and Bailies accepted the said offices, and gave their oath *de fideli administratione*," &c. The testimony of Orem on this subject is partly confirmed by Minute in the Records of the City, of date December 10, 1612:—"The said day ane Reverend Father, having power to elect Provost and Bailies within the said city, and Mr. David Rait, Principal of the College of Auld Aberdene, common procurator of the samen, electit, nominat, and cheist the Right Honourable Alexander Gordon of Cliny, Provost; Mr. Patrick Guthrie and John Chew, Bailies for the Town and College bounds for ane year, under this conditione, that their several jurisdictions be not confoundit, but be saif to them, and that they concur with others; whilk Provost and Bailies acceptit the said office in and upon them," &c. The testimony of Orem is further confirmed by College Minute of date the 14th November 1735, from which it appears, that "the Principal and Masters, taking to their consideration the inconveniences that have attended their wanting a Bailie for the College Bounds these several years past, did unanimously make choice of Dr. Alexander Fraser for that office; and hereby grant unto him the full commission and power to exerce the same according to law, as he shall be answerable." They appointed at same time a Procurator-Fiscal.

On the subject of Jurisdiction, we have seen a copy of an act of Privy Council of Scotland, anent the Burgh of Aberdeen, and the two Colleges of Aberdeen, dated 18th February 1669, as follows:—"The Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, having considered the mutual complaints depending betwixt the Town of Aberdeen and the University called the King's College of Aberdeen; and having seen a Right of Jurisdiction in the Bishop of Aberdeen, as Chancellor of the King's College, for trying and judging in all cases, civil or criminal, as to any of the scholars or members thereof, exclusive of all other jurisdiction: Do therefore remit the complaint pursued by the Town of Aberdeen to the Bishop, as only proper judge thereof; and recommend to the Earl Marischal to consider of the complaint given in by the University against the College of the Newton, and to determine what satisfaction shall be made by the Newton College for the injuries done to those of the Universitie. And for better understanding and entertaining of correspondence in time coming, recommend to the Bishop of Aberdeen to be careful to administer ready and equal justice in all debates that shall happen to occur, that there be no just cause of complaint. As also, recommend to the Magistrates of Aberdeen, to be careful for preventing any disorder within their town betwixt the scholars of the University and of the Newton College hereafter; and in case any riot or abuse fall out, that they apprehend the persons guilty, and present them to their respective masters," &c.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order XL.

For many years past, one of the Regents at least, and sometimes more of the College Masters, have been elected by the Town-Council of Old Aberdeen, in conjunction with other inhabitants, magistrates of the city; and as such have jurisdiction within the city in which the College is situated, both over the inhabitants thereof generally, and over the students of the said College. But without such election, there is no evidence we can at present produce, either from law or practice, except that already mentioned, that any Professor individually, or the Senatus collectively, or any office-bearer in the College, has jurisdiction as a Magistrate within the city of Old Aberdeen, either over the inhabitants thereof generally, or over the students of the College. At all times, however, the Senatus have exercised the jurisdiction of masters over scholars, by punishing the delinquencies of the students, whether within or without the College, when such delinquencies were brought under their observation.

Order XLI. ORDER XLI.—In what manner are Disorders, or Delinquencies, or Breaches of the Peace, or improper conduct, on the part of the Students, brought before the Senatus Academicus; and by whom, and in what manner, are the same punished?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Disorders or delinquencies, or breaches of the peace, or improper conduct on the part of the Students, are brought before the Senatus Academicus, upon the information and complaint, either of the censors whose duty it is, of the College servants, or of the Professors, when they come to the knowledge of the fact; or of any students who have been injured, or of any private individuals who consider the honour, the interest, and the peace of the University concerned in detecting and exposing vice, and maintaining the public peace and good order. And when the delinquents are convicted, they are punished by the Senatus either by fine, dismissal, or expulsion from the College, as the case may require.

Order XLII. ORDER XLII.—In whom is the Power of Expulsion of Students vested, and by whom is it exercised, and on what authority is such power or claim founded?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The power of Expulsion of Students is vested in the Senatus Academicus. By them it has been exercised for more than 100 years; and the authority and claim, on which such power is founded, are to be drawn from the College Charter, as interpreted by Visitations Rectorial and Regal, and by the uniform practice of every other University.

Order XLIII. ORDER XLIII.—Are Students, who have been expelled from other Colleges, excluded by any Regulation from Admission, Matriculation, or Graduation at the said University; and if so, by what authority was such Regulation introduced.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Students who have been expelled from other Colleges, are excluded from Admission, Matriculation, or Graduation in this College, as a necessary consequence of the Act of Visitation 1695, which provides that—"No Student shall hereafter be admitted into any College, who has been any former years studying in ane other College, unless he produce sufficient testificates of his good behaviour," &c. &c.

Order XLIV. ORDER XLIV.—Are Students, on entering at the said University, if they have previously studied at any other, required to produce any Certificates of good conduct from such other College?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—All Students, on entering at this College, if they have previously studied at any other, are required to produce certificates, both of good conduct and attendance.

Order XLV. ORDER XLV.—Are Graduates of other Universities admitted *ad eundem* at the said University?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Graduates of other Universities are admitted *ad eundem.*

Order XLVI. ORDER XLVI.—What are the qualifications necessary for the office of Principal of the said University? May a Layman hold the office?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The qualifications necessary for the office of Principal of King's College, are thus described in the Foundation Charter of 1505:—"Quarum (scilicet personarum) Prima erit Magister in Theologiâ, si commodè haberi potest; alioquin in eâdem Facultate Licentiatus, cum rigore examinis ejusdem; qui infra annum ad Magistratûs Gradum in eâdem Facultate se faciat promoveri, qui et

Principalis dicti Collegii appellari debeat." And in the Foundation Charter 1529, his qualifications are thus described :—"Ex quibus in primis erunt quatuor Doctores: Primus, videlicet, quem Principalem appellari volumus, cui omnes in dicto Collegio obedire et obedientiam præstare, cum debitis honore et reverentiâ, teneantur: Alter in jure Canonico, &c. si tales commodè haberi possunt; alioquin in eisdem facultatibus licentiati, cum rigore examinis, qui, infra annum a die admissionis eorundem in dicto Collegio, ad Doctoratûs Gradum singuli in præfatis Facultatibus se faciant promoveri."

We know of no Layman who has held the office of Principal.

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Order XLVII.—Does the Principal of the said University visit and examine the Students of any of the Classes, and how often do such Visitations take place? Order XLVII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Principal of King's College is not in the habit of visiting or examining any of the classes, but is present at all public examinations.

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Order XLVIII.—Does the Principal of the said University teach any Class, or give any Course of Lectures; and if such duty has ever been performed, when, and by what authority was it discontinued? Order XLVIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Principal of this College does not teach any Class, nor give any Course of Lectures. Such duty has been performed: it ceased during the Principalship of Dr. George Chalmers, who held the office from 1717 to 1746. But by what authority it was discontinued, does not appear from the College records.

This subject is at present under the consideration of the Chancellor and Rector.

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Order XLIX.—Does the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, Rector, or Dean of Faculty of the University, exercise any, and what Authority or Jurisdiction, over the Principal, Professors, or Students thereof; and from what source is such authority or jurisdiction derived? Order XLIX.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Authority and Jurisdiction of the Chancellor and Rector over the Principal, Professors, and Students, are thus described in the Foundation Charter of 1529 :—"Volumus preterea et ordinamus, Rectorem Universitatis antedictæ, qui pro tempore fuerit, dummodo de gremio dicti Collegii non existat, (quo sic existente officialem Aberdonensem,) cum consilio et avisamento quatuor prohorum virorum, Magistrorum dictæ Universitatis a dictâ Universitate eligendorum et deputandorum, semel in anno dictum Collegium, tam in capite quam in membris, Doctores, Magistros et Studentes in eodem, Canonistam, civicum, medicum et grammaticum, cum suis mansionibus, necnon capellanos, cum choralibus ejusdem Collegii, visitare, ac defectus eorundem quoscunque, tam in rebus quam in personis, inquirere et investigare: necnon alienationes, impignorationes, seu bonorum dicti Collegii consumptiones, præsertim summarum annuatim assignatarum ad reparationem dicti Collegii mansionumque supradictarum, ac ornamentorum ejusdem, singulosque excessus et defectus in scriptum redigere, et Cancellario præsentare. Qui quidem Cancellarius, cum consilio dictorum Visitatorum, quæ reformanda et corrigenda fuerint, reformabit, prout deo respondere voluerit. Si autem dicti Visitatores negligentes fuerint in visitatione, aut non visitando singulis annis, prout decet, cum solemnitatibus et severitate congruâ, dictus Cancellarius poterit per seipsum dictum Collegium, mansionesque et personas ejusdem, modo suprascripto visitare: quo in remotis agente, aut sede vacante, per capitulum Aberdonen. seu vicarium ab eodem deputandum: quæ omnia conscientiis singulorum committimus, prout rationem deo reddere voluerint." Further—"Et si infra dictum Collegium delinquens aut inobediens reperiatur, per Principalem, Subprincipalem, et Regentes corrigatur: quod si per prædictos corrigi aut castigari, seu puniri contempserit, per Rectorem et Procuratores Nationum Universitatis: quibus si repertus fuerint obstinatus seu infestus, per ipsum Cancellarium, juxta delicti qualitatem. Qui etiam, causâ exigente, ab Universitate expelli potest et removeri, absque spe promotionis, nisi interim condignam egerit pœnitentiam, et emendam publicam, quibus obnoxius fuerat: servatâ tamen semper honestate Universitatis, in aliorum delinquentium exemplum."

The Vice-Chancellor and Deans of the different Faculties have not been elected for a long space of time in this University, excepting the Dean of Faculty of Theology, who is elected for a particular purpose, viz. that of being one of the Examiners and Electors of the Professor of Divinity.

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Order L.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in the said University, in regard to the Jurisdiction, Powers, and Privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Professors, or any Office-bearers in the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen. Order L.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are no Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in the University, in regard to the jurisdiction, powers, or privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Principal, Professors, or any office-bearers in the said University.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order LI.

ORDER LI. Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in the said University, in regard to the Members composing the Senatus Academicus, or the several Faculties or Professions belonging to the Senatus Academicus, or as to the Rights and Privileges and Powers of the Senatus Academicus over individual Professors, or as to the Classes belonging to the different Faculties; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are no Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in the University, in regard to the members composing the Senatus Academicus, or the several Faculties or Professions belonging to the Senatus Academicus; or as to the rights and privileges and powers of the Senatus Academicus over individual Professors; or as to the Classes belonging to the different Faculties.

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Order LII.

ORDER LII.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in the said University, as to the Rules for Granting Degrees, or as to the Curriculum or Course of Study necessary for Students Graduating at the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are no Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in the University, as to the Rules for granting Degrees, or as to the Curriculum or Course of Study necessary for Students Graduating at the said University.

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Order LIII.

ORDER LIII.—Is there any Authority or Corporate Body, Office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting New Faculties or Professorships in the said University; and if so, what are the Rights, and Academical Privileges, and Immunities belonging to the same so instituted?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There is no Authority or Corporate Body, Office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who, independently of the University authorities of the aforesaid Seminary, have any right of instituting new Faculties or Professorships in the said College. The only Professorships known to have been instituted since the foundation of the College, are the Professorships of Divinity and Oriental Languages; both of which were founded with the unanimous consent of all the University authorities.

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Order LIV.

ORDER LIV.—Are the Professors of such New Classes admitted Members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Faculties in the College with the subjects and department of which such classes are connected?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The only two Professorships added to Bishop Elphinston's Foundation, viz. the Professorships of Divinity and Oriental Languages, were admitted Members of the Senatus Academicus on the same footing with the original members.

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Order LV.

ORDER LV.—Do the Students, or any of them, live within the Buildings or the Precincts of the said University, or in any manner under the inspection and observation of the Professors?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—No Students now live within the Precincts or Buildings of the College. Still, every Professor considers it his duty to have all the students attending his class under his particular inspection and observation; and is in the practice of visiting them in their lodgings, in case of bad health, or any other cause of non-attendance on the public class.

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Order LVI.

ORDER LVI.—Is there any Academical Dress prescribed in the said University?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—An Academical Dress was prescribed by the Foundation Charter of the said College, and subsequently enjoined by Acts of Visitation "to all the Doctors, Governors, Masters, Regents, and Students of all the Faculties;" and this injunction continues to be observed to the present day, with the exception of the Students of Medicine and Divinity.

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Order LVII.

ORDER LVII.—Were any Buildings in the said University at any time appropriated for the Residence of Students, and any Funds destined or employed in the Repair and Maintenance thereof; and if such buildings are not so

occupied, when did such change take place—under what authority—and how are the funds now employed, which were destined or formerly employed in the repair or maintenance of such buildings?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—From the very foundation of ths College, part of the buildings was appropriated for the residence of Students; but the Funds destined for the repairs of the rooms so employed, were not separated, either by the Founder from those destined for the support of the fabric in general, or by the College in the course of subsequent management. It is now more than 50 years since it ceased to be imperative on students to reside within the College, though a very few have always chosen to do so, till the time when the present repairs were begun, about 18 months ago. During this period, the buildings set apart for the students, so far as the funds would permit, have always received the attention of the College, as well as the other parts of the fabric. And when, about seven years ago, Dr. Simpson of Worcester gave the College £500 for repairs, the sum was laid out on that part of the fabric employed for public purposes; £100 of it being expended in procuring new windows for rooms formerly devoted to the residence of students. It is therefore evident that the Funds destined for the Repair or Maintenance of the Buildings formerly occupied by Students, have not been diverted to purposes foreign to the intention of the Founder.

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Order LVIII.—Do any of the Professors of the said University reside in any Houses or Buildings within the Precincts of the said University, and by what authority were the Buildings so occupied and appropriated—from what Funds are the same repaired and maintained—by what authority were such funds appropriated to that object—and by whom is the Expenditure of the same regulated and applied?

Order LVIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Principal, Subprincipal, Mediciner, Humanist, Professor of Divinity, and two Regents, reside in Houses within the Precincts of the College, and one Regent within the College. To the Canonist, Civilist, Mediciner, and Humanist, the Founder assigned houses without the College; and for their support and repair, appointed that £5 of the money current in his time, should annually be taken from the Funds under the management of the Procurator. It appears, from the earliest Rectorial Visitation, in 1549, that even then, the Funds destined by the Founder for the support of the College Buildings and Manses were diverted to other purposes; and by Royal Visitation in 1619, Principal Rait, in consequence of the dilapidation or misapplication of the Funds destined for the support of the fabric, was compelled to repair the buildings at his own expense. The series of Procuration Accounts, still in existence, do not reach further back than 1658; and for many years after that period, the repairs required for the manses above mentioned, were afforded by the Procuration Funds as they were wanted, and not after the manner pointed out in the Charter of 1529. It was only about the year 1700, that a separate account of repairs, under the name of the Edilis Account, was kept by the College; and from that time to the present, the sums laid out upon every manse are stated; and since that time, the Edilis Fund has regularly received from the Procuration the sum of £15 sterling annually, till 1772, when it was augmented to £25 sterling.

The Civilist's Manse was burnt down more than 150 years ago, and not rebuilt.

The Canonist's Manse, after the suppression of the office in 1639, and the death of the last Canonist in 1685, was let by the College to one of the Professors, and the yearly rent applied in aid of the Edilis Fund. In 1765, at a Rectorial meeting, this house was given up to the Subprincipal as a manse, free of rent, on the same footing as the other manses were at that time enjoyed by their respective occupants; but when it required additions and repairs, to a considerable amount, in the time of Subprincipal Macleod, and of the present incumbent, the sums necessary, on both occasions, were borrowed, and the interest thereon paid in the name of rent; the present incumbent being charged for his repairs, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The Mediciner's Manse has not been occupied by the present incumbent, but let by him to a tenant; the yearly rent of which he receives, and the repairs of which he has been in the habit of defraying.

In the course of the year 1818, the Humanist's Manse having become ruinous, was rebuilt, for which purpose £100 were paid by the Edilis fund; the rest of the money was borrowed, and the interest paid to the Edilis fund in the name of rent.

The Principal, Subprincipal, and three Regents, were originally appointed to reside within the College, in chambers provided for them, for which they paid no rent, and which they resigned on being otherwise accommodated. In the time of Principal Alexander Middleton, admitted to the office in 1663, a house, built by Bishop Steuart for the Chaplains of the College Kirk, was, with consent of the Senatus, occupied by the Principal, for which he paid no rent, and received from the College no repairs. His son and successor, Principal George Middleton, enjoyed the same privilege on the same terms. Principal George Chalmers obtained from the College 200 merks annually, to procure a house for himself; and the College let the house formerly occupied by the two Principals of the name of Middleton, and applied the rent of it in part payment of the 200 merks already mentioned. While this contract subsisted, the College sometimes gave repairs on the application of Principal Chalmers, and sometimes refused them. Principal John Chalmers, on being presented to the office in 1746, engaged to free the College from the payment of the yearly sum of 200 merks allowed to his predecessor, and to support the manse wholly at his own expense. This engagement, however, he did not perform; the violation of which, along with other disputes, involved the members of the Senatus in contention till 1763. From that time till the accession of the present incumbent, the Principal's manse has been repaired out of the Edilis fund. But in 1817, its ruinous state requiring a part to be rebuilt, and the rest to be repaired, the College agreed to give £100 from the Edilis fund for that purpose, and to borrow the remaining £300, on condition that the Principal should pay the interest of the sum so borrowed, "till the Edilis fund should receive public aid from Government, to enable the College to put their buildings in a proper state of repair."

In consequence of a recommendation from the Chancellor Lord Deskford, two houses were built

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Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order LVIII.

for two of the Regents in 1772, for which they have always been charged a yearly rent, and for the repairs of which they have either paid an additional rent,—being the interest of the money expended, or from their own funds defrayed the expense incurred.

The Regent who lives in the College, pays rent for his accommodation to the Edilis fund.

Dr. Forbes of Corse, when Professor of Divinity, gave up, in favour of his successors in office, a house which was his own private property; and the only fund for the repair of this manse was the vacant stipend of the Professorship of Divinity. On receiving a grant of this vacant stipend, the College became bound, in 1772, to repair the manse, and they have done so ever since, the Professor paying no rent.

The Funds for the Repairs of all the Buildings, as well as the other funds of the College, have, since 1763, been under the control and management of the Senatus Academicus, subject to the revision and approbation, first of the Rector, and then of the Chancellor.

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Order LIX.

ORDER LIX.—Were any Funds, at any time, and by what authority, mortified, or in practice employed in the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the Fabric and Buildings of the said University?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—By the Foundation Charter of 1529, forty pounds of the money of that period were in the most solemn manner appointed to be annually paid by the Procurator, and, along with the casualties of vacant stipends, to be placed in a chest under three keys, for the repairs of the buildings. Five pounds annually were in like manner to be set apart for the repairs of the manses; and had this sum been faithfully applied during the first century, there would, in all probability, have been ample means afforded for accomplishing the benevolent views of the Founder. This was not done, and the buildings had fallen into a very ruinous state in the time of Bishop Forbes, as appears from his visitation in 1619.

Besides the funds thus appointed for the support and repairs of the buildings, the College, on various occasions, have received considerable sums of money for the same purpose. In 1658, a new Tower, containing 24 rooms, was built, by a Parliamentary grant of vacant stipends of seven parishes, and by public subscription, for the accommodation of the students. And about the beginning of last century, the south wing of the College, called Bishop Dunbar's Lodgings, was rebuilt for the same purpose, by means of the contributions of private individuals, among which the liberality of Dr. Fraser of Chelsea was particularly conspicuous.

A few years ago, £500 were received from Dr. John Simpson of Worcester, an Alumnus, for the repair of the public buildings; and the College is at present enabled to prosecute the same good work by means of a grant from the Crown of £2000,—by subscriptions to the amount of about £1100, from the Chancellor, Rector, and other Office-bearers of the University and College,—and by the contribution of more than £2000, subscribed by Alumni and public-spirited individuals nowise connected with the College.

It may be further added, that £100 having been some years ago bequeathed to the College by Dr. Cumming, without specifying any particular purpose, the Senatus resolved to apply the interest arising therefrom in aid of the Edilis Fund; and that the Trustees under the will of the late Dr. Murray expended a large sum in the repairs of the College Chapel, before the Lecture instituted by that gentleman could be commenced.

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Order LX.

ORDER LX.—Are such Funds so employed at the present time, and by what authority and by whom is the Expenditure of the same authorized, regulated, and applied?—and if not so employed, to what purposes and by what authority have such funds been diverted?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—All the Funds originally destined for the Repairs of the College Buildings, have, for the last hundred years, been appropriated solely for that purpose; and all the gifts received have been faithfully applied in the manner recommended or intended by the benevolent donors. The Expenditure of the Edilis Fund is authorized, regulated, and controlled by the Senatus; and for their intromission with this, as with all other College Funds, they are under the superintendence and review of the Rector and Assessors, in conjunction with the Chancellor.

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Order LXI.

ORDER LXI.—Is there any Museum, or are there any Instruments or Apparatus for Philosophical Experiments, or Collections of Specimens or of Preparations belonging to the said University, or any of the Classes thereof; from what fund have the same been purchased and kept in repair, and under whose management are the same and the said funds?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There is a Collection of Specimens in Natural History, of Coins, &c. belonging to the College; for the reception of which a Museum has been preparing during the last summer. And there is also a Collection of Chemical Apparatus. The Funds appropriated for the support of all which are £1 5*s.* for each Doctor's Degree in Law, Medicine, and Divinity; one third of the Fines for absence from public prayers, and the interest of £48 6*s.* 8*d.*

There is a Collection of Apparatus for illustrating the subjects in Natural Philosophy; for the support of which £1 5*s.* is paid from each Doctor's Degree in Laws, Medicine, and Divinity; two thirds of the Fines imposed on absentees from public prayers, and the interest of £96 13*s.* 4*d.*

The management of the Funds and Apparatus in both cases is under the Professors of the respective departments, who are accountable to the Senatus, and subject to their control.

ORDER LXII.—Is there any Astronomical Observatory belonging to the said University, and any fund applied or destined to the maintenance of the same; and by whom is such fund managed and applied? *University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order LXII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—An Observatory was begun to be built last year, and is now nearly completed; the Instruments belonging to which have all been presented to the University. The Fund already mentioned as belonging to the Natural Philosophy Class, is also called upon to supply the wants of the Observatory.

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ORDER LXIII.—When was the Library of the said University instituted; by what Fund is it maintained; by whom is the application of those funds superintended; and what are the rules and regulations for the custody and management of the Library, and under which it is open to the Professors, Students, or the Public? Order LXIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—It is probable that there was a Collection of Books formed at the time of the erection of the College, although no particular records respecting the Library, or its management, remain, prior to 1634. The Funds by which the Library is maintained are—£2 10*s.* from every Doctor's Degree in Laws, Medicine, and Divinity; £3 from every Master's Degree from Alumni; 2*s.* 6*d.* from every Matriculated Student; the Interest of £150; and a Mortification by a Mr. Hollis, originally amounting to £100, for the purchase of books written by natives of Great Britain and Ireland, relating to Government, or to Civil or Natural History, or to Mathematics.

The Library is entitled, by act of Parliament, to a copy of all books entered at Stationers' Hall. The application of all the funds is superintended by the Curator of the Library, the Library Committee, and the Senatus.

The Library Regulations are as follows:—

*College Minute, 30th January* 1819.

"A Committee of Superintendence shall be annually appointed, consisting of three members, two to be a quorum; whose duty it shall be to visit the Library, audit the Curator's accounts, inspect, as often as they think fit, the catalogues and lists kept by the Librarian, attend (one of the number at least) at the opening of packages sent from Stationers' Hall; and, in general, to see that the whole affairs of the Library, whether under the more particular management of the Curator or of the Librarian, are properly conducted. In all cases of difficulty occurring within their respective departments, the Librarian shall apply to the Curator, and the Curator to this Committee, for advice and direction.

"A Curator shall be appointed annually, the members agreeing to take this office in rotation; and, in case of declining it, to pay the sum of £3, to be added to the funds of the Library. It shall be the business of the Curator, as formerly, to take charge of the accounts and funds—to manage all matters connected with the delivery of books under the copyright act—and, after having the new books bound up, to lodge them in the Library, and to see them entered in the shelf-catalogue by the Librarian. The Curator shall be responsible for all new books, until they are entered in the shelf-catalogue.

"The Librarian shall give attendance in the Library every lawful day, for at least three hours—the particular hours of attendance to be fixed by the Committee. He shall take care that the books be properly aired, fire kept in the stove during the hours he is in the Library, for eight months in the year; and shall prepare such catalogues of new books, and keep such lists of his and the Curator's proceedings, as the Committee shall appoint. He shall become bound, finding security to the satisfaction of the Senatus, to make good every loss of books sustained through his non-observance of the rules prescribed for his department.

"All books, without exception, shall be called in, and lodged in the Library, five days before the Visitation, which shall take place in the month of October annually, and reported to the Senatus.

"No books shall be given out, except on written orders given by Professors; which orders shall be preserved by the Librarian; and the books given out to each Professor shall be entered in a separate list under his name, with the date at which each book was taken out.

"The number of books given out to a Professor shall at no time exceed fifty; and for every book not returned within six weeks after it was taken out, One Shilling a-week shall be charged on the person in whose list it stands, until it is restored. Each Professor, however, shall be entitled to retain in his possession books, to the number of fifteen, until the Visitation first occurring after he has taken out such books.

"The Librarian shall give out no books to Professors who have not cleared their lists at the previous Visitation, until they have deposited in his hands the value of the books not returned. No books shall be received back by the Librarian in a mutilated state, or otherwise seriously injured.

"No Student shall receive any book without producing a written order from a Professor, and also depositing the value of the book. The deposit shall in no case be dispensed with by the Librarian, unless the written order granted by the Professor contain a special clause to that effect,—in which case, the Professor, and not the Librarian, shall be responsible for the safety of the book. Students may receive books on Tuesdays and Fridays during the session, from to o'clock, on orders given in to the Librarian not less than twenty-hours before.

"The Librarian is permitted to have the use of books, entering those he takes out in a list under his own name; the number of books in his list at no time exceeding five.

"A list of books not to be given out shall be prepared by the Committee, and also a list of those which are not to be given out without the special permission of the Committee."

See also in the Return to Order III. the Minutes of the 5th December 1820, respecting the Theological Library.

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ORDER LXIII.*—A Return of all Books entered in the Receipt-books of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, prior to the date of this Order, Order LXIII.*

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Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order LXIII.*

as borrowed out by the Professors respectively, specifying the titles of the Books, and the number of volumes of the same—the year when such borrowing took place—the name of the borrower—and distinguishing such as may appear in the Receipt-books to have been borrowed by any Professor for the use of other persons—together with a list of the Books which may have been returned to the Library by the Professors respectively at the date of the Return thus ordered.—Order 17th October, 1827.

*N.B.—The following Table contains an Abstract of the number of the Books borrowed out and unreturned at the date of the Order, and the number of volumes returned between that date and the date of the respective Returns,* together with the number of the volumes borrowed for Literary Gentlemen, Students, and others, made out in a similar manner.*

KING'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.

| Name of Borrower. | No. of Books out on 17th Oct. 1827. | | No. of Vols. returned between 17th Oct. and 7th Nov. 1827.† | No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c. | | Name of Borrower. | No. of Books out on 17th Oct. 1827. | | No. of Vols. returned between 17th Oct. and 7th Nov. 1827. | No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Works. | Vols. | | Out on 17 Oct. 1827. | Returned on 7 Nov. 1827. | | Works. | Vols. | | Out on 17 Oct. 1827. | Returned on 7 Nov. 1827. |
| Prin[l]. Jack, 1827 | 25 | 63 | .. | 15 | .. | Prof. Scott, 1827 | 1 | 1 | .. | 70 | .. |
| Prof. Mearns, 1827 | 19 | 36 | .. | 8 | .. | Prof. Bentley, 1827 | 39 | 54 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Prof. M'Pherson, 1827 | 9 | 14 | .. | 9 | .. | Prof. Glennie, 1827 | 4 | 4 | .. | 16 | .. |
| Prof. Bannerman, 1827 | 4 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | Prof. Knight 1827 | 14 | 17 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Prof. Forbes, 1827 | 33 | 67 | .. | 16 | .. | Mr. Ewing, 1827 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| Prof. Paul, 1827 | 21 | 45 | .. | 14 | .. | Prof. Cruickshank, 1827 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Prof. Tulloch, 1827 | 2 | 2 | .. | 38 | .. | Prof. Davidson, 1827 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |

(A.) "*King's College, Aberdeen, 15th March* 1828.

"SIR,—I plead guilty to a misconception of the object of the Honourable Commissioners' Order (17th Oct. 1827), as do the Senat. Acad. of K. C.

"By College regulation, all books belonging to the College Library must be restored to their proper shelves once a-year, and if any are wanting, or cannot be produced at the time of Visitation, their value must be deposited before the person in fault can open a new list. Hence it was natural to give a greater amplitude to the demand of the Commissioners, as to 'the year when such borrowing took place,' than it now appears was in their contemplation. In fact, no book belonging to the Library of K. C. is permitted to be out for any period longer than a year.

"The demand, limited as you desire, is attended with no difficulty. There is sent herewith, attested by the Librarian, a list of books belonging to the Library of K. C. Aberdeen, and in the possession of the respective Professors of both Colleges on the 17th Oct. 1827, together with the names of such persons as, by the particular orders of the Professors, held books from the Library at the same period; with the titles of the books immediately opposite the borrowers of the same.

"This statement, it is hoped, will fully answer the object in view of the Honourable Commissioners. Considerable difficulty would attend compliance with the request to have a list of the books returned between the dates of 17th Oct. and 7th Nov. 1827, (*the date when the Return was first made*), on account of the date of return not being mentioned in the receipt-books.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"*James Aitken, Esq. Edinburgh.*" (Signed) "WILLIAM JACK."

*King's College, 13th December* 1828.

At the last Visitation of the Library, held April 21st 1828, the Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges cleared their lists, and the following is a correct Return of all the Books at present out, on each of their pages respectively, showing the number taken out, both for their own immediate use, and those given by them to borrowers.

| | *Professors.* | | | *Borrowers.* | | | *Total.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Books. | Vols. | | Books. | Vols. | | Books. | Vols. |
| Principal Jack | 28 | 44 | .. | 10 | 18 | .. | 38 | 62 |
| Dr. M'Pherson | 10 | 14 | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | 12 | 17 |
| Dr. Mearns | 13 | 26 | .. | 8 | 10 | .. | 21 | 36 |
| Dr. Forbes | 32 | 64 | .. | 10 | 18 | .. | 42 | 82 |
| Professor Tulloch | 2 | 3 | .. | 9 | 20 | .. | 11 | 23 |
| Professor Paul | 18 | 24 | .. | 21 | 35 | .. | 39 | 59 |
| Professor Scott | 3 | 3 | .. | 8 | 16 | .. | 11 | 19 |
| Professor Bentley | 38 | 46 | .. | 5 | 7 | .. | 43 | 53 |
| Dr. Dauney | 3 | 3 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 3 | 3 |
| Professor Cruickshank | 10 | 17 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 10 | 17 |
| Dr. Skene | 1 | 2 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Dr. Davidson | 1 | 2 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Dr. Knight | 18 | 26 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 21 | 29 |
| Dr. Glennie | 2 | 3 | .. | 8 | 11 | .. | 10 | 14 |

I certify the annexed to be correct.

(Signed) AL. FRASER, *Librarian.*

* The College Returns, containing the Titles of the Books borrowed, are with the Clerk.

† The books returned not marked, for the reason stated in the Letter (A.)

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Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order LXIII.**

ORDER LXIII.**—A Return of the Number of Students who have availed themselves of the use of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland during Session 1826-7, with the number of volumes taken out by each during that period.—Ordered 27 October, 1827.

*Return from King's College.*

List of the number of Students in each Class, and also of Students in Divinity and Medicine, who availed themselves of the use of books from the Library during Session of 1826-27 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greek Class . . . . . | 18 | Moral Philosophy Class . . | 25 |
| Mathematical ditto . . . . | 12 | Divinity and Medicine . . | 43 |
| Natural Philosophy ditto . . . | 21 | | 119 |

674 vols. taken out by the Students during the Session 1826-7.

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Order LXIII.***

ORDER LXIII.***—The total Number of Books at present amissing from the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, distinguishing the number amissing as at the 1st of January 1826.—Ordered 1827.

*Return from King's College.*

*King's College, Aberdeen, 24th October* 1828.

SIR,—Agreeably to the request of the Commissioners for visiting the Universities of Scotland, and in answer to your letter of the 23d instant, I herewith send you an amended Return of the number of books amissing from the Library of King's College.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The total number of books amissing at the Visitation of the Library, April 1819, was . . . . . | 119, | comprehending 138 vols. |
| The total number of books from Stationers' Hall, amissing from the Library at the Visitation April 1820, was. . | 156, | comprehending 212 vols. |
| | 275 books, | 350 vols. |

Total amissing at the Visitation, April 1820, 275 books, or 350 volumes. There is none amissing since.

The College being afraid, that from the number of volumes amissing, the Commissioners may be led to believe the Library has sustained a serious loss, they have therefore ordered a List of the books lost between the Visitation 1819 and 1820, to be made out by the Librarian, which will be transmitted by Monday's post—(*this list is with the Clerk*)—from which the Commissioners will see that the books lost were in general of very trifling value. It deserves to be remarked, that the List of books lost previous to 1819, comprehends all the known losses of the Library since its establishment. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

*James Aitken, Esq.* (Signed) WILLIAM JACK.

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Order LXIV.

ORDER LXIV.—Are any Meetings of Graduates held at the said University, and on what occasions, and for what purposes; or do any of the University meetings include the Graduates, and what are their Privileges?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are no Meetings of Graduates held at said University on any occasion, or for any purpose, nor do any University meetings include the Graduates.

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Orde LXV.

ORDER LXV.—Is a Representative annually returned from the said University to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and of whom is the meeting, in which such Representative is chosen, composed?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—A Representative, elected by the Members of the Senatus Academicus, is annually returned to the General Assembly.

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Order LXVI.

ORDER LXVI.—Are there any Complaints, Applications, or Petitions now before the Principal and Professors, or other authority of the said University, from the Students, or any of them, praying for the Alteration of any Academical Rules and Regulations or complaining of any alleged Grievances at the said University; and if so, transmit copies of the same, and state the procedure thereon?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There is no Complaint, Application, or Petition now before the Principal and Professors, or other authority of the said University, from the Students, or any of them, praying for the Alteration of any Academical Rules and Regulations, or complaining of any alleged Grievances at the said College.

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Order LXVII.

ORDER LXVII.—Are the Principal, Professors, Masters, and others bearing office in the said University, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, required to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the

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Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order LXVII.

Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved and fixed by Act of Parliament, and to swear and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty; and on what occasion, and before whom, is such acknowledgment and subscription made, and such oath taken.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Principal, Professors, and Masters in the said College are, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, required to appear before the Presbytery of the Bounds, and in their presence acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved by the Act of Parliament. And every Incumbent, before he take his place as a Member of the University, engages to take the oath of Allegiance to his Majesty.

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Order LXVIII. ORDER LXVIII.—Is there any Common Table kept in the said University for any Professors, Fellows, Bursars, Poor Scholars, or Students; if so, from what fund is the expense thereof paid, and by whom is such expense regulated and allowed; and are any of the Professors required to preside at the same, and is such duty performed?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There is no Common Table kept for any Professors, Fellows, Bursars, Poor Scholars, or Students.

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Order LXIX. ORDER LXIX.—Are any Private Buildings erected, and on what authority or title, within the Precincts belonging to the said University?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are Private Buildings erected within the Precincts belonging to the College; and on the authority and title exercised by the Senatus, of letting and feuing lands belonging to the College.

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Order LXIX*. ORDER LXIX*.—A Return, containing a special Enumeration of the Buildings, stated in Return, No. LXIX. to be erected within the Precincts of the College; of the date of the Grants or Titles on which the same are held, and of the Persons to whom, and the Terms and Conditions on which the Ground was feued, sold, or let, and the Authority under which the same was done, and the Price, or annual Payment obtained therefore, and the Purposes for which the Buildings are now occupied, and whether there is any Restrictions on the Use to which they may be converted.—Ordered 18 August 1827.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

The principal Street of the city of Old Aberdeen divides between the Civilist's Glebe on the east, and the Humanist's and Canonist's Glebes on the west. The Buildings referred to in the former Returns, No. LXIX. are those along this street; and are occupied as dwelling-houses, by inhabitants of the town. They in general pay feu-duty to the College; but in a great many cases, it is impossible to discover the origin of the feuar's rights, from the distance of time since they were granted. It is indeed presumed, that some of them had existed before the erection of the College, or were given very soon afterwards.

The houses are known by the titles of—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civilist's Ground— | Cruickshanks' House, occupied by J. Green, which pays of feu-duty | £0 | 1 | $1\frac{2}{12}$ |
| Do. | Baron's House, William Wood's heirs | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Do. | Shirar's Houses, William Moir | 0 | 9 | $8\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Do. | Fraser's House, William Rattray | 0 | 0 | $6\frac{10}{12}$ |
| Canonist's. | Day's House, Alexander Knowles | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Do. | Dyce's House, James Symmers | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Humanist's. | Weaver's House, Robert Nicol | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Civilist's. | Watt's House, Alexander Shinnie | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Do. | Volume's House, George Barrack | 0 | 1 | $3\frac{6}{12}$ |
| Canonist's. | Reid's House, Mr. Clarke | 0 | 1 | $1\frac{4}{12}$ |
| Civilist's. | Ellis' House, John Ross | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Humanist's. | Allan's House, Mrs. Clarke, 2 f. 3 p. $1\frac{3}{4}$ l. bear. | | | |
| Do. | Rennie's House, Mrs. Rennie, 2 f. 3 p. $1\frac{3}{4}$ l. | | | |
| | House, belonging to the Tailor trade | 0 | 10 | 0 |

The only original rights to these properties, granted by the College, of the particulars of which information has been got, are—relative to,

1. Ellis' House, of which, on a resignation by the former proprietor, the College, viz. the Principal and Professors, granted a new charter (8th February 1779) in favour of R. Rennie, for payment of £13 sterling of price, and a yearly feu-duty of 9*d.* sterling.

2. Fraser's House, of which a charter was granted, 28th March 1757, by the College, to Alexander Carnegie, for a feu-duty of 6*s.* 10*d.* Scots.

Both properties have been previously feued.

3. Allan's and Rennie's Houses. The ground on which these are built was feued by the College to Jean Allan and R. Rennie, 20th June 1788. Allan's feu-duty is, as already stated, 2 f. 3 p. $1\frac{3}{4}$ l. bear, and Rennie's the same.

Application has been made to some of the feuars for an examination of their rights; but, with the

exception of those mentioned, no original grant has been found. There is no restriction, as far as is known, on the use to which the buildings may be applied.

During the Session, the inhabitants, almost without one exception, let parts of these houses, as lodgings to the Students.

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ORDER LXX.—Is it the practice in the said University, to appoint, during the lifetime of a Professor, an Assistant and Successor to such Professor?—How many such appointments have occurred during the last 100 years? and in these cases, specify the names of the Incumbents, and of the persons appointed Assistants and Successors, and of the parties or body by whom such appointments have been made; and state what allowance and Salaries have been given to such Assistants and Successors. Order LXX.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—It has been the practice in the College to appoint Assistants and Successors to Professors, during their lifetime, when such Professors became incapacitated, by age or any other cause, from discharging their duties. The appointments were made by the Senatus, as Patrons of the offices thus supplied. The number of cases during the last 100 years are the following seven:—

1. Sir Alexander Gordon, Baronet, of Lesmore, M.D., elected Assistant and Successor to Dr. John Gregory, 5th November 1764.
2. Mr. James Dunbar, elected Assistant and Successor to Mr. Alexander Burnett, Regent, 27th March 1765.
3. Professor Scott, elected Assistant and Successor to Professor Gordon, 8th May 1788.
4. Dr. Alexander Dauney, elected Conjunct Civilist with Dr. Thom, 9th January 1793.
5. Sir Alexander Bannermann and Dr. James Bannerman, elected Conjunct Professors in Medicine, 15th April 1797.
6. Mr. Duncan and Mr. Tulloch, elected Conjunct Regents and Professors, 9th July 1811.
7. Mr. Forbes, elected Assistant and Successor to Mr. Ogilvie, Humanist, 18th July 1817.

The Salary allowed to the Assistants is unknown, except in the last two cases, where they drew the Fees of the Classes.

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ORDER LXXI.—Are the qualifications required by the Charters, Statutes, or Laws of the said University, as a condition of the Nomination of Professors, invariably observed in practice? Order LXXI.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The qualifications required by the Charter of 1529, as a condition of the Nomination of Professors, are invariably observed in practice.

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ORDER LXXII.—Has any person been appointed Professor in the said University under 21 years of age? Order LXXII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—It has been generally understood, that the late Principal Macleod was, at the time of his appointment as Regent, in 1749, under 21 years of age; and that before this appointment, he had taught, as an Assistant, one of the Philosophy Classes, during the preceding session.

The only other instance known was the late Professor Scott, appointed by the College Assistant and Successor to Professor Gordon in 1788, as already mentioned in Return No. 70.

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ORDER LXXIII.—Are any Lands or other Estate and Revenues attached to any Professorship in the said University? Is there any house attached to the office of Principal, or any Professorship; and is the same inspected, and its state of repair examined, from time to time? or, if any lands or house were formerly granted and mortified for the use of the Principal or any Professor, when and for what purposes, and by what authority or transaction, have the same been diverted? Order LXXIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are no Lands, Estates, or Revenues, attached to any Professorship in this College, but those particularly detailed under Return No. 7. Houses are attached to the Offices of Principal, Mediciner, Subprincipal, Humanist, Professor of Divinity, and Three Regents; and the same are inspected from time to time, when repairs are required. The Civilist's house being burnt down, the glebe lands on which it stood were feued off, by the permission of the Senatus, on an application from the Civilist, in the year 1769; the feu-duty of which is still paid to the Civilist. The Canonist's house and glebe, after the abolition of the office in 1639, was for many years let by the College to some of the Professors, and finally assigned to the Subprincipal for a residence in 1765, and for which he pays a rent, as before mentioned.

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ORDER LXXIV.—Are the provisions of the Charters, Statutes, or Acts of Visitation, with respect to the Residence and Attendance of the Professors, Order LXXIV.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part I. King's College. Order LXXIV.

duly observed; and in what manner is leave of absence granted; or in what manner, and by what authority, is non-attendance noticed and corrected?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—It is appointed in the Foundation Charter—"Quod dicti Doctores, Magistri, Præbendarii, Studentes in Theologia et Artibus, personalem in dicto Collegio faciant residentiam; quod si per mensem simul in anno aut per vices successive eorum aliquis sese absentaverit, ipso facto exnunc prout extunc illius præbendæ seu bursæ privatum esse declaramus," &c. To the strictness of attendance thus laid down, it is admitted that no member of the College now yields obedience. In session-time, every Professor engaged in teaching, considers it imperative to give regular attendance at every meeting, except in case of indisposition; and this rule has for many years been strictly observed. When prevented from attending through indisposition, he provides an Assistant, agreeable to the Senatus, as soon as such aid is considered necessary, and can be obtained.

There are some of the Professors who do not reside within the bounds of the College either in winter or summer. The remedy for absence or non-attendance is prescribed in the Charter, in a passage following that already quoted. It consists in an appeal to the Senatus Academicus, and the higher University authorities.

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Order LXXV. ORDER LXXV.—Are there any Rights of Patronage of Parish Churches, or other Church Endowment, vested in and attached to the said University; and by whom, and in what manner, are such rights of patronage exercised?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are not now any Rights of Patronage of Parish Churches, or other Church Endowment (except Murray's Lectureship already mentioned), vested in or attached to the said College.

# PART II.

## MARISCHAL COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

### ORDERS AND RETURNS.

*To the Returns transmitted to the University Commission from Marischal College, the following Certificate is appended.*

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University.

*Aberdeen, 25th September* 1826.

The preceding Returns, drawn up by order of the Principal and Professors of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, and approved of by them, are transmitted, together with the accompanying Documents, to the Royal Commission for visiting the Universities of Scotland,—by

(Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Secretary.*

ORDER I.—Copies of all the Charters of Erection or Foundation of Marischal College, Aberdeen, whether granted by the Crown, or by Bishops, by Corporations, or by private Individuals.

Order I.

*Returns by the Senatus Academicus.*

(1.) Novæ Academiæ Aberdonensis, per Comitem Mariscallum, Auctoritate Regiâ, Erectio et Institutio.

2d April, 1593.

GEORGIUS COMES MARISCALLUS, Dominus Keyth et Altrie, omnibus et singulis verè Christianis, æternam in Domino Salutem. CUM ortûs, conditionis et officii memores, instituissemus pro virili Ecclesiæ, Patriæ et Reipublicæ prodesse, et si qua possemus ratione in medium consulere, animadvertentes, seriòque nobiscum reputantes, quantâ in inscitiâ atque ignoratione plerique versentur, ut pessimè habeant, turpissimè nequissimèque in vitâ bene beatèque instituendâ errantes, adeoque miserè desciscentes, ut pro innatâ morum corruptelâ, omni scelere commaculati, gravissimâ jacturâ et naufragio sæpe pereant, unde Ecclesiæ, Patriæ et Reipublicæ plurimum damni accedit; quod vel eo maximè contingit, quod honesta, ingenua, et Christiana educatio atque institutio, multis in locis hic vel deficiat vel negligatur, ut piè ac probè educati, atque in humanitatis artibus instituti, quam paucissimi reperiantur, quorum operâ atque studio Ecclesiæ efflorescat, Patria enitescat, et Respublica magis magisque amplificetur, in Dei gloriam, civiumque salutem et incolumitatem: Huic nos malo tandem consultum cupientes, ut quos Deus Opt. Max. singulari clementiâ et bonitate dignatus est, cum quod alia in nos contulerit beneficia, tum quod maximè sinceriori atque uberiori sui cognitione illustravit, et proinde dum inseverit animo nostro affectum et sensum, ut nihil nobis magis sit in votis, quam de Ecclesiâ, Patriâ et Republicâ quam optimè mereri: Id constituimus, non sine prudentissimorum et gravissimorum hominum consilio et judicio, bene subductâ ratione, ut quod a nobis præstari poterat, sedulò faceremus, et quam vel optarent vel exigerent a nobis opem homines, tam iniquâ miserâque errorum conditione, noti excusaremus; quin ultro et libentissimè communi consuleremus utilitati, dum aliàs ut res temporaque postularent, tum præsertim in publicâ disciplinâ, quæ hic in borealibus hujus regni Scotiæ partibus passim desideratur, instituemus juvanda et promovenda; ut quæ hactenus incommoda et detrimenta, Ecclesia, Patria et Respublica, maximo bonorum omnium dolore, senserunt, quatenus propitio Deo per nos fieri possit, quamprimùm et diligentissimè resarcirentur. Neque hujus nostri instituti alia ratio est, quam ut aliorum, quibus nihil antiquius, quam de Ecclesiâ, Patriâ, et Republicâ quam optimè mereri, tum majorum multorum, qui idem assiduè factitarunt, exemplo et vestigiis insistentes, Ecclesiæ, itidem Patriæ et Reipublicæ, adjumento et ornamento esse possemus. ITAQUE quod olim in hoc regno Scotiæ, ut alibi passim, factum est, Reges, Principes, Proceres et Episcopi, Ecclesiæ, Patriæ et Reipublicæ imprimis studiosi, Collegia instituere et condidere, domicilia Musis sacra, et quasi Seminaria, ubi juventus piè et ingenuè educaretur, in bonarum literarum atque artium studiis, qui inde in omnes Reipubliæ partes, ut commodum videretur, transferri possint, sive ad propagandam Divini Verbi prædicationem in ecclesiis, sive ad pueritiam rectiùs instituendam, sive ad politiam administrandam, sive ad alios usus sicubi vel Ecclesia vel Respublica postularet: Atque hæc Collegia publicas studiosorum scholas satis amplis redditibus et stipendiis donarunt, ad benignè honestèque alendos præceptores, ipsos artium professores, et quosdam etiam discipulos, premente inopiâ ut de suo vitam nequirent tolerare. Nos eâdem inducti ratione, (quod felix faustumque sit, Deum Opt. Max. comprecantes, ut huic nostro incepto favere dignetur, in Nominis sui gloriam, Ecclesiæ propagationem et Reipublicæ emolumentum, id dirigat, ut bene semper huic operi cedat, neque unquam collabi aut intercidere patiatur) instituere volumus Abredoniæ, quæ Nova dicitur ad Veteris discrimen, (quæ urbs de nobis bene merita est, et hoc nostro beneficio præsertim devincta, de nobis et successoribus nostris, deque nostrâ totâ familiâ porro rectius merituram confidimus,) publicum Gymnasium, in ædibus quondam Franciscanorum, quarum translatio in hunc usum maximè opportuna et commodissima visa est, ubi et cæteris artibus humanitatis, ipsâque Philosophiâ et sinceriore pietate, maximè instituatur atque erudiatur juventus, idoneis et doctis tradita præceptoribus, quibus nostro beneficio dabuntur stipendia quæ conveniant. ITAQUE donamus et concedimus, liberè et gratuitò, atque a nobis et successoribus nostris in perpetuum alienamus et transferimus, et ad mortuam, ut aiunt, manum dimittimus præceptoribus et studiosis, cæterisque ordinariis Academiæ nostræ membris, a nobis constitutis et constituendis, totum, et integrum mansum et manerias, glebas, hortos, claustra, ecclesiam cum puteis, quæ olim pertinebant ad fratres Franciscanos, vulgò *Grayfreiris* Abred., prout muris cinguntur et limitantur, ex parte orientali vici, vulgò *Bredgett* vocati, omnes et singulas terras, croftas, rudas, rigas, pomaria, horrea, columbaria, tenementa, domos, ædificia, hortos, acras,

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order I.

annuos redditus, feudifirmas, ustrinas, manerias, aliaque quæcunque fratribus prædicatoribus et Carmelitanis de Aberdeine, vulgò *Black and Whytt Freiris*; et territoria et agros pertinentes ad nos in Bervy, quondam capellaniam de Bervy; ac etiam capellaniam de Cowy, vulgo Divæ Mariæ vocatam, ad nos spectantem, ut latiùs continentur singula in chartis et evidentiis nostris quæ hic generaliter notasse sufficiet, ac si essent specialiter expressa; Tenenda et habenda a nobis et successoribus nostris, Mariscalli Comitibus, in purâ et perpetuâ elymosinâ, reddendo inde devotarum orationum suffragia tantùm. Et quia hæc omnia ex merâ nostrâ liberalitate Academiæ nostræ donamus et conferimus, proinde nos et hæredes nostros ab omni evictionis et varantizationis vinculo liberos esse volumus, facto nostro duntaxat excepto. Hos autem proventus et redditus annuos in juventutis ædificationem atque institutionem liberaliter collatos, in tot personas distribui volumus, scilicet, Gymnasiarcham, Præceptores tres quos Regentes vocant, Academiæ Alumnos sex, Œconomum, Coquum, et ut Academiæ ædes sartæ tectæ conserventur. Has omnes dictas personas collegialiter vivere, id est, intra septa Academiæ simul cibum sumere et dormire volumus.

De Officio Gymnasiarchæ,

Gymnasiarcham probum et pium hominem imprimis esse oportet, cui tota Academia et singula ejus membra curæ sint, cuique in singulas Collegii nostri personas jurisdictionem committimus ordinariam. Is in sacris literis probè instructus, ad aperienda fidei mysteria, et reconditos divini verbi thesauros, idoneus; linguarum etiam gnarus et peritus esto, imprimis vero Hebraicæ et Syriacæ quam propagari cupimus; in singulas septimanas, die Lunæ, in sacris literis doceat horam unam; idem post octo acroamaticos libros, quos tertius Regens explicabit, reliquam physiologiam omnem e Græco Aristotelis contextu enarrabit, cui addet brevem anatomiæ explicationem: idem geographiam, chronologiæ et astronomiæ principia proponet. Hebraicam insuper grammaticam, cum aliquâ præceptorum praxi, adjunget. Post confectum studiorum curriculum, pileo magisterii donabit idoneos; cui cum publicæ disciplinæ onus incumbat (sic enim pro rato volumus) et ipsius famulo, quod necessarium esse putamus, assignamus, tres hordei celdras, et centum mercas moneti hujus regni.

ejusque Salario.

De Officio Regentium,

Proximus post Gymnasiarcham Regens arithmeticæ et geometriæ elementa selectiora, ex Aristotelis libris, Ethicωn et Politicωn e Græco contextu explicabit; quibus et Ciceronis libros de Officiis, ad mores melius informandos, et linguam Latinam locupletandam adjunget; et sub anni tertii finem, Aristotelici Organi Physici acroamaticos libros interpretabitur. Tertius ordine Organum Logicum, et præceptorum inventionis et judicii praxin, ex optimis utriusque linguæ authoribus, docebit, adolescentes tum scribendo tum declamando exercebit, ut in utriusque linguæ facultate pares progressus facere possint. Quartus, qui et infimus, Græcæ linguæ institutionem profitebitur, additâ enarratione quam facillimorum authorum utriusque linguæ; eosdemque frequenti styli exercitio, sex primis mensibus Latinæ compositioni, reliquis sequentibus Græcæ scriptioni assuefaciat, quibus adjunget breve compendium aliquod inventionis et judicii Logici. Horum autem trium stipendium par esto; cedant nimirum singulis viginti quatuor bollæ hordei et quadraginta libræ, in victum et annuum salarium.

eorumque Salario.

De præsentatione et admissione per Cancellarium, Rectorem et Decanum Facultatis, &c.

Omniumque Electio et Admissio erit ad hunc modum. Præceptorum omnium nominatio, quam præsentationem vocant, quoties locus morte, dimissione, vel discessu vacabit, penes Comitem Mariscallum Fundatorem, ejusque hæredes erit. Examen autem et admissio penes hos vel horum partem majorem, nempe Academiæ Cancellarium, si minister verbi sit, Rectorem, Decanum Facultatis, Veteris Academiæ Gymnasiarcham, Novæ Abredoniæ Ministrum, Ministros verbi in Fetteresse et Deir. Et si eligendus erit Gymnasiarcha hujus novæ Academiæ, suffragium unum habeant tres Academiæ Regentes; in Regentium vero electione, Gymnasiarcha suffragium ferat. Quod si omnes electores in electione non interfuerint, eorum pars major, ut dictum est, electionem ratam faciat. Consummabitur vero electio intra diem sexagesimum a die vacationis præcedenti, edicto publico in valvis Collegii et templi novæ Abredoniæ per Decanum Facultatis et Academiæ Præceptores, per eosdem citatis, ad diem electioni indictum, ministris a Deir et Fetteresse.

Regentes ad novas professiones transilire non debent, &c.

Nolumus autem Academiæ nostræ Præceptores ad novas professiones transilire, sed ut in eâdem professione se exerceant, ut adolescentes qui gradatim ascendent, dignum suis studiis et ingeniis nanciscantur præceptorem; ni aliter Cancellarius, Rector, Gymnasiarcha, Decanus Facultatis, et Novæ Abredoniæ Minister, de uno, aut aliquo præceptores altero Academiæ emolumento secus statuerint.

(?)

Ut autem cum fructu Præceptores juventuti præesse possint, et juventus in studiis præclaros progressus facere, erit Gymnasiarchæ, Rectori, Cancellario, Decano Facultatis, authores qui juventuti præponi debeant, præscribere; ita tamen ut omnes authores iis linguis, quibus primùm scripserunt, studiosis enarrentur. Volumus etiam præfatos nostros Regentes, eorum curæ commissos, docendo, scribendo, declamando, disputando, quam diligentissimè in palæstrâ literariâ exerceant; præsertim vero duarum infimarum classium studiosos quotidianæ compositioni assuefacere, horamque unam quotidie ad minimùm hac in re consumere: Itidem, post exactos primos octodecim menses, studiosos omnes singulis mensibus publicis declamationibus, tam Græcè quam Latinè alternatim, exerceri, utque hac piâ æmulatione magis inflammentur studia, studiosos omnes in decurias distribui, et singulo quoque mense ita censuram agi, ut doctissimus quisque cæteris omnibus præferatur.

Qui sunt admittendi et gradu magisterii donandi, &c.

Adhæc volumus neminem in studiosorum numerum in primum ordinem admitti, nisi qui diligenti exploratione per Decanum, Gymnasiarcham, tres Regentes, Præceptores utriusque Scholæ Grammatices, aut eorum alterum, ad id juratos omnes, dignus eo ordine censebitur. Singulis quoque annis ordinum promotiones, per gradus progressionis, fieri volumus, ita ut primi ordinis studiosi, ad secundum transeant, secundi ad tertium, tertii ad quartum, quarti denique, absoluto studio philosophico, Laureâ Magisterii donentur. In quibus gradibus hoc diligenter caveatur, ne quisquam indignus promotione in superiorem ordinem transeat, nisi justo examine per Decanum Facultatis, Gymnasiarcham, tres Regentes, Præceptores Scholarum veteris et novæ Abredoniæ, aut eorum alterum, ad id juratos publice omnes, prius habito. Si quis autem per eos promotione indignus censeatur, in eodem quo priùs permanebit ordine, donec dignus promotione ad superiorem per eos judicabitur. Has examinationes, promotiones, et in Academiam nostram admissiones singulis annis Cal. Octobris inchoari volumus. Singulis diebus Dominicis, in singulis classibus lectionem Dominicam sacram ex Novo Testamento Græco proponi volumus, ita ut primæ classi Evangelium Divi Lucæ, secundæ Acta Apostolorum, tertiæ Epistolam Divi Pauli ad Romanos, quartæ Epistolam ad Hebræos sui præceptores, mane horâ sextâ, perlegant, horâ vero quartâ pomeridianâ eandem lectionem a suis quisque discipulis exigat.

De Primarii authoritate in Regentes,

Potestas autem emendandi et corrigendi dictos Regentes erit penes dictum Gymnasiarcham, quem penes erit Academiâ ejicere et exterminare, si postpositis eorum officiis ter, ut dictum est, admoniti, resipiscere noluerint; cognitâ tamen causâ, et adhibito consilio Rectoris et Decani Facultatis.

deque electione sex Bursariorum.

Porro paupertatis curâ habitâ, et quod multi præ inopiâ a bonis literis deterreantur, adjunximus Alumnos sex, quos Bursarios vocant, eisque singulis assignamus, pro annuo victu, ex redditibus dictæ Academiæ, triginta libras: eos paupertatis nomine commendatos esse volumus, quibus parentes et amici præ inopiâ victum suppeditare non queant, eosque ingenii præstantiâ et Grammaticæ facultatis peritiâ, bonisque moribus valere. Electio, admissio et collatio dictorum Bursariorum erit ad hanc formam. Gymnasiarcha, vel

ipso absente, publico programmate valvis Academiæ affixo, viginti dies ante Cal. Octobris, omnibus id beneficii expetentibus, denunciabit, ut ad eum diem se sistant examini per Rectorem, Decanum Facultatis, novæ Abredoniæ Ministrum, Gymnasiarcham, tres præceptores quibus unicum concedimus suffragium, juratos omnes quique, diligenti exploratione habitâ, paupertatis et doctrinæ nomine, eo beneficio maxime egere, eoque digni reperiantur, ut in Bursariorum album adscribantur. Loco electionis, horum nominatio penes Mariscallum ejusque hæredes erit. Examen, admissio, et collatio, penes Cancellarium, Rectorem, Gymnasiarcham, Decanum Facultatis; quibus curæ erit providere, ne divites pauperum loco admittantur, neve fuci alvearia depascant, atque eos tantum in Academiam recipere, qui Patriæ ornamento et Ecclesiæ usui esse possint. Hos autem pauperes nostros humilitatis et obedientiæ exemplar esse volumus, et per omnia præceptoribus morem gerere; quod nisi fecerint, potestatem facimus dicto Gymnasiarchæ et Præceptoribus eos puniendi, et pro ratione delicti, usque ad eorum ejectionem e dictâ Academiâ inclusivè, si propter eorum contumaciam id promeriti fuerint. Hi longis togis induti sint, et præcincti zonâ pelliceâ albâ, quatuor digitis latâ; et horum erit, hebdomadatim et vicissim, omnium in Academiâ dormientium cubicula horâ quintâ circuire, studiosos ad studia excitare, lumenque hyeme afferre, nec non alia leviora ministeria in aulâ, prandii aut cœnæ tempore, imprimis ferculis et dapibus mensæ imponendis, aquâ ministrandâ, detrectare quæ, sine studiorum suorum dispendio, a Gymnasiarchâ cæterisque Præceptoribus illis injungentur. Eorum in Academiâ ingressus Cal. Octobris sit, permaneantque in studio literario, et Academiæ sumptibus (ut dictum est) alantur, totos quatuor annos; quod tempus idoneum judicamus ad studium philosophicum consummandum et lauream adipiscendam; quibus exactis, novi Bursarii provideantur, donec iterum ad metam decurrerint. Œconomum autem et provisorem hominem bonum et industrium requirimus, cui salus Academiæ suâ ipsius longè sit potior. Is, initio suæ administrationis, cautionem præstabit, res Academiæ salvas fore, seque bona fide administraturum; penes eum erit omnes proventus et redditus Academiæ qualescunque colligere, dicere diem debitoribus, convenire in judicio nomine Academiæ, et cætera legitima peragere. Ejus erit tempestivè, ex Præceptorum arbitrio, Academiæ providere in iis quæ ad victum pertinent, et fori quotidie curam agere in iis emendis quæ ad Academiæ sustentationem pertinent, fructus et redditus Collegii perceptos Gymnasiarchæ, tribus Præceptoribus, adeoque omnibus fundatis personis distribuere tempestivè: quod cuique hac nostrâ fundatione assignamus et bonâ fide exolvere, nec prius Gymnasiarchæ aut Regentibus quam infimis fundatis personis satisfaciat; omnibus sine discrimine, pro ratâ cujusque parte, maturè debita alimenta et stipendia persolvat, quorum omnium, singulis septimanis, Gymnasiarchæ et reliquis Præceptoribus rationem reddere tenebitur, ne qua in re minimâ fraus fiat ulli fundatæ personæ, qui etiam negligentiam Œconomi et injuriam, si fuerit ulla, arguent et castigabunt; adhæc etiam adhibitis, ubi res postulabit, Rectore et Decano Facultatis in consilium, qui de remedio, in omnibus imminentibus Academiæ damnis, maturè provideant. Œconomi Electio penes Cancellarium, Rectorem, Gymnasiarcham, Decanum Facultatis, Novæ Abredoniæ Ministrum, et Regentes, vel eorum partem majorem erit. Approbatio et admissio penes Mariscallum ejusque hæredes: qui in eo munere ad tres annos, ut minimum, permanebit. Et quia hujus partes sunt tempestivè providere, in iis quæ ad vitam pertinent omnium membrorum in Academiâ, ut justo et æquabili pretio commodiùs id præstare possit, volumus ut singulis annis, Cal. scilicet Octobr. ex consilio Rectoris, Decani Facultatis, Gymnasiarchæ, Præfecti et Ballivorum Novæ et Veteris Abredoniæ, adjunctis unà cum aliis quatuor ex consilio Novæ Abredoniæ, pretia pro cibariis omnium fundatorum Collegii, tum etiam aliorum Convivarum in Academiâ, qui non sunt ex ejusdem fundatione, pro ratione caritatis vel vilitatis, eorum quæ ad victum pertinent æstimentur et constituantur; simulque quis dapium aut ferculorum numerus, quæ potûs et panis mensura et qualitas; quisque totius tractationis modus præscribatur, quorum consilium hac in parte dictum nostrum Œconomum observare et sequi volumus. Et quia crebro solent fieri pretiorum commutationes, ne quid damno vel Academiæ vel dicto Œconomo contingat, volumus, ut postea singulis annis, Cal. scilicet Februarii, Maii, et Augusti, idem Œconomus, ex consilio Rectoris, Decani Facultatis, Gymnasiarchæ, et Regentium Academiæ, adjunctis duobus civibus seu Ballivis seu Consularibus novæ urbis, mensarum pretia, priùs constituta pro cibariis, augere vel minuere, pro rerum caritate vel vilitate, possit. Quoniam autem variis curis et occupationibus distrahi provisorem nostrum oportebit, præter ea quæ necessariò ad recipiendos Collegii proventus ab eo impenduntur, quæ illi in rationibus deduci æquum est, ei salarii nomine assignamus et annumeramus

De Officio Œconomi.

De Electione Œconomi.

Coquus item idoneus eligatur per Gymnasiarcham, Regentes et Provisorem, qui præparandis cibariis, et excolendo horto Gymnasii inserviat: huic pro laboribus et victu allocamus Is olera suis sumptibus suppeditabit in usum membrorum fundatorum in dictâ Academiâ, curabitque hortum et deambulacra munda fore in usum Magistrorum et Regentium; commoda reliqua horti suis sumptibus applicare licebit. Et quo liberius Magistrorum quisque in hac Academiâ suo officio invigilare possit, cavemus ne quis omnium Magistrorum aliquod aliud publicum munus, extra septa ejusdem, sibi accersat, præter quod in hac nostrâ fundatione et erectione injunximus; adeo ut neque Rectoris, neque Decani Facultatis munere quisquam eorum fungatur. Quod si quem fundatarum personarum uxorem ducere contigerit, cavemus ne uxor ejus, filiæ, aut famula, intra septa Academiæ versentur, nedum ullo modo habitent aut pernoctent. Quo autem hæc nostra Academia, et literarum culturâ, et morum elegantiâ magis efflorescat, uberioresque fructus hæc nostra Institutio proferat, volumus tam omnes Academiæ nostræ fundatas personas quam eo confluentes studiosos, severâ morum disciplinâ contineri; et ne intermissione studiorum et moribus et literis damnum afferatur, omnes consuetas olim a studiis Vacationes penitus aboleri. Vetamus etiam ne in promotionibus ad quemcunque gradum ulla sumptuosiora Convivia agitentur, quicquamve admittatur, quod præscriptam in Academiâ disciplinam, quovis modo possit vel remorari vel solvere. Imprimis autem cavemus, ne quisquam studiosorum, præceptoribus exceptis, arma quævis seu ad inferendam, seu ad propulsandam injuriam, apta, utpote loricam, thoracem, ferreum cassidem, chirothecas ferreas, gladium, pugionem, scutum, machinas, frameam, sclopas et id genus armorum habeat, aut quovis modo iis utatur intra vel extra Academiam, sed scalpellis tantum cultellisque, cibis scindendis accommodis, solummodo utantur: qui contra fecerit, primùm damno et confiscatione armorum per Gymnasiarcham et Præceptores mulctetur; secundò delinquens ex disciplinâ Academiæ in publicis scholis verberibus castigetur; quod si tertio hanc nostram legem violaverit, tandem, indignus studiosorum numero, Academiâ ejiciatur. Prædictæ quoque omnes fundatæ personæ intra septa Academiæ et vescantur et dormiant: siquis autem bursariorum, veniâ non impetratâ (ut dictum est) extra Academiam dormiverit, et admonitus, et castigatus, non resipiscat, beneficio bursæ statim privetur; studiosorum vero reliqui qui cubiculis intra septa Academiæ fruuntur, in iisdem cubent et pernoctent; si secus fecerint, cubiculis suis moveantur. Iidem extra Academiam victitantes, nunquam nisi destinatis ad cibum capiendum horis, extra ipsam reperiantur; si extra cubaverint, ad sextam statim matutinam ingredian-

De Coquo.

Diverso munere fungi non licet.

De Uxore.

De Vacationibus.

De Conviviis.

De Armis, et variis disciplinis.

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Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order I.

tur, nec ante nonam exeant; reversis a jentaculo ante horam decimam, ante duodecimam non licebit exire, in eâque ad sextam vespertinam permaneant, nisi ludendi venia omnibus concedatur; cum autem simul ingressi, ab aliquo præceptore, qui hebdomadatim hanc curam sustinebit, in campos deducentur et unà reducentur; neque ludendi tempus, ultra duas horas ab egressu ex Academiâ, protrahatur, quo possint ad lectiones opportunè redire. Huic etiam præceptori hanc curam injungimus, ut horâ quintâ matutinâ, et nonâ vespertinâ, omnia cubicula invisat. VOLUMUS etiam studiosos omnes summâ concordiâ pacificè inter se vivere; nemini alteri injuriam verbo vel facto inferre; Latino aut Græco sermone uti; ab immodesto et impudico sermone, ab execrationibus et dejerationibus omnibus, denique blasphemis abstinere; horis, sacris concionibus, precibus, sacris lectionibus, et scripturarum interpretationi, quam prophetiam vocamus, prescriptis, quam diligentissimè interesse; in omnibus denique quæ ad disciplinam Academiæ pertinent, legibus morem gerere, quæ a Gymnasiarchâ, ex consilio Collegarum, latæ sunt, vel in posterum ferentur; quibus et potestatem facimus, statuta honesta ad disciplinam nostri Gymnasii sartam tectam conservandam, prout occasio tulerit, et e re natâ, condendi et constituendi. Qui vero ad magisterii lauream non promoti adhuc, tamen intra Academiam vivere constituerunt, ejusdem disciplinæ legibus subsint, studiorumque rationem Gymnasiarchæ et reliquis ejus Collegis reddant. Quod si extra Academiam degentes, lectionibus tamen publicis vel privatis interesse cupiunt, cum omni modestiâ, nec ullo malo exemplo ingrediantur, nec reliquorum studia quovis modo remorentur, hisce exemplo noceant; si secus fecerint, Collegio prohibeantur.

Visitatio Academiæ.

ET UT HÆC OMNIA DILIGENTIUS OBSERVENTUR, ORDINAMUS, ut hoc nostrum Gymnasium, ter quotannis, per Cancellarium, Rectorem, et Decanum Facultatis, utpote Cal. Octob. Feb. Junii invisatur et lustretur, ut si quid, sive in doctrinâ seu disciplinâ neglectum vel corruptum fuerit, ex consilio et admonitione emendari et corrigi possit. Imprimis vero de Religione et fidei professione diligenter inquiratur; et cum hic sit Satanæ astus, [ut] omni modo conetur juventutem ab Evangelii professione, denuo ad Papismi tenebras, a quibus per Dei gratiam Regnum hoc semel liberatum est, abducere, strictè mandamus, ut singuli qui in hanc Academiam fuerint cooptati, fidei professionem edant, eam nimirum, quæ, a Verbo Dei petita et transcripta, in Regni Comitiis edita atque publicata est: idque semel ad minimum quotannis. Imprimis vero cum admittuntur in Academiam, singuli ad Gymnasiarcham, dum albo Universitatis inscribuntur, Rectori, et dum ad gradum aliquem promoveantur, Decano Facultatis, fidem et religionem puram palam profiteantur, in eâque professione se mansuros, sanctè polliceantur.

De quorundam Stipendiis.

ADMISSI IN ACADEMIAM STUDIOSI, non tantum se in studiis diligentes, in moribus probos, sed erga Præceptores, Academiam, et publicos Ministros, gratos se præbeant. Itaque studiosorum quisque annis singulis, proprio Præceptori minervale persolvat, ex arbitrio et æstimatione Præceptorum; ita ut procerum et insignioris nobilitatis liberi tres libras, inferioris ordinis nobilitatis filii quadraginta solidos, agricolarum liberi et mercatorum mediocrium atque artificum viginti solidos numerare jubeantur. Ab his tributis sint pauperes omnino liberi. Communi Apparitori quem Beddellum vocant, singuli duos solidos in annos singulos conferant. In examinationibus autem vel promotionibus, singuli in commune Academiæ ærarium hanc conferant; in primo gradu primique anni examinatione, sex solidos octo denarios; in secundo, tredecim solidos quatuor denarios; in tertio, viginti solidos; in quarto ac ultimo, triginta: ita ut ab his omnibus pauperes sint immunes; qui vero pauperes sint habendi, Præceptorum judicium atque æstimatio erit.

De Electione et officiis Rectoris et Decani Facultatis.

QUIA porro multa in hac nostrâ Academiâ RECTORI ejusdem, et DECANO FACULTATIS provisimus, VOLUMUS ut annis singulis Cal. Martiis hi magistratus eligantur. Rector sit vir gravis, pius, juris et æquitatis cultor et peritus: ei sit in omnes Academiæ descriptos, quos suppositos vocant, ordinaria jurisdictio: celebrioribus Academiæ conventibus, præsertim in electionibus juxta ea quæ præscripta sunt, intersit, easque actiones, absente præsertim Cancellario, moderetur, eaque omnia gerat, agat, et exerceat, quæ Rectores Academiæ Glasguensis, Edinburgensis, vel cujusvis alterius, lege, more, vel consuetudine, gerere, agere, vel exercere, posse vel debere, intelliguntur. Eligatur per omnes Academiæ suppositos, divisos in quatuor nationes, ita ut Abredonensis diocesis, propter frequentiorem numerum in duas nationes secetur, Marriensem et Buchanensem, Marriæ Gariota adjungatur, quod superest ad Dovernam amnem Buchanæ cedat; reliquum regni quod ad septentrionem montis Grampii est, Moraviensis nationis nomine, contineatur. Ultra montem Grampium ad austrum vergens Angusiensis natio dicatur. Harum nationum singuli sint procuratores, qui Rectorem ejusque Assessores eligant. Electus Rector jurabit se fideliter et diligenter eo munere usurum; jus æquabile, omnibus citra personarum respectum ullum, bonâ fide administraturum; in electionibus eâdem fide, ex animi sententiâ, et in commodum Reipublicæ et Academiæ, suffragium laturum; Collegii et Academiæ commodis, in quibus salvâ pietate licet, obnixè fauturum, neque unquam illis scientem et volentem repugnaturum; denique rempublicam hanc literariam, pro virili suâ parte, ornaturum et aucturum. DECANUS FACULTATIS iisdem comitiis eligatur, sed per Rectorem, Cancellarium, Gymnasiarcham, tres Præceptores, et novæ urbis Abredonensis Ministrum; ita ut Gymnasiarcha, cum Ministro novæ urbis, semper ejus electioni intersit. Vir sit pius, literatus, nec tantum in humanioribus (quas vocant) disciplinis, sed etiam in omni philosophiâ versatus; qui annuis examinationibus et promotionibus intersit et præsit, et ab examinatoribus jusjurandum fidelis operæ, eâ in re præstandæ, exigat; curam doctrinæ et diligentiæ Præceptorum habeat; videat ne ejus neglectione Academiâ quid detrimenti capiat; in electionibus incorruptum suffragium, et e re publicâ ferat, ea denique omnia exerceat, quæ in Andreanâ aliâve Academiâ ad Decani Facultatis liberalium artium munus officiumque pertinere intelliguntur. Juret se fideliter eo munere usurum; bonâ fide, et citra personarum respectum, juxta examinatorum et assessorum judicia, et ex animi sui sententiâ, et promotionibus et gradibus pronunciaturum; Collegii et Academiæ commoda, quantum salvâ pietate licet, promoturum; ea denique omnia diligenter acturum, quæ Decano Andreanæ vel alterius cujusvis laudabilis Academiæ ex officio incumbere intellexerit, et e Republicâ Christianâ et literariâ esse certè cognoverit.

De Agris aut feudis Collegii non alienandis aut perpetuo locandis.

CAVEMUS ne ulla fiat perpetua agrorum aut feudorum locatio, aut ad emphiteosim alienatio, aut victualium a pretio permutatio, aut prætextu augmentationis, meliorationis, aut alterius rationis, aut nominis cujuscunque; sed in eodem genere, statu et conditione, in qua nunc sunt, perpetuo maneant, non obstante quovis consensu, approbatione, aut confirmatione quacunque. IN QUORUM OMNIUM TESTIMONIUM, huic cartæ et erectioni nostræ, manu nostrâ subscriptæ, sigillum nostrum appendi curavimus, apud Aberden, die secundo mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimō tertio, coram his testibus, Joanne Forbes a Petslego, Magistris Petro Blackburno, Roberto Howæo, Ministris Aberdonensibus, Crichton juniore a Frendraucht, et Magistro Davide Cunynghame, Ministro Aberdoniæ. *Sic subscribitur*,

GEORGE ERLE MARSHALL.

(2.)—Approbation of the General Assembly to Earl Marischal's Foundation of 1593.

Dundie, the twentie-sext day of Aprill 1593.—The Generall Assembly of y^e^ Kirk, having imployit certaine of y^e^ godly and best learnit brether of thair number to y^e^ sighting and considering of this fundatioune and erection, following thair judgment and approbation hairof, after reasoning had in y^e^ matter,—Hes given and gives their consent and approbatioun thairto, and approves and affirmes the same in all y^e^ headis thairof, after y^e^ forme and tenor of the same. *Sic subscribitur.*

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(3.)—Ratificatioun to the Erll Merschell anent the College in Abirdene (1593.)

1593.

Oure Souerane Lord and estaitis of this present parliament,—Vnderstanding that George Erll Merschell, Lord Keith &c. hes baithe foundit and erectit ane college w^th^in the burgh of New Abirdene, and dotit the same w^t^ dyvers rentis and patrimony of his awin propre landis, ffor advanceing of the qlk also the provest, ballies, counsaill and comwnitie of the said burgh, hes gevin to the said Erll the place, kirk, clois, and zard, qlkis appertenit sumtyme to the gray freiris of Abirdene, to be annext to the said college, as at mair lenth in the lettrez of fundatioun and erectioun of the said college is contenit: Thairfoir his Hienes and estaitis foirsaidis, Ratifies, apprevis, and confermis the said fundatioun and erectioun, qlk is of the dait the day of Aprile J^m^v^c^ fourscoir threttene zeiris, w^t^ all the clausis, articles, heidis, and conditionis thairin contenit: And farder, gevis and disponis thairto all fredomes, franchises, liberties, frie privilegis and jurisdictioun that to ane frie college w^th^in this realme, be law and practik, is knawen to apertene: Provyding alwayis, that the masteris, memberis, students, bursaris, and haill inhabitantis of the said college is and salbe in all tymes heireafter subject to the jurisdictioun of the provest, ballies, and counsaill of the said burgh of Abirdene, in all thingis to be done or co'mittit be thame outw^t^ the wallis of the said college, and w^th^in the territores or fredome of the said burgh.

(*The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. IV. page* 35.)

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(4.)—Charter of Ratification and Novodamus, by William, Earl Marischal.

7 October 1623.

7 *Octob.* 1623.

Gulielmus, Comes Mariscallus, Dominus Keythe et Altrie, omnibus et singulis verè christianis salutem in Domino sempiternam. Sciatis nos, in honorem Dei omnipotentis, ecclesiæ propagationem et reipublicæ emolumentum, ratificasse, approbasse, et hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ confirmasse, tenoreque præsentium ratificare, approbare, et hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ perpetuo confirmare fundationem et erectionem publici gymnasii, fundati et instituti in burgo de Aberdeine, quæ nova dicitur Aberdonia, per quondam nobilem et potentem Dominum, Georgium, Mariscalli Comitem, patrem nostrum charissimum, virtute ejus cartæ seu fundationis de datâ apud Aberdein, secundo die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo tertio, unà cum donatione et mortificatione factâ, virtute ejusdem fundationis, per dictum quondam nobilem comitem, præceptoribus et studiosis, cæterisque ordinariis dictæ Academiæ membris, legitimè constitutis et constituendis, De omnibus et singulis terris, croftis, rudis, rigis, pomariis, horreis, columbariis, tenementis, domibus, ædificiis, hortis, acris, annuis redditibus, feudifirmis, ustrinis, maneribus, aliisque quibuscunque, ad fratres prædicatores et Carmelitanos de Aberdeen, vulgo *black and quhytt freiris,* olim spectantibus; In omnibus punctis, articulis, conditionibus et circumstantiis dictæ fundationis, formâ pariter et effectu, in eâdem latè expressis; et hanc nostram confirmationem tanti volumus esse roboris et momenti ac si dicta fundatio et erectio per nos, ac cum nostro consensu, facta, data et concessa fuisset, ac si eadem hic ad verbum inserta esset; non obstante quod hic non inseratur, neque per nos, et cum nostro consensu, prius facta et concessa fuit; penes quos, omnesque alios defectus inde sequentes, nos pro nobis, hæredibus et successoribus nostris, per presentes dispensavimus. Præterea, propter majorem securitatem præceptorum et membrorum dictæ Academiæ, et accumulanda jura juribus, ex certâ scientiâ et proprio motu, de novo dedimus et concessimus, et ad mortuam, ut aiunt, manum dimisimus, tenoreque presentis cartæ de novo damus, concedimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris, Mariscalli comitibus constitutis et constituendis, omnes et singulas prædictas terras, croftas, rudas, rigas, pomaria, horrea, columbaria, tenementa, domos, ædificia, hortos, acras, annuos redditus, feudifirmas, ustrinas, manerias, aliaque quæcunque, ad fratres prædicatores et Carmelitanos de Aberden, vulgo *black and quhyt freiris*, olim spectantes, cum omnibus libertatibus, privilegiis, officiis, dignitatibus, immunitatibus, ac sub conditionibus et provisionibus in dictâ principali cartâ fundationis contentis et specificatis, in omnibus suis punctis et circumstantiis, et non aliàs, aliter, neque alio modo; Ac declaramus et ordinamus, generalem hanc nostram ratificationem ac mortificationem suprascriptam de omnibus et singulis prædictis terris, annuis redditibus et feudifirmis, aliisque supra mentionatis, tam validam, legitimam et efficacem esse, dictis præceptoribus et membris præfatæ Academiæ, præsentibus et futuris, pro ipsorum perpetuâ gavisione earundem, ac si singulæ terræ, croftæ, annui redditus, firmæ feudifirmariæ, tenementa, et alia quæcunque, olim ad dictos fratres prædicatores et Carmelitanos de Aberden spectantes et pertinentes, hic per expressum et particulariter inserta et mortificata essent; non obstante generaliter supradict.-penes quam, omnesque alios defectus inde sequentes, nos pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo dispensamus, Ac etiam declaramus et ordinamus, quod un'ca sasina, per præceptores dictæ Academiæ, apud mansionem dictorum fratrum prædicatorum de Aberdeen infra burgum de Aberden, de omnibus et singulis prædictis terris, annuis redditibus, feudifirmis, aliisque particulariter et generaliter supra mentionatis, capienda, est et erit tam valida, legitima, sufficiens et effectualis, præfatis præceptoribus et membris dictæ Academiæ, ac si particulares sasinæ per ipsos super fundis omnium et singularum prædictarum terrarum, croftarum, domuum, ædificiorum, mansionum, et de unoquoque dictorum annuorum reddituum et feudifirmarum caperentur; non obstante quod dictæ terræ, croftæ, tenementa, aliaque superius mentionata, non simul et contiguæ, sed procul ab ipsis et in diversis partibus jacent; supra quo nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo dispensamus . . . . . Tenen. et haben. de nobis et successoribus nostris, Mariscalli Comitibus, in puram eleemosinam in perpetuum, reddendo inde devotarum orationum suffragia, ac etiam faciendo, docendo et perimplendo omnia alia et singula, quæ præceptores et membra dictæ Academiæ, virtute dictæ principalis erectionis et fundationis, facere, docere et perimplere tenentur, secundum formam et tenorem ejusdem in omnibus. Tantum jus vero patronatûs seu præsentationis gymnasiarchæ et præceptorum Academiæ quos Regentes vocant, [quoties] locus morte demissione vel deprivatione vacabit, penes comitem Mariscallum ejusque hæredes et successores, Mariscalli comites, in perpetuum permanebit. Exceptantes tamen et reservantes ex hac præsenti nostrâ confirmatione, ratificatione et novâ mortificatione, terras et agros olim ad Capellanias de Bervie et Cowie pertinentes, in dictâ fundatione et erectione per dictum nostrum quondam patrem concessa, specificata et contenta, quæ nullo modo hic comprehendentur; Nec non exceptantes et reservantes omnia et singula quæcunque infeofamenta,

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titulos, jura vel securitates, per nos quocunque tempore præterito de omnibus et singulis terris, croftis, rudis, rigis, pomariis, tenementis, domibus, ædificiis, hortis, acris, annuis redditibus, feudifirmis, aliisque respectivè supra et in dictâ fundatione et erectione specificatis, vel de aliquâ earundem parte, quibuscunque personæ vel personis priùs factis, datis et concessis, in quantum duntaxat eadem warrantizare tenemur, et non aliter, sic quod hæc præsens exceptio nullam ratificationem earundem inferet, sed licitum erit dictis præceptoribus et membris dictæ Academiæ eadem, prout de jure congruit, impugnare et annullare. Ac proviso etiam quod nos nostrique hæredes nullo modo astringemur warrantizare et defendere dictam erectionem et fundationem, per quondam nostrum patrem concessam, et hanc nostram ratificationem et novam mortificationem ejusdem, sed a nostro pro perpetuo facto duntaxat per nos nostrosque hæredes in prejudicium ejusdem in posterum Et non alias aliter neque alio modo Sic quod quæcunque infeofamenta jura vel securitates per nos prius concessæ, si quæ sint, nullo modo eadem warrantizare tenebimur. QUAPROPTER dilectis nostris Gulielmo Gray, uni Ballivorum Burgi de Aberdeen et vestrum cuilibet conjunctim et divisim, Ballivis nostris in hac parte constitutis, salutem vobis præcipimus et mandamus, quatenus Gymnasiarchæ seu primarii dictæ Academiæ, pro seipso et nomine reliquorum præceptorum et membrorum ejusdem, vel suo certo actornato, sasinam omnium et singularum prædictarum terrarum, croftarum, rigarum, rudarum, pomariorum, horreorum, columbariorum, tenementorum, domuum, ædificiorum, hortorum, acrarum, annuorum reddituum, feudifirmarum, ustrinarum, mansionum, et aliorum quorumcunque ad fratres Carmelitanos et prædicatores de Aberden, vulgo *black and quhyt freiris* olim spectantium, aliorumque tam generaliter quam specialiter supra mentionatorum, cum suis pertinentibus, secundùm formam et tenorem subscriptæ cartæ nostræ mortificationis, quam de nobis inde habent, justè haberi faciatis, tradatis et deliberetis, seu alter vestrum tradat et deliberet, visis præsentibus, sine dilatione, et hoc nullo modo omittatis ; ad quod faciendum vobis, et vestrûm cuilibet, Ballivis nostris in hac parte antedictis, nostram plenariam et irrevocabilem, tenore præsentium, committimus potestatem. IN CUJUS REI TESTIMONIUM præsentibus, per Magistrum Alexandrum Cuik, servitorem Thomæ Crombie, scribæ signeto Regio, scriptis, nostrâque subscriptione manuali subscriptis, sigillum nostrum proprium appendi curavimus, apud Fetteresso, septimo die mensis Octobris, Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo tertio, coram testibus Magistro Jacobo Orde de Dumbreck, Magistro Willielmo Keythe in Craigie, nostro servitore dicto Thoma Crombie, insertore datæ et testium, et Magistro Jacobo Farquharson, ejus servo. (*Sic subscribitur*) William Earll Marschall. Mr. James Orde *witness*, W. Keythe *witness*, T. Cromby *witness*, Ja. Farqrsone *witness*.

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8 November 1641.

(5.)—Carta Caroli I^mi^ Regis Collegio Mariscallano.—(8. *Novemb.* 1641.)

Carolus, Dei Gratiâ, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, fideique defensor: Omnibus probis hominibus suis, ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quia nos considerantes statum episcopatuum et beneficiorum eorundem per leges et acta Parliamenti hujus regni nostri Scotiæ abolitum et suppressum esse, atque ideo fructus et redditus eisdem spectantes in manus nostras et ad nostram donationem cecidisse : Et nos e piâ et religiosâ nostra indole statuentes, tantam portionem reddituum dict. Episcopatuum et beneficiorum eorundem quanta auxiliandis et supplendis Universitatibus et Academiis, seu Collegiis intra antiquum hoc regnum nostrum (quæ sunt seminaria pietatis et religionis) necessaria videbitur, applicare ; mandavimus quibusdam ex nobilitate, aliisque, perlustrare et inquirere de præsenti statu Universitatis veteris Aberdoniæ, et nostrâ Academiæ ejusdem, nec non novæ Academiæ Aberdonensis, Academiæ Mariscallaniæ nuncupatæ, et quod eis in posterum suppeditandis et auxiliandis expediret : Qui, inquisitione habitâ, eandem ad nos renunciarunt. per quam compertum est, quod præter et ultra præsentes redditus eorundem, competens sustentatio professoribus, et fundatio personis Universitatis et Academiarum prædict. respectivè, in moderatâ viâ, extendet ad summam quingentarum librarum monetæ sterlinæ aut eocirca : Quas quidem academias nobis benignè visum est in certâ mensurâ supplere, disponendo et mortificando eisdem integros fructus et redditus, nuper Episcopatûs de Aberdeen, modo subsequen. : Igitur Nos, cum avisamento et consensu prædilectorum nostrorum consanguineorum et consiliariorum, Joannis, Comitis de Loudon, Domini Farrinzeane et Mauchlin, supremi nostri Cancellarii hujus regni nostri ; Archibaldi, Marchionis de Argyll, Comitis de Kyntire, Domini Campbell et Lorne ; Gulielmi, Comitis de Glencairne, Domini Kilmaweris ; et Joannis, Comitis de Lindsay, Domini Parbroith : ac dilecti nostri conciliarii, Domini Jacobi Carmichael, de eodem, militis, nostri Thesaurarii deputati nostrorum Commissionariorum pro Thesaurario ; nec non cum avisamento et consensu reliquorum Dominorum nostri scaccarii dicti regni nostri, Univimus et ereximus, tenoreque præsentium unimus et erigimus dictas Academias veteris et novæ Aberdoniæ in unam Universitatem, omni tempore futuro Universitatem Caroli Regis de Aberdene nuncupandam ; Et dedimus, concessimus, fundavimus, mortificavimus et disposuimus, tenoreque præsentium damus, concedimus, fundamus, mortificamus et disponimus, dictæ Universitati Veteris Abredoniæ, de dictis Academiis veteris et novæ Aberdoniæ consisten., nunc in junctam Universitatem unit., ac Principalibus, Professoribus, Regentibus aliisque membris dictæ junctæ Universitatis, secundùm distributionem seu divisionem subscriptam, viz. binas partes ad usum dictæ veteris Academiæ, et unam tertiam partem ad usum dictæ novæ Academiæ, Omnes et singulas feudifirmæ census, feudifirmæ firmas, canas, custumas, annuos redditus, aliasque devorias et census terrarum et Baroniæ de Aberdene, et terrarum et baroniarum de Murthhill, Fetterneir, Clett, Tillienessell, Daviot, Raine et Birse omnes jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Aberdene ; necnon terrarum et baroniæ de Fordyce, jacen. infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Banff, et terrarum et baroniæ de Mortclache, jacen. infra dictum nostrum vicecomitatum de Banff, ac acrarum terrarum veteris villæ de Aberdene, omniumque aliarum terrarum, tenementorum, domorum, aliorumque quorumcunque quæ ad dictum nuper Episcopatum de Aberdene per prius pertinuerunt, unà cum feudifirmæ firmis, feudifirmæ devoriis, aliisque devoriis omnium et quarumcunque salmonum piscariarum, et rettum ac netts, super aquas de Dee et Don ad dictum Episcopatum spectan., unà etiam cum omnibus et singulis decimis garbalibus Rectoriæ et Vicariæ Ecclesiarum de St. Maucher et St. Nicolas, omniumque aliarum ecclesiarum et parochiarum quæ ad dictum Episcopatum pertinuerunt, ac cum decimis omnium et singularum salmonum piscariarum aliarumque piscariarum in dictis aquis de Dee et Don vel in Mare, seu quibusvis aliis locis ubicunque, quæ per prius ad dictum Episcopatum pertinuerunt, unà cum omnibus aliis fructibus, decimis, Ecclesiis, redditibus, et aliis quibuscunque ad dictum Episcopatum, temporalitatem vel spiritualitatem ejusdem, provisis, vel in quorum possessione nuper Episcopi de Aberdene, eorumque prædecessores, aliquo tempore præterito fuerunt ; cum plenâ potestate dictis Principalibus, Professoribus, Regentibus, aliisque membris Universitatis prædictæ, nunc præsentibus, eorumque successoribus, omni tempore futuro, per seipsos, eorum nominibus, levandi, recipiendi et intromittendi omnes et singulas dict. feudifirmæ census, feudifirmæ firmas, canas, custumas, aliasque devorias predictarum terrarum, Baroniarum,

salmonum piscariarum, aliarumque præscript. cum pertinen.: nec non omnes et singulas decimas decimarumque devorias, respectivè supra specificat., secundùm divisionem prescriptam, viz. binas partes earundem ad dictam veterem Academiam, et unam tertiam partem earundem ad dictam novam Academiam, idque de croppâ et anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo primo, et annuatim et terminatim in futurum, ad terminos solutionis earundem solitis et consuetis, ac, si opus fuerit, convocandi, citandi et prosequendi pro prædict. feudifirmæ firmis, decimis aliisque præscriptis, coram quocunque judice, seu quibuscunque judicibus idoneis, ut congruit: Et omnia jura dictarum terrarum, decimarum, aliarumque prædict., super clausulis irritantibus earundem, vel supra quovis alio fundamento de jure competen., ut congruit, reducendi et annullandi, nec non assedationes dictarum decimarum locandi, quæ perprius in assedatione solitæ fuerunt locari, cum expirabunt assedationes quæ adhuc stant minimè expiratæ, idque pro solutione æstimatarum decimarum et valoris earundem, proque nullâ minore assedationis devoriâ, annuatim, prout nos declaramus omnes assedationes cujusvis partis dictarum reddituum, decimarum, aliarumque prædict., nunc dictæ Universitatis fundat. & mortificat., pro minore divoriâ quam justo valore et æstimatione earundem locandas, ipso facto fore nullas et nullius valoris viæ exceptionis seu replicationis absque ullâ declaraturâ indesequen. Et ut valor et estimatæ decimæ Ecclesiarum et parochiarum prædict. dictæ Universitati mortificat. melius dignoscantur: IDCIRCO NOS volumus et ordinamus, dictos Principales, Professores et Regentes dictæ Universitatis causare decimas dictarum ecclesiarum æstimari, in quantum hactenus æstimatæ non sunt, coram Commissionariis, per nos cum consensu statuum constitutis vel constituendis, etiamque eos ordinamus providere, et provideri curare, mortificata constantia stipendia ministris, curæ apud dictas ecclesias inservientibus, secundùm acta eatenus confecta vel conficienda, idque [e] decimis parochiarum suarum duntaxat. Nec non volumus et ordinamus, quod dict. feudifirmæ census, feudifirmariæ decimæ, aliaque predicta distribuentur inter singulos Magistros, Principales, Professores, Regentes, aliasque fundatas personas, et membra dictæ Universitatis, ac utriusque Academiæ ejusdem, nunc in junctâ Universitate, ut dictum est, unit. viz. binæ partes earundem ad dictam veterem Academiam, et tertia pars earundem ad dictam novam Academiam, idq. intuitu Commissionariorum et perlustratorum per nos et successores nostros dict. Universitati et Academiis ejusdem respectivè prædict. invisend. constitut. et constituend. Et volumus et ordinamus literas nostras cornuationis et nomationis, per dominos nostri concilii et sessionis, in favorem et ad instantiam dict. principalium, professorum et regentium dict. Universitatis, et Academiarum ejusdem, respectivè antedict., nunc præsentium vel futurorum, dirigi contra omnes et singulos feudifirmarios tenentes, assedatarios, aliosque quoscunque obnoxios solutioni dictæ feudifirmæ firmarum, firmarum decimarum, divoriarum, aliorumque antedict., idq. de dict. croppâ & anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo primo, ac annuatim et terminatim in futuris: Et quia dicta Universitas veteris Aberdeniæ, et nostra Academia ejusdem, pro præsenti est in ære alieno, ac necessitatem reparationis habet in tecto, plumbis, tignis, soliis, aliisque locis ejusdem, et sufficienti librario caret; Ideo per præsentia providetur, quod justa tertia pars integrorum dict. fructuum, reddituum, aliorumque præscript., nunc dictæ Universitati ut dictum est mortificat., cum integro beneficio omnium vacantium officiorum, aut qui vacari contigerint, extra dictam Academiam (Humanistâ excepto) annuatim post datam præsentium levabitur et applicabitur pro liberatione dict. Universitatis e ære alieno, ac pro reparatione dictæ veteris Academiæ in tecto, plumbis, tignis, soliis, aliisque locis necessariis ejusdem, ac pro provisione eidem competentis librarii, semper et donec fabrica dictæ Academiæ integrè reparetur, e ære alieno liberetur, et competenti librario suppleatur, ut dictum est. Omni modo declaratur, quod præsentia concessa sunt, cum exceptione et reservatione Magistro Jacobo Sandilands, Commissario de Aberdene, ac nuper clerico synodi generalis, summæ duarum mille ducentarum et quinquaginta trium librarum hujus nostri Scotiæ, ipsi per nuper Archiepiscopos et Episcopos dicti nostri regni debit, et hoc illi persolvend. de primis ac promptioribus feudifirmæ firmis feudifirmariis, aliisque redditibus prædict., ad dictum Episcopatum de Aberdene spectan., de croppis et annis Domini millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo primo et quadragesimo secundo, secundum signaturam desuper concessam, cujus onus proportionaliter incumbet super dictam veterem Academiam pro binâ parte ejusdem, et super dictam novam Academiam de Aberdene pro tertiâ parte ejusdem; ac etiam providetur et declaratur, quod mortificatio præsens nostra subjecta erit tenori acti nostri Scaccarii, desuper confect., de data decimo quinto die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo secundo. IN CUJUS REI TESTIMONIUM, præsentibus magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcepimus, apud Hallyrudhouse, octavo die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo primo, et anno regni nostri decimo septimo. Written to y^e^ Seal, decimo octavo Februarii 1642.

(Sic subscribitur) SCOTISTARVETT.

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(6.)—Ratificatioun in Favours of the Colledge of New Aberdein (1661.) 1661.

Our Soverane Lord, with advice and consent of his Estates of Parliament, ratifies and approves, and for his Hienes and his successours perpetually confirmes the fundation and erection of the colledge of New Abirdein, made be the deceast George Earle of Marishall, Lord Keith, and donation of the same, with diverse rents and patrimonies of his oune propper lands, ffor advanceing of the which also the provost, baillies, councill, and communitie of the said burgh of Aberdein, gave to the deceast Earle the place, kirk, closse, and yeard whilks apperteaned sumtymes to the Gray freiris in Aberdein, to be annexed to the said colledge, in manner at lenth specifeit in the saids lettres of fundation and erection, whilks are of the date the day of April 1593: Together with the act of ratification of the same made in his Majestie's dearest grandfather King James the Sext, of worthie memorie, his current parliat, holden at Edinburgh, within the tolbuith of the same, vpon the twentie-one day of July therafter the said yeer, and grant and disposition therein-mentioned, In all and sindrie the heids, points, clauses, articles, circumstances, and conditions thairof thairin contained, and after the formes and tenors thairof in all points. And further, of new gives and dispones to the said colledge, masters and members thairof, all freedoms, liberties, priveledges, and jurisdiction that to any frie colledge within this realme, be law and practick, is knoun to apperteane. And specially, but preiudice of the generality forsaid, with power to them to make such use of the said place, kirk, and yeard, whilks appeartеaned sumtymes to the Grayfreirs of Aberdein, gifted to the said Earle be the provest, baillies, councill, and community of the burgh of Aberdene, to be annexed thereto, as said is, as the saids masters and members shall think most fit and convenient for the benefite of the said colledge: Provyding alwayes that the masters, members, students, bursers, and haill inhabitants of the said colledge are and shall be in all tyme heirafter subject to the jurisdiction of the provest, baillies, and councill of the said burgh of Aberdein, in all things to be done or committed be them, outwith the walls of the said college, and within the territories and freedome of the said burgh.

(*Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, Vol. VII. pp.* 69, 70.)

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Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order II.

ORDER II.—Copies of all the Rules and Regulations, or Acts of Visitation of the said College, whether made and prescribed by the Crown, or any Visitors or Commissioners appointed by the Crown or Parliament—or by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or any Commissioners appointed thereby—or by any Bishops, or Corporations, or by any Body, or Individuals, claiming Authority to make and prescribe the same.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There is transmitted a Volume containing all the documents of the various Commissions of Visitation of Marischal College, which have been preserved amongst the College Records, commencing 18th October 1636, and ending with the last Visitation, of which the Commission is dated 6th July 1716.

1. Copy Commission of Visitation, 1636. (Not printed by the Commission.)
2. Act anent the College Marshall, 1640. (Not printed by the Commission.)
3. Letter from the Edinburgh Committee of the Kirk to Marishall College, 26th April 1641. (Not printed by the Commission.)
4. Act for Regent's Trials in the new College of Aberdeen, 1650. (Not printed by the Commission.)
5. Appointment of Commission of Visitation prescribing a Course of Learning, 1664. (Not printed by the Commission.)
6. Acts of Visitation of the two Colleges of Aberdeen, 14–15–16th April 1669. (Not printed by the Commission.)
7. Articles agreed on at Edinburgh by the Correspondents of the University, 1672. (Not printed by the Commission.)
8. Acts of Visitation of the two Colleges of Aberdeen, 1675. (Not printed by the Commission.)
9. Overtures from the College Marshall for Uniformity in the two Colleges of the University of Aberdeen, 1675. (Not printed by the Commission.)
10. Return from Marshall College to the Overtures given out by the Masters of King's College to the Masters of the Marishall College. (Not printed by the Commission.)
11. Propositions proposed by the King's College to the Marishall College, 1675. (Not printed by the Commission.)
12. Return to these by Marshall College. (Not printed by the Commission.)
13. Recommendation of the Commission of Visitation to the two Colleges, 14th April 1675. (Not printed by the Commission.)
14. Overtures from King's College for better regulating both Colleges, 1676. (Not printed by the Commission.)
15. Act of Privy Council, subjecting the Professors of Divinity and Mathematics in Marischal College to the Principal and Rectorial Meeting of the College, 24th September 1681. (Not printed by the Commission.)
16. Act of Privy Council, 10th March 1685, ordering Magistrates to assist in punishing Students. (Not printed by the Commission.)
17. Act of the Commission of Parliament, 14th May 1695, appointing an Annual Meeting of the Scots Colleges at Edinburgh, the last Wednesday of July. (Not printed by the Commission.)
18. Recommendation of Marischal College, by the Commission of Visitation of 1696, for a grant of their Buildings (20th August). (Not printed by the Commission.)
19. Copy of the Commission of Visitation of the two Colleges of Aberdeen, 6th July 1716. (Not printed by the Commission.)
20. Act of the Commissioners at Edinburgh, 16th November 1717. (Not printed by the Commission.)
21. Act of the Commission of Parliament for visiting Universities anent the Masters of the Greek class, 1700 (16th August.) (Not printed by the Commission.)

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Order III. ORDER III.—Copies of all Regulations enacted by the Senatus Academicus of the said College, or any Office-bearer belonging thereto, by which the Discipline, Government, and course of teaching in the said College, are in any way directed or prescribed.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

(1.) No complete series or code of Regulations, enacted by the Senatus Academicus, has ever been compiled from the records; but every known order, resolution, or minute, by which the discipline, government, and course of teaching are in any way directed or prescribed, are specified below under the various Returns to which they belong.

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(2.) Leges et Instituta Academiæ Mariscallanæ Abredonensis.

Quoniam cœtu hominum, ritè ac jurè constituto, nihil in terris pulchrius siet, nec humano generi salubrius quidquam; cumque sine ordine et legibus nulla societas coli, aut resp. regi utiliter queat; ut sociata in hac Academiâ Juventus, bonis literis bonisque moribus imbuenda, quàm felicissimè degat, PLACET ad normam sequentem, remp. nostram moderarier.

1. Academiam quisque ingressus, animo reputet se posuisse pedem in loco, Musis, Modestiæ, bonisque Moribus sacro.

2. Mane uniuscujusque diei, horâ octavâ, in scholâ quisque propriâ, Deum Opt Max. votis supplicibus adoret: quod sacrum solenne, qui vel minimâ in re turbaverit, apud Senatum Academicum impietatem luat.

3. Precibus piè et ritè peractis, absentium nomina a censore, fide optimâ notantor.

4. Qui scholæ privatæ sese subduxerit, aut inibi præscripta neglexerit, a præceptore punitor: sin sæpiùs ita delinquat, et præceptori negotium facessat, in consessu Academiæ publico multator; quòd si ne ita quidem officio satisfecerit, Academiâ pulsus, ad viliora negotia relegator.

5. Inter docendum, si quispiam nostrorum, adeo sui et nostri oblitus fuerit, et eo dementiæ perve-

nerit, ut scholam alterius præceptoris perturbet, ostium pulset, voce aut strepitu studia interrumpat; inimicus iste publicus morum et studiorum, primam culpam triginta assibus, secundam bis tanto luat; et si usque ineptus esse pergat, ex Academiâ, infamiâ notatus, ejiciatur. Si verò beneficiarius fuerit, qui facinus tale ausus sit, beneficio insuper privetur; neque sit ullo modo licitum, per fas jusque hujus Academiæ, ut probroso illi et ingrato reditus postmodum unquam siet.

6. Si quis, dum prælectionibus intersit, præceptori, dicto factove, molestiam afferat, læsæ disciplinæ pœnas, gravissimè persolvat; sin beneficiarius, ter monitus dicto non audiens fuerit, beneficio privetur, idque detur digniori.

7. Intra pomœria Academiæ, ne quis cum sodalibus tempus terat; cum indignum sît, juvenes literis deditos, diem absumere, quasi nulla studiorum ratio esset reddenda.

8. Quum turpe sit, quenquam bonarum literarum studiosum, conspici cessantem aut otiosè per plateas vagantem; a nostris legibus interdictum est, ut ne quis nostrorum pro foribus Academiæ hæreat, aut compita vagabundus pererret. Qui ita fecerit, seque civibus et prætereuntibus inutile et iners spectaculum objecerit, is vel a præceptore quovis visus, vel a censore, sive publico sive privato, delatus, ob primam culpam tres asses solvat, pro secundâ sex; et si usque perstiterit, seque non modo ignavum sed etiam pertinacem præbuerit, apud Senatum Academicum deferatur, quò meliorem ad frugem revocetur.

9. Nisi comptus, in publicum ne prodito; sine togâ intra pomœria Academiæ deprehensus, aut illuvie squalidus, confestim multator.

10. Ne quis tectorium, ostia, fenestras, seras aut subsellia Academiæ labefactato; si quispiam adeò maleficus fuerit, damnum resarcito, duodecimque assibus insuper multator.

11. Ne quis studiis ludo posthabitis, aleæ, aut tabulis tudicularibus, aut Ludis scenicis det operam; pœna violati juris esto.

12. Sociorum suasve togas, libros, aut quidquam ad socios pertinens, ne labefactato: injuriam, dicto aut facto, ne cui inferto; nostri autem omnes cum omnibus, maximè verò inter se, amicè concorditerque degunto.

13. Qui jurgio oborto, quemlibet ad pugnam ultrò lacessiverit, solus pœnam luito: lacessito, si apud præceptores detulerit, fraudi ne esto.

14. Pilas ex nive ne comprimito; qui ita fecerit, assibus sex stultitiam luito; sin pilæ nivalis, lapidis, ligni aut cujusvis materiei jactu, socium vel civem impetîerit, noxam gravissimè luat.

15. Ne quis Dei nomen temerè usurpet; piaculum primum 30 assibus luat, duplo secundum; sin posthac relabatur, e bonorum consortio abigitor.

16. Mendacii ac dicterii profani similis esto pœna.

17. Indigno cuilibet sodalitio ne immiscetor.

18. Præceptores eâ, quâ par est observantiâ, quisque ubique prosequitor: insalutatos ne prætereat.

19. Altèrnis diebus Veneris, omnes nostri (nisi quibus, ex Senatus Academici auctoritate, abesse licebit) in auditorio publico, horâ undecimâ, cum præceptoribus, congregantor; sedes ibi assignatas sine strepitu capessunto, quamque decet gravitatem præ se ferunto.

20. Ne quis sedem mutet, neve ante legitimum tempus exeat; qui secus fecerit, et strepitu, risu, sibilo, gestuve indecoro, præceptoribus aut sociis negotium facessat, læsæ disciplinæ supplicium grave ferat.

*** Ad hæc præscripta semet alumni componant exigantque oportebit.—Cum autem infinitum foret nostros de unâquâque re commonere, nil vetat quominus Præceptores, si opus fuerit, pro se quisque, leges alias sanciant, quo meliùs Classium, queis præsunt, disciplinæ consulatur. Interea loci satis habuimus, ne quis legum inscientiam præ se ferat, eamque culpæ identidem prætendat, illa tantummodo delicta notâsse, a quibus nostri sibi præcavere potissimum debebunt.

Hæc denique boni consulant Adolescentes ingenui; non enim sumus ii qui grave onus nostros imposuisse cupiamus; id solummodo agitur, ut ne qui de nostris in ea imprudentes incurrant, quæ adolescentes probos dedecent, et a bonarum artium studio atque cultu penitus abhorrent.

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ORDER IV.—A Return of the manner in which the Senatus Academicus in the said College is composed, and the constituent Members thereof. Order IV.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Senatus Academicus, when fully assembled, consists of the Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, four Professors termed also Regents (who are the Professors of Greek, Civil and Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy and Logic), and the Professors of Divinity, Oriental Languages, Mathematics, Medicine, and Chemistry.

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ORDER V.—A Return of the Office-bearers in the said College, *e. g.* Chancellor, Rector, &c., and of the Persons or Electors by whom such Office-bearers are nominated or elected, and of the manner in which such Nomination or Election is made. Order V.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

Office-bearers of the University:—

1. Chancellor—The Most Noble the Marquis of Huntly, elected 19th July 1814, for life, by the Senatus Academicus, and installed 28th November 1815.

2. Rector—Sir James M'Grigor, Knight, M.D., LL.D., elected 1st March 1826, for one year, by all the Students who are at the time attending any class in the College, agreeably to the Foundation Charter. The number of his Assessors, chosen by the same, has always been four.

In choosing this officer, the passage of the Foundation Charter respecting his election has always been read by the Principal to the students, who are then divided by the Principal and Professors into four nations, each of which chooses a Procurator, and these procurators, who have been invariably students, are summoned to attend a meeting of the Senatus Academicus; in presence of which their votes are given, and recorded in a book containing the elections and proceedings of the Rectors and

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Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University.

Deans of Faculty, and the Procurators and all the members of the Senatus present sign the record. Before entering on office, the Rector must be present in the University, and be sworn in terms of the Foundation Charter. Sir James M'Grigor was sworn and admitted Rector 31st July 1826.

3. Dean of Faculty—Alexander Thomson, Esquire, of Banchory, A.M., elected 1st March 1826, for one year, by all the members of the Senatus Academicus present, and the senior minister of Aberdeen, who sign the record. See the Foundation Charter.

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Order VI.

ORDER VI.—A Return of the manner in which the Professors are appointed—in what hands the power of Inquiry, and Correction, Suspension, or Deprivation, is vested, or by whom it is claimed.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Principal—Very Rev. William Lawrence Brown, D.D. Admitted 18th January 1796. Patron, the Crown.

Professor of Divinity—Principal Brown. Admitted 12th August 1795. Patron, the Magistrates and Town-council of Aberdeen.

Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, and Regent—George Glennie, D.D. Admitted 13th September 1796. Patron, the Crown.

Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Regent—William Knight, LL.D. Admitted 20th February 1823. Patron, the Crown.

Professor of Civil and Natural History, and Regent—James Davidson, M.D. Admitted 1st July 1811. Patron, the Crown.

Professor of Greek, and Regent—John Stuart, A.M. Admitted 9th December 1782. Patron, the Crown.

Professor of Mathematics—Robert Hamilton, LL.D. Admitted 18th June 1779. Patron, the Magistrates and Town-council of Aberdeen.

Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and Successor—John Cruickshank, A.M. Admitted 9th July 1817. Patron, the same.

Professor of Oriental Languages—James Kidd, D.D. Admitted 11th January 1794. Patron, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, Bart.

Professor of Medicine—Charles Skene, M.D. Admitted 24th January 1823. Patron, the Crown.

Professor of Chemistry—George French, M.D. Admitted 14th December 1793. Patron, the College.

As to the manner in which the said Principal and Professors are appointed and admitted:—

After obtaining presentations from the respective Patrons of their offices, they deliver them to a meeting of the Senatus Academicus; and on the presentations being sustained, a day is appointed for admission, and the senior Minister of Aberdeen, the Principal of King's College, and the Ministers of Fetteresso and Deer, are summoned to attend, agreeably to the foundation charter From the Crown having become patron of the principal offices in the College, by the forfeiture of Earl Marischal in 1715, the limit of sixty days between a vacancy and the subsequent admission, prescribed in the charter, has been seldom observed since that time, a longer space having generally elapsed.

The Senatus Academicus, and other admitters, are entitled by the Charter to examine any presentee, if they are not, from previous knowledge, satisfied of his qualifications.

The presentee is inducted to his office by the Principal's presenting him with his gown, and his presentation being recorded in the book containing the admissions of the Principals and Professors; the record is signed by all present.

The power of inquiring into the conduct of Professors, and of correcting them, is vested in the Principal by the foundation Charter; the power of suspending and depriving them is also vested in the Principal, by the same Charter, "cognitâ tamen causâ et adhibito consilio Rectoris et Decani Facultatis."

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Order VII.

ORDER VII.—A Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, specifying the amount of each, and the funds whence derived—by what authority the amount is fixed; and if by the Senatus Academicus, whether under any, and what control.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, specifying the Amount of each, and the Funds whence derived.

| *Salary of the Principal.* | 1821. £. | s. | d. | 1822. £. | s. | d. | 1823. £. | s. | d. | 1824. £. | s. | d. | 1825. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Share of the Locality Funds . . . . | 211 | 18 | 2¼ | 202 | 18 | 1½ | 216 | 13 | 1¾ | 204 | 18 | 3¾ | 214 | 6 | 9½ |
| „ of Sir Thomas Crombie's Mortification | 11 | 3 | 9¼ | 11 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 8¼ |
| „ of Surplus Rents of Pulmuir . . . | 10 | 1 | 4½ | 10 | 6 | 2½ | 10 | 12 | 3½ | 11 | 10 | 2½ | 12 | 8 | 3½ |
| „ of Bishop's Rents, granted in 1669 . | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| „ of Grant from Exchequer in Scotland | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| „ of additional Grant from do. in 1812. | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Salary . . . | 318 | 3 | 4 | 309 | 4 | 8 | 322 | 15 | 1¼ | 314 | 0 | 9¼ | 324 | 5 | 9¼ |

Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, &c.—(*continued.*)

| *Salary of Professor of Divinity.* | 1821. £. | *s.* | *d.* | 1822. £. | *s.* | *d.* | 1823. £. | *s.* | *d.* | 1824. £. | *s.* | *d.* | 1825. £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Mortifications in the hands of the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen, and an additional Payment from their Treasury . | 200 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Share of First Grant from Exchequer in Scotland . . . . . | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Share of Second Grant from ditto in 1812 . | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| (*See annexed Remarks.*)—Total Salary . | 253 | 0 | 0 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 253 | 0 | 0 |
| *Salary of each of the Four Regents.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Share of the Locality Funds. . . . . | 105 | 19 | 1 | 101 | 9 | 0¾ | 108 | 6 | 6¾ | 102 | 9 | 1¾ | 107 | 3 | 4¾ |
| „ of Sir Thomas Crombie's Mortification | 11 | 3 | 9¼ | 11 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 8¼ |
| „ of Surplus Rents of Pulmuir . . . | 10 | 1 | 4½ | 10 | 6 | 2½ | 10 | 12 | 3½ | 11 | 10 | 2½ | 12 | 8 | 3½ |
| „ of Bishop's Rents . . . . . | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| „ of First Grant from Exchequer . . | 10 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 8 |
| „ of Second Grant from ditto . . . | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Salary . . . | 179 | 7 | 6¾ | 174 | 18 | 11¼ | 181 | 11 | 10¼ | 178 | 14 | 11¼ | 184 | 5 | 8½ |
| *Salary of Professor of Mathematics.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From Dr. Liddel's Mortification—managed by the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen . . . . . | 135 | 0 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 17 | 6 | 128 | 17 | 6 | 142 | 0 | 11 |
| Share of Surplus Rents of Pulmuir. . . | 10 | 1 | 4½ | 10 | 6 | 2½ | 10 | 12 | 3½ | 11 | 10 | 2½ | 12 | 8 | 3½ |
| „ of First Grant from Exchequer . . | 10 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 8 |
| „ of Second Grant from ditto . . . | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Salary . . . | 188 | 18 | 0½ | 189 | 2 | 10½ | 183 | 6 | 5½ | 184 | 4 | 4½ | 198 | 5 | 10½ |
| *Salary of Professor of Oriental Languages.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest of £1,000 mortified by Dr. Gilbert Ramsay . . . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 4 | 0 |
| Share of Second Grant from Exchequer . | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Salary . . . | 83 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 4 | 0 |
| *Salary of Professor of Medicine.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Share of First Grant from Exchequer . . | 10 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 8 |
| „ of Second Grant from ditto . . . | 33 | 0 | 4 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| From the Rev. J. Paterson's Mortification . | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Total Salary . . . | 46 | 11 | 8 | 46 | 11 | 8 | 46 | 11 | 8 | 46 | 11 | 8 | 46 | 11 | 8 |
| *Salary of Professor of Chemistry.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From Rents of Pulmuir . . . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Share of Second Grant from Exchequer. . | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Salary . . . | 73 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 |

*Remarks respecting the Professorship of Divinity.*

Only very small sums having been mortified for the professorship of Divinity, when it was founded in 1616, the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen have, for upwards of a century, attached to the duties of teaching the students of Divinity, the duty of preaching once every Sunday in the principal church of the city, in which the Magistrates attend Divine Service, but without any parochial charge; and they have continued the name of Minister of the Greyfriars' Church to this professor, although he has not, for the period above specified, officiated in the Greyfriars or College Church, to which the Magistrates appoint a different clergyman.

As to the authority by which the Amount is fixed:—

I. The Salaries of the Principal and four Regents arise from the Localities, Sir Thomas Crombie's Mortification, Rents of Pulmuir lands, Bishop's Rents, and payments from his Majesty's Exchequer.

(1.) The Localities are the Rents allocated to the Principal and Regents by the foundation charter. The produce of the funds arising from the prices of ground, feu-duties, &c., belonging to the Greyfriars, Carmelites, and Blackfriars of Aberdeen, were, in 1593, or very soon afterwards, set apart for their salaries; and, in pursuance of the charter of William Earl Marischal, of 7th October 1623 (Returns to No. 1), they were infeft in them on the 25th of the same month. (Sasine registered in John Mowat's register of sasines for the sheriffdom of Aberdeen, 19th November 1623. Rental of 1593 in the charter-chest.) The rental of 1640 (in the charter-chest) exhibits the whole as allocated to the Principal and four Regents.

Each of these five individuals had his own share of these localities, which he managed himself, collecting the rents and feu-duties. In 1716, the Regents, then expelled, attested a copy of the rental to the Commission of Visitation, and that Commission gave a copy attested by their clerk to the College. On the death of any Regent, the surviving Regents had, by custom, the privilege of succeeding to his locality, in the order of seniority of appointment to their offices, if esteemed more valuable than those they held.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order VII.

This plan having led to numerous inconveniences, the four Regents, in 1755, agreed to unite their rents into one fund, and divide its annual proceeds equally amongst them. (Order of Faculty, 6th March 1755.) In 1759, the Principal's locality was, at his own desire, taken into the same fund, he to receive, on account of its superior value, one-third of the whole produce, and each of the four regents one-sixth part. (Order of Faculty, 22d February 1759.)

This mode has been since followed without deviation. A procurator or agent was appointed to manage the whole fund; in 1802 (30th November), David Hutcheon, Esq., advocate in Aberdeen, the present agent, was appointed; his salary ten guineas, but he is assisted in collecting the various payments by the Sacrist of the College. He makes one payment at Whitsunday of £100 to the Principal, and £50 to each of the four Regents; at Martinmas he pays the balance in the same proportion, and at that term his accounts are examined annually, and signed by the Principal and Regents.

As to the Control of these Localities:—

After the Principal and Regents, they are under the inspection of all the other members of the Senatus Academicus and of Commissions of Visitation.

(2.) The Principal and Regents receive the sums called Sir Thomas Crombie's Mortification under the authority of his donation, dated 5th March 1644. The fund is managed by the Magistrates and Town-council of Aberdeen, and the accounts are open to the inspection of the members of the College.

(3.) The Rents from the lands of Pulmuir were bequeathed by Mrs. Blackwell, by will of 18th May 1793, and are managed by Mr. Hutcheon, College agent, under the same control as the localities. His salary one guinea per annum.

(4.) The Bishop's Rents are received by authority of a warrant of King William under the Great Seal, dated 30th November 1699.

(5.) The Exchequer payments on the Civil Revenue of Scotland are received by virtue of royal warrants, the first by George I. (26th May 1718), and renewed by successive sovereigns after their accession. The £105 thus granted yearly, to be divided as follows:—£20 to the Principal, £20 to the Professor of Divinity, and £10. 16*s.* 8*d.* to each of the four Regents, and to the Professors of Mathematics and Medicine.

An order from the Barons of Exchequer, of 16th February 1727, relieves the College from the payment of sixpence in the pound of fees on this grant.

In 1812, by royal warrant of 17th October, and for the reasons therein specified, £40 were added to the salary of the Principal, and £33 to that of each of the Professors, to be paid out of the Exchequer of Scotland during pleasure.

II. The salary of the Professor of Divinity (exclusive of the above Exchequer payments of £20 and £40) is paid from funds at the disposal of the Magistrates and Town-council of Aberdeen, patrons of the office.

The salary of the Professor of Oriental Languages (exclusive of the above Exchequer payment of £33) is paid by Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, Baronet, Patron of the office, and is the interest of £1000 sterling mortified in his hands by Dr. Ramsay of Barbadoes in 1727.

The salary of the Professor of Mathematics (exclusive of the above Exchequer payments of £10. 16*s.* 8*d.* and £33) is paid by the Magistrates and Town-council of Aberdeen, from the fund mortified in their hands by Dr. Duncan Liddel, founder of the professorship (by will dated 9th December 1613).

The only salary of the Professor of Medicine (exclusive of the above Exchequer payments of £10. 16*s.* 8*d.* and £33) is a sum of £2. 15*s.* sterling, mortified in 1762 by Mr. John Paterson, and managed along with the Bursary of the same Benefactor by the Principal and Professors. (See the account of the Burse Funds, in Returns to 9 and 10.)

The salary of the Professor of Chemistry (exclusive of the above Exchequer payment of £33) is entirely derived from the lands of Pulmuir, devised for that purpose *inter alia* by Mrs. Blackwell (by will of 18th May 1793), and managed by Mr. Hutcheon, College agent, along with the Localities of the Principal and Regents, and under the same control with them.

The Principal, and all the Professors of Marischal College (Assistant Professors excepted), are by Act of Parliament obliged to become members of the Widow's Fund of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland.

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Correction of the Return of Salaries.

*Salary of the Professor of Divinity.*

In the Return of Salaries it is stated that the Professor of Divinity, as Professor and as Preacher without parochial charge, receives annually from the town of Aberdeen the sum of £200, consisting of the revenue from certain mortifications managed by the Magistrates and Council, and an additional payment from their treasury.

As the offices of Professor of Divinity and Minister of Greyfriars' Church are not necessarily united in the same individual, but may on some future occasion be disjoined, it seems more proper to state what portion of the salary belongs to each office, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Average annual income, from mortifications, for the Professor of Divinity . . | £66 |
| Annual shares of two grants from the Exchequer in Scotland, £20 and £33. . | 53 |
| Total salary of the Professor of Divinity . . . . . | 119 |
| Average annual income, from mortifications, for the minister of Greyfriars' Church | 88 |
| Average annual addition from the town's treasury . . . . . | 46 |
| Total salary for officiating as preacher, without parochial charge . . | 134 |
| Total salary for both offices (as formerly stated) . . . | £253 |

*Marischal College*, 7*th October* 1826. JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec.*

(2.) Dr. Cook's Report as to Endowments of Professors.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order VII.

Endowments of Aberdeen Professorships. King's College.

In Reporting as to the adequacy of the Endowments in King's and Marischal Colleges, Aberdeen, a statement is first made, upon the supposition that they remain distinct Seminaries, and then upon the supposition that they are to be united. It is proper to remark, that as the salaries of the Principals and Professors partly depend upon the annual returns from the College property, they must vary a little in different years; but the salaries stated may be considered as about the average, and the calculations exhibit very nearly the amount of the different endowments.

King's College.

*Principal.*—Salary, £175. 14*s.* 11*d.* 52 bolls bear, and 36 bolls meal. Converting the bear and meal at £1 per boll, the whole living amounts to £263. 14*s.* 11*d.* He has also a house, but he pays the interest of £300, which had been borrowed by the College to repair the fabric. Quite inadequate. It should not be less than 500 or 600 per annum.

*Sub-Principal.*—Salary, £125. 12*s.* 4*d.* 26 bolls bear, and 18 bolls meal. Surplus rent from College-croft, £22. 17*s.* 11*d.* At the above rate of conversion, amount of salary, £192. 10*s.* 3*d.* He has also a house, but pays as interest upon a sum borrowed to repair it, £18. 17*s.* 6*d.* The office of Sub-principal is held by one of the Regents, and there falls to be added to it the fees of the class which he teaches. The present Sub-principal is Professor of Greek. His fees, as the class is at present arranged, may be taken upon an average at £236, and they would greatly exceed this were the alterations as to the Greek class, suggested by the Commission, carried into effect. The living may, therefore, be considered as quite adequate.

*Three Regents.*—Salaries, £125. 4*s.* 15 bolls bear, and 10 bolls meal. Each of them draws a surplus rent from the College-croft, which may be estimated at about £22, and they have houses at a moderate rent. Total salary about £170. The fees of the Mathematical class may be stated at £142; but if the second Mathematical class were disjoined from the Natural Philosophy department, and assigned, with an adequate fee, to the Mathematical Professor, they would much exceed that sum, and would render the living sufficient. The Professor of Natural Philsophy draws of fees about £116, and a trifling sum from degrees, which can scarcely be taken into estimation; and even were a second Natural Philosophy class instituted, this sum would not be greatly augmented. His living may be reported as inadequate. The fees of the Professor of Moral Philosophy derived from his class, and from graduation in Arts, amount to about £160. It is probable that the fees from graduation will rather decrease, and something should be added to render the living sufficient.

*Humanist.*—Salary, £125. 12*s.* 4*d.* 26 bolls bear, and 18 bolls meal. Glebe valued at £10. A house, but he pays for this in name of interest, for money borrowed upon it, £33. 14*s.* 8*d.* The fees, from the mode in which the class is taught, are inconsiderable; but under a different arrangement would render the living adequate. The present Professor of Humanity teaches Chemistry, but as this union will probably be dissolved, the fees from the Chemical class are not to be taken into estimation.

*Civilist and Mediciner.*—These Professors have the same salary with the Humanist. The Civilist has a glebe, from which he draws of feu-duty 4½ bolls of bear. No fees have ever been drawn by this Professor, and it is probable that the Professorship will be put upon a different and efficient footing. How much may thus be added cannot at present be estimated; as it now stands, the emoluments are wholly inadequate for the decent support of a Professor. The Mediciner has a manse and glebe, from which he draws £23, and he is entitled to a sum upon each Medical degree, which, under the former regulations, might have amounted on an average to £120; but this is almost completely annihilated by the regulations recently introduced. No class has been ever taught, and consequently no fees have been drawn. The chair must be put on a different footing.

*Professor of Divinity.*—Salary, £187. 11*s.* 6*d.* 22 bolls bear, £40. 0*s.* 2*d.*; 1 meal—in all, at the above valuation, about £249. There is also a house. The present incumbent, upon his admission, obtained an allowance of £150 from the Exchequer. The whole is not more than would be requisite for the proper endowment of the chair, even although the fees contemplated, in the case of Divinity-students, should be exacted.

*Professor of Hebrew.*—The salary is £166. 17*s.* 2*d.* The fees hitherto drawn are inconsiderable, and there is no probability of their yielding such a sum as would be sufficient for the comfortable endowment of the Professorship.

Marischal College.

Marischal College.

*Principal and Professor of Divinity.*—The salary of the Principal may be stated on an average as £318, without any house, a sum quite inadequate for the support of the situation. It has been usually united with a Professorship, generally, as at present, with the Professorship of Divinity, the salary of which is only £119. With that Professorship there has been commonly combined the office of Minister of the Greyfriars, which does not include under it any parochial charge; but the two may, and probably will be separated, as may the Principality and the Professorship. The Professorship, notwithstanding any addition from fees, would require a considerable increase.

*Professor of Oriental Languages.*—The salary of this Professorship consists of the interest of £1000, mortified for its institution, and £33 from the Exchequer, in all £78—a miserable allowance, which the exaction of fees would not materially increase.

*Humanity.*—There is no Humanity Professorship, but a class has been taught of late years; and the return from the fees at present exacted is not sufficient for the support of a Chair.

*Four Regents.*—The salary of the four Regents may be stated at about £179. The Professor of Greek has, in addition to this, fees nearly to the amount of £210, and under a different arrangement the situation would be amply endowed. The fees of the Professor of Natural History may be stated at £156, which, added to the salary, would not constitute an adequate living; but there will probably be modifications of this class, by which the value of the endowment may be increased. The fees of the Professor of Natural Philosophy amount to about £169, but some addition to the emoluments is requisite to render the living what it is desirable that it should be. The fees of the Professor of Moral Philosophy do not, on an average, exceed £60; but he draws upwards of £60 from the conferring of Degrees in Arts. This source cannot be altogether depended upon, and the situation must be considered as considerably below what should be assigned to it.

*Professor of Mathematics.*—The salary attached to this Professorship may be stated, upon an ave-

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Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order VII.

rage, as amounting to about £188, and the fees to £174, and these might be so increased as to render the living adequate.

*Professor of Medicine.*—This Professorship is altogether inadequately endowed, the salary being under £50, there being no fees, and the emolument derived from degrees being almost entirely annihilated. Some essential change as to this Chair and the whole Medical department must be introduced, but the effect of these upon the livings it is not easy to anticipate.

From the statements given it is apparent that if the Universities of Aberdeen continue separate institutions, the endowments of several of the Professorships, that they might be objects to men of talents and exertion, must be increased; but that the sum necessary for this purpose would not be considerable. That sum would be greatly reduced were the Universities united, because there would be such an increase of fees as would raise the emoluments of most of the Professors as high as would be requisite. Some of the Divinity Professorships would, however, even were this to take place, be inadequately endowed, whilst others of them would be greatly improved.

*Principal.*—In the event of an union, one Principal would be sufficient, and to him would be assigned both the salaries of the present Principals. The Principal would also become the teacher of Biblical Criticism, and the fees arising from this would fall to be added to his income.

*Professor of Divinity.*—The Professorship of Divinity would also be endowed with both the present salaries, which, with the fees, would furnish a sufficient endowment, or nearly so.

*Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Professor of Oriental Languages.*—Of the two Professors of Oriental Languages, one would probably, in the event of an union, become Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and would require a considerable grant to render the endowment adequate; and the same thing would hold as to the Professor of Oriental Languages.

*Professorship of Humanity.*—The Professor of Humanity in King's College would become ultimately the Professor of that department in the United University, and would, from the increase of fees, be sufficiently endowed.

*Medical Professorships.*—Some grant might be requisite, in the first instance, for the Medical Professorships, but much would not be needed, and this little might, in all probability, soon be withdrawn. The same remark might be extended to the Professorship of Chemistry.

The result of what has been said is, that for a sum really inconsiderable, the Universities of Aberdeen might secure, as Professors, the most able men from the different literary classes of the community. It may be added, that the observations in this paper proceed on the assumption that not less than from £450 to £500 should be considered as an adequate endowment for a Professor.

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Memorial from the Magistrates as to Professorship of Divinity.

(3).—Memorial of the Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council of Aberdeen, to the Royal Commissioners, respecting the Professorship of Divinity.

*Unto the Right Honourable and Honourable the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty for visiting the Universities of Scotland.*

The humble Memorial of the Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council of Aberdeen.

The Memorialists humbly beg leave to represent to His Majesty's Commissioners the present situation of the Professorship of Divinity in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen.

27 January 1616. By deed of Mortification of this date, Mr. Patrick Copland, sometime Preacher or Chaplain to the Honourable the East India Company, mortified the sum of 2,000 merks Scots towards the help and maintenance of a Professor of Divinity or Theology in the said College, and appointed the Provost, Baillies, and Town-Council of Aberdeen to be Patrons and Administrators of the said Mortification in all time coming.

18 July 1622. By a subsequent deed of this date the said Patrick Copland mortified an additional sum of
1 February 1627. 2,000 merks; and by a letter of this date he bequeathed the farther sum of 2,000 merks Scots, both for the same purpose, and in the same terms as his original Mortification; the sums thus mortified amounting in whole to 6,000 merks Scots, or £333. 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

13 June 1621. By deed of mortification of this date, Mr. David Chamberlain mortified for the same purpose 1,000 merks Scots, or £55. 11*s.* $1\frac{4}{12}$*d.* sterling.

1718. In consideration of the very inadequate income of the Professor of Divinity, arising from the above
1812. Mortifications, his Majesty King George the First granted him an annual sum of £20 sterling; and a further allowance of £33 yearly was granted by his late Majesty King George the Third in 1812.

The annual revenue of the Professorship of Divinity from all these sources may therefore be stated as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The sums bequeathed by Mr. Copland having, with certain other mortified funds under the administration of the Town-Council, been applied in purchasing lands, which were afterwards feued out, the proportion of the feu-duties belonging to the Professor of Divinity, corresponding to the sum originally invested in the purchase, has, on an average of the last seven years, ending with crop 1825, amounted yearly to | £65 | 11 | 6 |
| Interest of the sum bequeathed by Mr. Chamberlain, now amounting to £83. 6*s.* 8*d.* | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Grant by King George the First | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Grant by King George the Third | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| In all | £121 | 18 | 2 |

Such is the total amount of the annual revenue destined for the support of the Professor of Divinity; and the Memorialists need hardly say, that, as he receives no fees or emoluments of any kind from the numerous Students who attend him, it is far from being a sufficient remuneration for his important services, and altogether inadequate for supporting himself and family, and much less for maintaining that rank and station in society which the dignity and respectability of his office necessarily require.

It is true, that, for many years past, the Memorialists' predecessors, in the view of improving his situation in some degree, have been in use to combine with the office of Professor of Divinity the laborious duties of Minister or Preacher in one of the Town's Churches, (but without any parochial cure,) and thus to make his income *for both*, exclusive of the grants from the Crown, equal to £200 per annum. But even this sum is quite inadequate; and were the two offices, which are not necessarily connected with each other, to be disunited—a circumstance which, from different causes, is by no means improbable—his revenue would not exceed what has been already stated.

The Commissioners are too enlightened to render it necessary for the Memorialists to consume their valuable time in pointing out the great, indeed the paramount, importance of the Divinity Chair being filled (as it is at present, and has long been) by men of eminent piety and talents; or the expediency of such an endowment being attached to it as will incite persons of character and learning to become candidates for the office, and to bestow upon it their undivided time and attention, without engaging in any other avocation. They would therefore humbly submit to the serious consideration of the Commissioners the propriety of recommending to Government to grant such addition to the salary of the Professor of Divinity of Marischal College, as will place the office upon that respectable and independent footing, which appears so essential to the religious as well as the temporal interests of the country.

(Signed) AL. BROWN, *Provost.*

*Council Chamber, Aberdeen, 19th September* 1827.

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ORDER VIII.—A Return of all the Fees payable, either by Students on attending classes, or by Candidates for Graduation, at their examination, or on receiving Degrees—whether to Professors or to the Libraries, or to any of the Institutions or Funds of the College—of the Authority by which the same are fixed; and whether under any, and what control.

Order VIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

RETURN of all the Fees payable either by Students on attending Classes, or by Candidates for Graduation at their examination, or on receiving Degrees, with statements of the persons or funds to which they are paid.

I. In the Classes of the Curriculum for Under-graduates:—

*First Year of Curriculum.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Free Students, i.e. students who are not Bursars, pay, | | | | | | |
| In first Greek class—Professor's fee | £3 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| And fee for public examination | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| In Humanity class—Professor's fee | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Locarium to Buildings fund | 0 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Fees to Sacrist and Porter | 0 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | £4 | 17 | 0 |
| Bursars—A few of the Bursars also pay, as above | | | | 4 | 17 | 0 |
| Others of them pay, in whole | | | | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Others | | | | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Others | | | | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Others | | | | 2 | 3 | 8⅔ |

*Second Year of Curriculum.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Free Students pay, | | | | | | |
| In Civil and Natural History class—Professor's fee | £3 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| And fee for public examination | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| For expense of experiments | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| In second Greek class—Professor's fee | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| In first Mathematical class—Professor's fee | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Locarium to Buildings fund | 0 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Fees to Sacrist and Porter | 0 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | £7 | 1 | 0 |
| Bursars—A few of the Bursars also pay | | | | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Others of them pay in whole | | | | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| Others | | | | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| Others | | | | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| Others | | | | 2 | 17 | 2⅔ |

*Third Year of Curriculum.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Free students pay, | | | | | | |
| In the Natural Philosophy class—Professor's fee | 3 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| For public examination | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| For experiments and apparatus | 0 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| In second Mathematical class—Professor's fee | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Locarium to Buildings fund | 0 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Fees to Sacrist and Porter | 0 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | £6 | 1 | 0 |
| Bursars—A few of the Bursars also pay | | | | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Others of them pay in whole | | | | 4 | 9 | 6 |
| Others | | | | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Others | | | | 2 | 8 | 8⅔ |

*Fourth Year of Curriculum.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Free Students pay, | | | | | | |
| In Moral Philosophy and Logic class—Professor's fee | £3 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| For public examination | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Locarium to Buildings fund | 0 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Fees to Sacrist and Porter | 0 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | £3 | 18 | 0 |
| Bursars—A few of the Bursars also pay | | | | 3 | 18 | 0 |
| Others of them pay in whole | | | | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| Others | | | | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| Others | | | | 1 | 15 | 2⅔ |

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order VIII.

In addition to the dues above mentioned, each student pays 1*s.* 6*d.* to the porter for fire in the classes which meet three times a-day, and a proportionate sum in the other classes, according to the number of meetings.

In the classes taught by the four Regents, a few of the Bursars pay to the Professors the same fees that free students pay, viz., £3. 3*s.* each; others of them pay £2. 2*s.*; others, £1. 11*s.* 6*d.*; and others, £1. 2*s.* 2¾*d.*

The *average* annual number of Bursars in the four classes taught by the Regents, during the last five sessions, was 90; and the *average* fee paid by each to his Professor was £1. 16*s.* 7½*d.*

In the First and Second Mathematical classes, a few of the Bursars pay the same fees as free students, viz., £2. 2*s.*; others of them pay £1. 11*s.* 6*d.*; others, 17*s.*; and others, 10*s.* 6*d.*

The average annual number of Bursars in the First and Second Mathematical classes, during the last five sessions, was 45; and the average fee paid by each to the Professor was £1. 0*s.* 5¾*d.*

In the Humanity and Second Greek classes, instead of the fee of £1. 1*s.*, all the Bursars, with the exception of four, pay 10*s.* 6*d.* each; and all students, after having attended either of these classes once, have hitherto been allowed to attend it afterwards *gratis*.

No fees are paid by students in the Third Greek or Third Mathematical class.

II. In the Classes not included in the Curriculum:—

In the Chemical class, all Bursars who have gained their Bursaries by comparative trial, and are attending the Natural Philosophy, or Moral Philosophy and Logic Class, are exempted from paying fees to the Professor, by the deed of foundation of the Chemical Professorship. Other students pay each a fee of £1. 11*s.* 6*d.*; and all in attendance, whether Bursars or not, pay 3*s.* each to the porter for fire, light, and attendance.

In the classes for Divinity and Oriental Languages, the Professors receive no fees. In the former class, each student pays to the Sacrist for fire and attendance 5*s.*, and in the latter class each pays 2*s.* 6*d.*

Each student of Divinity pays also one shilling of Locarium to the Buildings Fund.

In the class for Practice of Physic, the Professor's fee is £2. 2*s.* For two of the three sessions in which Lectures have been delivered on this branch, they have been given *gratis*.

In the Botanical class, each student pays to the Lecturer a fee of £1. 11*s.* 6*d.*

In the Law class, each student pays to the Lecturer a fee of £2. 2*s.* for the winter course of Scots Law, and a fee of £1. 1*s.* for the summer course of Conveyancing; each pays also 1*s.* 6*d.* to the porter for fire and attendance.

For an account of the fees paid in the Anatomical, Surgical, and Materia Medica classes, see the separate Return respecting the Medical classes, under the joint patronage of the two Universities of Aberdeen (Return 30th).

RETURN of Fees paid by Graduates at their Graduation.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Graduates in Arts, if Alumni of the University, pay | | | | | | |
| To the Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic | £2 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| To the same, for examination | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| To the Library fund, (if not previously paid,) | 0 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | £2 | 14 | 8 |
| Graduates in Arts, if not Alumni, pay | | | | | | |
| To the Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, | £3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To the Library fund, | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | £8 | 0 | 0 |
| Graduates in Divinity pay | | | | | | |
| To the Library fund, | | | | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Graduates in Laws pay | | | | | | |
| To the Library fund, | | | | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Graduates in Medicine pay | | | | | | |
| To the Library fund, | £5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To the Professor of Medicine, | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| For the stamp required for the diploma, | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | £25 | 0 | 0 |

In addition to the above fees, the graduate has to pay the expense of his diploma (for parchment and writing), which does not exceed £1.

As to the authority by which the same are fixed;—they have all been fixed by orders of the Principal and Professors made at different times; and all are under the control of the whole Senatus Academicus and of Commissions of Visitation.

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Correction of the Return of Fees.

*Third Mathematical Class.*

In the Return of Fees it was stated, that no fees are paid by students in the Third Greek and Third Mathematical Classes. To this should have been added what follows:—

In the Third Mathematical Class, the Professor receives, on account of the Junior Mathematical Bursar, who is always required to attend that class, a fee of £3. 3*s.* from the Mathematical Burse Fund mortified by John Gray, Esq.

The Professor of Mathematics gives instructions also, in a fourth course of that science, to the senior Mathematical Bursar, for which he receives another fee of £3. 3*s.* from the abovementioned fund.

*Marischal College, 7th October* 1826. JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec.*

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Order VIII.*

ORDER VIII.*—Statement of the whole Expense which must be incurred by every Student in Marischal College, Aberdeen, passing through the course of Study preparatory to the degree of Master of Arts, including Class-fees, Price of

Books, Library-money, Dues of Graduation, and all other necessary Charges. —Ordered 27th October 1827.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order VIII.*

Expense of going through Curriculum.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*Expense of Students going through the Curriculum.*

RETURN—Containing a Statement of the whole Expense which must be incurred by Students in Marischal College, passing through the Course of Study preparatory to the Degree of Master of Arts, including Class Fees, Fees for Public Examinations, Sacrist and Porter's Fees, Payments for Experiments and Apparatus, Locarium or Payment to Buildings Fund, Fire-Money (viz. 8*s.* 4*d.* during the whole Course of Study), Fees for Graduation, and Payment to the Library Fund; to the amount of which is added the expense of Books ordered to be procured by Students.

| | Amount of Fees and Dues. | Expense of Books ordered. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payable by Free Students . . . . . | £25 10 6 | £4 10 0 | £30 0 6 |
| ,, by a few of the Bursars . . . | 25 5 0 | 4 10 0 | 29 15 0 |
| ,, by other Bursars . . . . . | 24 3 0 | 4 10 0 | 28 13 0 |
| ,, by others . . . . . | 18 18 0 | 4 10 0 | 23 8 0 |
| ,, by others . . . . . | 15 7 0 | 4 10 0 | 19 17 0 |
| ,, by others . . . . . | 12 12 10¾ | 4 10 0 | 17 2 10¾ |

The above amounts of Fees and Dues include the Fee for the Second Humanity Class, viz. 10*s.* 6*d.* from every Free Student, and 5*s.* from every Bursar, which Fee was not included in the Returns of September 1826; that Class having been first established as a separate one last Session, according to a resolution of the 7th October 1825.

The sum stated as the expense of Books includes only the cost of such Books as are expressly ordered to be procured by the Students. These consist of—

| | |
|---|---|
| Books for the First and Second Greek Classes, costing about . . | £2 15 6 |
| ,, for the First and Second Mathematical Classes, about . . | 1 10 0 |
| ,, for the Moral Philosophy and Logic Class, about . . . . | 0 4 6 |
| | £4 10 0 |

A considerable portion of the Students are in possession of some of the Books required in the Greek Classes before their entrance at College.

The Books used in the Humanity Classes are such as almost all the Students have previously used in the preparatory Schools.

No Books are ordered to be procured in the Civil and Natural History, or Natural Philosophy Class; but in these, and in the other Classes, many of the Students are known to procure some of the Standard Works on various branches of Literature and Science, which are referred to and recommended to their notice in the course of teaching. Of the expense thus incurred by Students no correct estimate can be made.

JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec.*

*Marischal College*, 16*th November* 1827.

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ORDER IX.—A full and specific Return of the whole Rentals, Funds, Revenues, and Estate of the said College during the last 50 years, distinguishing the several sources from which the same may be drawn, as well as all occasional payments during the same period.

Order IX.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

(1.)—The Returns under this head contain the whole Rentals, Funds, Revenues and Estates of Marischal College, of which the Principal and Professors have the management, under the following divisions:—

1. The Localities of the Principal and Regents for the last fifty years, and Sir T. Crombie's mortification. [Not printed by the Commission.]
2. The Rents of Pulmuir lands since they were bequeathed in 1793; first crop payable 1799. [Not printed by the Commission.]
3. The Burse Fund. [Not printed by the Commission.]
4. The Building Fund. [Not printed by the Commission.]
5. The Library Fund. [Not printed by the Commission.]
6. The Observatory Fund. [Not printed by the Commission.]

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(2.)—The following are Copies of the Notandums adhibited to the Abstracts of the Accounts of the Building and Burse Funds.

BUILDINGS FUND.

Buildings Fund.

THE sums collected from Students consist of 3*s.* 6*d.* paid by each Student who is attending any of the Classes taught by the four Regents and the Professor of Mathematics, and 1*s.* by each Student of Divinity. This payment is not made by other Students, nor is it made more than once by any Student in the same year, however many classes he may be attending.

The Expenditure entitled "Tradesmen's Bills, &c." includes, since 1797, the expense of a lamp in the College Court, varying from 20*s.* to 30*s.* per annum. The rest has been expended in repairs in the Class-rooms, and in the roof, floors, windows, &c., of the College Buildings. The Expenditure, however, is exclusive of the expense of erecting and repairing the present Observatory,—of considerable repairs and improvements made in the Library and Museum, at the expense of the Library Fund,—of repairs in the Public School, made at the expense of the late J. Ferguson, Esq., of Pitfour,—and of various repairs in the apartments occupied as Lodgings, which have been made at the expense of the occupiers.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order IX.

Burse Fund.

### Burse Fund.

The Bursaries chargeable on the *Burse Fund* are specified in the Return of Bursaries. The income of two of them, viz. Adam's, of £5. 11*s* 1½*d*., and Davidson's, of £2. 15*s*. 6¾*d*., is derived from Feu-duties, being the difference between the annual Charge and Discharge of Feu-duties in the Accounts; or between £9. 8*s*. 10¾*d*. and £1. 2*s*. 2¾*d*. The stocks of the rest were long ago sunk in the hands of the College, and were expended either in erecting part of the present Buildings of the College, or in discharging debts contracted in erecting them. The annual interest of these stocks has been paid from the rents of lodgings occupied in the College Buildings, and the annual income of £28. 6*s*. 8*d*. out of the Rents of the Bishopric of Aberdeen, which annuity was granted in 1699, to be applied in paying the debts due by the College, and for other uses not specified. The annual account of incidental expenses, which it was formerly the practice to charge to the Burse Fund, has, since 1822, been charged to the Library Fund, on account of the lowness of the former Fund. The stock of the Bursary founded in 1794, by Dr. Ruddiman, was incorporated with the Burse Fund till 1824, when a separate account was opened for it and the new donation by which it was increased.

The following Bursaries, viz. Gray's, W. Lorimer's, J. Lorimer's, Ruddiman's, and Cruickshank's, with part of Paterson's and of Stuart's, are paid from Funds managed by the Principal and Professors, as stated in the Return of Bursaries No. 12, but unconnected with the above Burse Fund, and therefore not considered as forming part of the Rentals, Revenues, or Estates of the College.

(Signed) John Cruickshank, *Sec.*

*Marischal College, 29th September* 1826.

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List of Returns.

(3.)—List of Returns from the Marischal College and University, to the Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, transmitted 6th September 1827.

I.—Inventory of Writs, Title-deeds, and other Evidents of Marischal College.

II.—Copies of Deeds of Mortification for Bursaries, which are under the management of the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen.

Dr. Duncan Liddell's.
Dr. James Cargill's.
Dr. Alexander Reid's.
Sir Thomas Crombie's.
Dr. Alexander Ross's.
Mrs. Kathrine Rolland's.
Mr. James Milne's.
Mr. Robert Cumming's.
Rev. William Lorimer's.
Mr. John Fraser's.
Rev. Charles Gordon's.
Mr. Alexander Cruden's.
Mr. John Mather's.
Rev. John Johnstone's (for Divinity Bursar).
Rev. James Stuart's, left in trust to the Magistrates; but the accounts kept, and the revenue applied, by the College.

III.—Copies of the Deeds of Mortification for the following Bursaries, or such information respecting them as has been found attainable, with statements respecting the Investments of the Funds, their present Amount, Annual Revenue, &c., with Copy Account Burse Fund on a separate sheet, viz.,

Rev. George Melville's.
Dr. Alexander Adam's.
Mr. John Davidson's.
Mr. Alexander Galloway's.
Mrs. Margaret Garden's.
Mr. Thomas Forbes's.
Rev. Alexander Smith's.
Rev. Walter Denoon's.
Mr. John Paterson's.
Dr. David Mitchell's.
Dr. James Adam's.
Dr. William Lorimer's.
Dr. John Lorimer's.
Dr. William Ruddiman's.
Mr. James Cruickshank's.
Mr. John Gray's.

(*Transmitted 8th September* 1827.)

I.—Copies of the Deeds of Mortification for the following Bursaries, with Statements respecting the Investments of the Funds, their present Amount, Annual Revenue, &c., viz.,

Alexander Irving, Esq.
Mr. John Turner.
Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury.
Rev. Gilbert Ramsay.
John Henderson, Esq.
John Forbes, Esq.

II.—Copies of Deeds of Foundation of Offices, &c.

Dr. Duncan Liddell's Mortification to a Professor of Mathematics.
Mr. Patrick Copland's Mortifications for a Professor of Divinity.
Mr. David Chamberlain's Mortification for the Professor of Divinity.
Mr. Thomas Reid's Mortification for a Librarian, Foundation of the Professorship of Medicine.
Mortification for a Professor of Oriental Languages.—N.B. This is included under the Rev. Gilbert Ramsay's Mortification, in this List, No. 1.
Mrs. Blackwell's Mortification for a Professor of Chemistry, and other purposes.
Sir William Fordyce's Mortification for a Lecturer on Agriculture.

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(4.)—An Account of the Revenue arising from all Lands, and other Funds, mortified for the use of the Marischal College of Aberdeen, which are under the management of the Magistrates and Town-Council of that City; and of the Application thereof, for the Year ended at Michaelmas 1826.

Patrick Copland's Mortification.

Patrick Copland's Mortification, of 6,000 merks, to the Professor of Divinity, dated in 1621.

| *Dr.* | | *Cr.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To proportion (being 12 per cent.) of revenue of lands of Torrie, purchased by the magistrates from the funds of this and other mortifications, crop 1825 . . . . . | £66 0 0 | By Professor of Divinity. . . . | £66 0 0 |
| | £66 0 0 | | £66 0 0 |

N.B.—The Professor of Divinity at present officiates as a minister (but not parochial) in one

of the town's churches, for which a separate mortification is set apart; and the salary for both offices is made up to £200 per annum; but if they were disjoined, the salary to the Professor would be only what is above stated.

Duncan Liddell's Mortification, of 6,000 merks Scots, to the Professor of Mathematics, the Library of Marischal College, and the Poor of Aberdeen, dated in 1613. D. Liddell's Mortification.

| *Dr.* | | | | *Cr.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To proportion (being 27 per cent.) of revenue of lands of Torrie . | £148 | 10 | 0 | By Professor of Mathematics, his proportion of revenue, being 10-11ths . . . . . | £135 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Library—1-22d . . . . . | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | | Poor—1-22d . . . . . | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| | £148 | 10 | 0 | | £148 | 10 | 0 |

Sir Thomas Crombie's Mortification, of 10,000 merks Scots, to the Principal and Regents of Marischal College, dated 1630. Sir T. Crombie's Mortification.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To interest of £760 lent . . . . | £30 | 8 | 0 | By public burdens . . . . . | 2 | 19 | 10 |
| To feu-duties of Murtle, crop 1825 . | 91 | 16 | 2 | By proportion of town-clerk's salary, and charges of management . . | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | By paid principal and professors one-half of free revenue . . . . | 56 | 12 | 2 |
| | | | | By Sir Thomas Crombie's mortification to bursars, one-half of free revenue . . . . . | 56 | 12 | 2 |
| | £122 | 4 | 2 | | £122 | 4 | 2 |

Thomas Reid's Mortification, to a Bibliothecar or Librarian, of 6,000 merks Scots, dated in 1625. T. Reid's Mortification.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To interest of £355 lent. . . . | £14 | 4 | 0 | By balance at Michaelmas 1825 . | £0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | | | By Bibliothecar . . . . . | 14 | 3 | 4 |
| | £14 | 4 | 0 | | £14 | 4 | 0 |

John Johnstone's Mortification, of 1,000 merks Scots, to a Student of Divinity, dated in 1616. J. Johnstone's Mortification.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To balance at Michaelmas 1825. . | £7 | 2 | 4 | By student of Divinity . . . . | £10 | 0 | 0 |
| To interest of £320 lent. . . . | 12 | 16 | 0 | By proportion of town-clerk's salary, and charges of management . . | 1 | 12 | 2 |
| | | | | By balance . . . . . | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| | £19 | 18 | 4 | | £19 | 18 | 4 |

James Cargill's Mortification, of 4,000 merks Scots, to Four Bursars, being Town's Bairns of Aberdeen, dated in 1616. Jas. Cargill's Mortification.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To balance at Michaelmas 1825 . | £12 | 17 | 8 | By Bursars—8 at £9 each . . . | £72 | 0 | 0 |
| To proportion (being 10 per cent.) of revenue of lands of Torrie . . | 55 | 0 | 0 | By sum lent this year . . . . | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| To interest of £800 lent. . . . | 32 | 0 | 0 | By proportion of town-clerk's salary, and charges of management . . | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | By balance . . . . . | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| | £99 | 17 | 8 | | £99 | 17 | 8 |

Duncan Liddell's Mortification to Bursars in 1613. D. Liddell's Mortification.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To balance at Michaelmas 1825. . | £3 | 16 | 10 | By six Bursars, at £5 each . . . | £30 | 0 | 0 |
| To feu-duty of Pitmedder . . . | 16 | 0 | 0 | By proportion of town-clerk's salary, and charges of management . . | 2 | 12 | 2 |
| To interest of £450 lent. . . . | 18 | 0 | 0 | By balance . . . . . | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| | £37 | 16 | 10 | | £37 | 16 | 10 |

Alexander Reid's Mortification, of £110 sterling, to two Bursars, 1633. A. Reid's Mortification.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To balance at Michaelmas 1825 . | £4 | 16 | 0 | By two Bursars, at £6 each . . | £12 | 0 | 0 |
| To interest of £330 lent. . . . | 13 | 4 | 0 | By expense of management . . . | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | | | | By balance . . . . . | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| | £18 | 0 | 0 | | £18 | 0 | 0 |

Alexander Ross's Mortification, of £200 sterling, to two Bursars born in the Town of Aberdeen, and instructed at the Grammar School, 1655. A. Ross's Mortification.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To balance at Michaelmas 1825. . | £9 | 8 | 3 | By two Bursars, at £6 each. . . | £12 | 0 | 0 |
| To interest of £360 lent . . . . | 14 | 8 | 0 | By proportion of town-clerk's salary, and expense of management . . | 1 | 11 | 8 |
| | | | | By balance . . . . . | 10 | 4 | 7 |
| | £23 | 16 | 3 | | £23 | 16 | 3 |

Sir Thomas Crombie's Mortification, of 10,000 merks Scots, to eight Bursars, dated in 1630. Sir T. Crombie's Mortification.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To balance at Michaelmas 1825 . | £5 | 8 | 8 | By eight Bursars, at £9 each . . | £72 | 0 | 0 |
| To interest of £700 lent . . . . | 28 | 0 | 0 | By proportion of town-clerk's salary, and expense of management . . | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| To proportion of feu-duties of Murtle, &c. . . . . | 56 | 12 | 2 | By balance . . . . . | 11 | 18 | 8 |
| | £90 | 0 | 10 | | £90 | 0 | 10 |

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order IX.

Catharine Rolland's Mortification.

Catharine Rolland's Mortification for various purposes, and, *inter alia*, of the price of ten Bolls of Meal to each of four Bursars, being Sons of Burgesses of Guild of Aberdeen, dated in 1659.

| *Dr.* | | *Cr.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To proportion of revenue applicable to payment of Bursars | £36 0 0 | By four Bursars, at £9 each | £36 0 0 |

R. Cumine's Mortification.

Robert Cumine's Mortification, of 900 merks Scots, to a Bursar of the name of Cumine, whom failing, to Sons of Burgesses of Guild, dated in 1677.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To balance at Michaelmas 1825 | £2 1 6 | By paid Bursar | £5 0 0 |
| To interest of £155 lent | 6 4 0 | By proportion of charges of management | 0 6 0 |
| | | By balance | 2 19 6 |
| | £8 5 6 | | £8 5 6 |

Jas. Milne's Mortification.

James Milne's Mortification, of 2,500 merks Scots, to two Bursars, dated in 1677.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To interest of £265 lent | £10 12 0 | By balance at Michaelmas 1825 | £0 10 5 |
| To balance at Michaelmas 1826 | 0 8 5 | By paid two Bursars at £5 each | 10 0 0 |
| | | By expense of management | 0 10 0 |
| | £11 0 5 | | £11 0 5 |

J. Fraser's Mortification.

John Fraser's Mortification, of 1,000 merks Scots, to a Bursar, preferring those of the name of Fraser.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To balance at Michaelmas 1825 | £8 7 7 | By paid Bursar | £7 0 0 |
| To interest of £190 lent | 7 12 0 | By proportion of expense of management | 0 7 0 |
| | | By balance | 8 12 7 |
| | £15 19 7 | | £15 19 7 |

W. Lorimer's Mortification.

William Lorimer's Mortification, of 1,800 merks, to a Bursar, preferring his own Relations, whom failing, Children born in Aberdeen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To balance at Michaelmas 1825 | £1 8 9 | By paid Bursar | £5 0 0 |
| To interest of £150 lent | 6 0 0 | By expense of management | 0 10 0 |
| | | By balance | 1 18 9 |
| | £7 8 9 | | £7 8 9 |

C. Gordon's Mortification.

Charles Gordon's Mortification, to a Bursar, of £200 sterling, 1737.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To balance at Michaelmas 1825 | £1 9 11 | By paid Bursar | £8 0 0 |
| To interest of £200 lent | 8 0 0 | By balance | 1 9 11 |
| | £9 9 11 | | £9 9 11 |

A. Cruden's Mortification.

Alexander Cruden's Mortification, of £100 sterling, to a Bursar, 1770.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To balance at Michaelmas 1825 | £0 12 4 | By paid Bursar | £5 0 0 |
| To interest of £115 | 4 12 0 | By balance | 0 4 4 |
| | £5 4 4 | | £5 4 4 |

J. Mather's Mortification.

John Mather's Mortification, for various purposes, and, among others, of the Interest of £250 to two Bursars.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To interest of £250 lent | £12 10 0 | By two Bursars, at £6. 5*s.* each | £12 10 0 |

*Abstract of the foregoing Account.*

| PROFESSORS, &c. | REVENUE. | Expenditure, including Public Burdens, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| Patrick Copland's Mortification to Professor of Divinity | £66 0 0 | £66 0 0 |
| Duncan Liddell's Mortification to Professor of Mathematics | 135 0 0 | 135 0 0 |
| Ditto to Library | 6 15 0 | 6 15 0 |
| Sir Thomas Crombie's Mortification to Principal and Professors | 56 12 2 | 56 12 2 |
| Thomas Reid's Mortification to Librarian | 14 4 0 | 14 3 4 |
| Amount to Professors, &c. | £278 11 2 | £278 10 6 |
| BURSARS. | | |
| John Johnstone's Mortification to a Student of Divinity | £12 16 0 | £11 12 2 |
| James Cargill's Mortification to Bursars | 87 0 0 | 76 1 2 |
| Duncan Liddell's | 34 0 0 | 32 12 2 |
| Alex. Reid's | 13 4 0 | 12 12 0 |
| Alex. Ross's | 14 8 0 | 13 11 8 |
| Sir Thomas Crombie's | 84 12 2 | 78 2 2 |
| Catharine Rolland's | 36 0 0 | 36 0 0 |
| Robert Cumine's | 6 4 0 | 5 6 0 |
| James Milne's | 10 12 0 | 10 10 0 |
| John Fraser's | 7 12 0 | 7 7 0 |
| William Lorimer's | 6 0 0 | 5 10 0 |
| Carried forward | £312 8 2 | £289 4 4 |

| *Dr.* | | | | | | | | *Cr.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount to Professors, &c. . . . | Revenue | £278 | 11 | 2 | Expenditure | £278 | 10 | 6 | | |
| BURSARS. Brought forward . | | £312 | 8 | 2 | | £289 | 4 | 4 | | |
| Charles Gordon's . . . . . | | 8 | 0 | 0 | | 8 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Alex. Cruden's . . . . . | | 4 | 12 | 0 | | 5 | 0 | 0 | | |
| John Mather's . . . . . | | 12 | 10 | 0 | | 12 | 10 | 0 | | |
| Amount for Bursars . . . . . | | | £337 | 10 | 2 | | £314 | 14 | 4 | |
| Balances unexpended . . . . . | | | | | | | 22 | 16 | 6 | |
| Total . . . . . | | £616 | 1 | 4 | | £616 | 1 | 4 | | |

*Nota.*—The feu-duties before referred to are payable partly in grain, and therefore vary according to the fiars of the year; and any balance arising on the Mortifications to Bursars, when they amount to £20 or upwards, are lent out for the purpose of augmenting the annual allowances.

There are no funds, under the management of the Magistrates of Aberdeen, mortified for the use of King's College. (Signed) E. E. Jas. Hardie, *Chamberlain.*

*Aberdeen, 10th October* 1826.

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Order IX.*

Rental of College Property.

Order IX.*—A Return, containing a distinct Enumeration of the whole *Properties, Estates, Funds, Rights of Debts,* or other Sources from which the Income of King's College is derived, exhibiting the Amount drawn from each, the Date when, and the Deed by which the same was acquired by the College, with the Names and Designations by which the Estates were acquired, and are now known; and stating whether any Portion of such Acquisitions has been at any time, and if so, when and how, and by what authority alienated, and in what manner the price is secured; and in cases when any part of the Income is derived from the Interest of Money, stating in what manner such Sums are secured or invested.—Ordered 18th August 1827.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

Enumeration of the whole Properties, Estates, Funds, Rights of Debts, and the other Sources, from which the Income of the Marischal College is derived, &c.

(N. B. *The several Deeds referred to are on the Commissioners' Table.*)

These are as follows:—

Localities.

1st. The Localities, or Rents and Feu-duties arising from Lands and Houses, &c., formerly allocated in separate portions to the Principal and four Regents, but united in one fund since 1759. The gross income arising from this source for crop 1825, including the interest of two sums of £100 and £45, was . . . . . £845 19 $2\frac{1}{12}$

The charge for Public Burdens, Feu-duties, Management, Reduction of Debt, &c. . 196 4 $0\frac{6}{12}$

The Balance, or clear Income divisible among the Principal and Regents . . . . 649 15 $1\frac{7}{12}$

(See Copies of Rentals, and account of Localities, for crop 1825, printed at the end of this Rental.)

The title-deeds, by which the Localities were acquired by the College, were the Charters of Foundation and Confirmation, and the Infeftments following thereon, with only the following exceptions, as far as is seen from the writs in the Charter-chest, viz. An Assignation of two Houses in 1606, one yielding £1, the other £1. 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots, per annum;

A Charter granted to the College in 1596, on a croft, called the Brew Croft, the situation of which has not been at present clearly ascertained; and

A piece of ground mentioned below, which was feued in Union Street in 1818.

The names and designations by which the small pieces of land belonging to the Localities were acquired, are believed to have been mostly the same as those by which they are described in the Rental of 1716, and by which the greater part of them are still known. The names of the crofts in that rental agree with those in the rental of 1640, as far as the names are given in the latter; and a Rental of 1598 corresponds in general with the two just mentioned.

There are no Rentals extant of a date between 1640 and 1716, nor between 1716 and 1755, the period when the Localities of the four Regents were united into one fund, instead of being managed separately.

The names in the present Rental, compared with those in the Rental of 1716, are as follows:—

| *Names* 1825. | *Names* 1716. |
|---|---|
| Pynernook Croft . . . . . | Pyner's Nuike Crofts, and Croft under the Windmill. |
| Longstone Croft . . . . . | Possessed by Alex. Strachan, farmorer (called Langston in another copy of rental, 1716). |
| Folquhon's Croft . . . . . | Croft under the Windmill (part of) |
| Gallowgate Head, ground at, and ground along King Street . . . . . | Croft east side of Stonehouse, without the Gallowgate-head. |
| Cunningarhills . . . . . | Cuningair-hills. |
| Fill the Cap. . . . . | Fill the Cape. |
| Ground near Huntly Street, or at Chapel of Ease . . . . . | Croft at the Craibston. |
| Ground taken off by the Canal Co. . . . | Croft at Gallowgate-head, as above. |
| Ground along Chapel Street . . . . . | Croft at the Justice Mills, and part of Crofts at the Craibston. |
| Ground along Huntly Street . . . . . | Part of Croft at the Craibston. |
| Caberstone Croft . . . . . | Sow Croft, annent the West Kirk door. |
| Dove Cot Croft . . . . . | Ducat Croft. |
| Carmelite Friars' Garden . . . . . | Carmelite Friars' Garden. |
| Ground at Blackfriars' Street . . . . . | Blackfriars' Garden, or the Laigh Croft. |

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order IX.*

Rental of College Property.

The Alienations of Property have been as follows:—

In 1771, a Feu-duty of twelve shillings, paid from a house in Broad Street, was sold for £15; and a small spot of ground adjoining the same house, till then unproductive, was sold for £10. The prices were applied towards paying debts incurred by the Locality Funds, in improving the Caberstone or Sow Croft. In 1784, two feu-duties, amounting together to 3*s*. 1½*d*., were sold for £3. 17*s*. 9½*d*.; and an annuity of £1. 13*s*. 4*d*., arising from ground called the Roods of Kintore, was sold for £102. 10*s*.; both of which prices were applied as in the preceding case. (College Minute, December 1784.)

The Roods of Kintore yielded 4½ bolls of bear in 1716; but the revenue was reduced by augmentation of stipend. In 1808, the superiority of a property in Kincardineshire, called Glenshaugh, (in rental 1716, Glensaucht,) with a feu-duty of 5*s*. 3½*d*. was sold for £45, and the price lent to Gray's Mathematical Burse Fund, for behoof of the Localities.

In 1813, the Superiority of a property called Ardoyne (Arduine in 1716,) with a feu-duty of £1, was sold for £100; the price was lent for behoof of the Localities, and is now part of the contents of a bill of £300, granted by John Farquharson, Esq., of Haughton, (see last two Items on Dr. side of Locality account). An annual income of £3. 13*s*. 8⅔*d*. was thus alienated for £276. 7*s*. 9½*d*. The alienations were made by authority of the Principal and Professors. In the accounts of 1755, thirty feu-duties are entered, as "stated in the old rentals, but contended, and not yet evicted;" and only one of these, viz. 10*d*., was subsequently "evicted." The amount of the other disputed ones, £2. 11*s*. 1*d*., was carried forward in the accounts till 1783, and then discontinued. (See copy account of disputed feus, 1755.)

The small feu-duties which continue to be received, together with the above-mentioned twenty-nine, now lost, make up exactly the list in the rentals of 1716, except a feu-duty of one shilling, which remains unaccounted for.

It does not appear that the College was ever put in possession of *all* the properties and feu-duties which had belonged to the Grey, Black, and White Friars. The College Church, formerly the church of the Franciscan Convent, although included in the foundation charter, has always been retained by the Magistrates of Aberdeen, and it was not regularly used for public worship, between the æra of the Reformation and 1732, (Council Register, numerous entries in,) although used occasionally for examinations, graduations, &c. The Students attended Divine Worship in the West Church of St. Nicholas, till 1769. The ground between the Church and Broad Street was in like manner retained by the town, and gradually built upon, the last feu granted by the town, that next the College gate, being in 1754. The only property possessed in this Church by the College is the right of half of one of the galleries, which they received in 1768, in exchange for the use of the gallery in the West Church, where the Students had previously attended Divine Worship. (Contract between the Town and College, 2d of June 1768; College Minutes, May 1769).

In 1818, the College took in feu from the town of Aberdeen, for behoof of the Localities, a piece of ground along Union Street, at £79. 15*s*. per annum, in order to obtain access from that street to a part of their property which was likely otherwise to be diminished in value. The ground thus obtained is now considered as part of the Locality property.

Crombie's Mortification.

2d. Sir Thomas Crombie's Mortification of 10,000 merks, Scots, to the Principal and Regents, under the management of the Magistrates and Council, by his deed of 5th March 1644. The produce of this fund for crop 1825 was £56. 12*s*. 2*d*. (See copy of deed, and account annexed to account of Localities.)

Pulmuir.

3d. The Rents of Pulmuir, mortified by Mrs. Blackwell, under the management of the Principal and Professors, by deed of 18th May 1793, to a Professor of Chemistry, a Prize for an Essay, and the Surplus to the Principal, the Four Regents, and the Professor of Mathematics. The gross income from this Mortification, for crop 1826, was £132. 5*s*., and the surplus £72. 0*s*. 4*d*.; the Professor of Chemistry's share being regularly £40 per annum, and the prize £20 every second year. (See copy of deed, and account annexed thereto.)

Grant out of Bishop's Rents.

4th. An Annuity of £86. 13*s*. 4*d*. out of the Bishop's Rents; viz. £58. 6*s*. 8*d*. to the Principal and four Regents, and £28. 6*s*. 8*d*. for paying the debts of the College, which latter sum is applied to the Burse Fund. (See copy of grant, of 30th November 1699, and copy account Burse Fund.)

By the above grant, it appears that the sums allowed to the Marischal College, out of the Bishop's Rents, were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the Principal | £25 | 0 | 0 |
| For the Four Regents, £8. 6*s*. 8*d*. each | 33 | 6 | 8 |
| To be paid over to two Divinity Bursars, 1-3d of £20, or £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. each | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| And for paying the debts due by the College, the remainder of the £100 | 28 | 6 | 8 |
| | £100 | 0 | 0 |

This arrangement was soon after altered, but there is no copy in Marischal College of the document which authorised the alteration. Each Divinity Bursar receives now only £10 annually from the Deputy Collector of the Bishop's Rents, and the Marischal College receives from him annually, as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the Principal | £25 | 0 | 0 |
| For the Four Regents, £8. 6*s*. 8*d*. each | 33 | 6 | 8 |
| For paying the debts due by the College, which sum is applied to the Burse Fund | 28 | 6 | 8 |
| | £86 | 13 | 4 |

That the latter arrangement was effected in the time of Queen Anne, appears from a scroll statement and receipt, which seems to have been written in 1721, and from which the following is an extract:—

"Mr. Thomas Blackwell, Principal of the Marischal College, by virtue of ane gift and signature from her late Majesty Queen Anne, has right to twenty-five pounds sterling, as ane year's additional salary, payable furth of the Bishopricks of Scotland, for the cropt J^m^ vij^c^ and twenty, at the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas J^m^ vij^c^ and twentie-one . . . . . £25 0 0

Carried forward . . . . £25 0 0

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward . . . . | £25 | 0 | 0 | *University of Aberdeen.* |
| "*Item*, Mr. George Chalmers, Principal of King's College of Aberdeen, has right to twentie pounds sterling of additional salary out of the saids Bishoprick rents, for the crop, and att the terms above-mentioned, whereof one-third part payable by the said Marischal College; *inde* . . . . . | 6 | 13 | 4 | Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order IX.* |
| "*Item*, Mr. Patrick Hardie, and Mr. David Ferner, Professor of Philosophie, and Mr. George Cruden, Professor of Greek, have tittle and right each of them to one hundred pound Scots of additional salaries, payable furth of the saids Bishoprick rents for the crop, and att the terms above-mentioned; *inde* . . . . . | 25 | 0 | 0 | Rental of College Property. |
| "*Item*, Mr. John Anderson, late Professor of Philosophy, who died upon the eight day of February J^m vij^c and twentie-one, had right, by virtue of his incumbencie, to twentie-seven pounds ten shillings Scots, for which separat discharge is already granted by Janet Skeen, his relict; and Mr. George Turnbull, successor to the said Mr. Anderson, has tittle and right to the remaining seventie-two pounds ten shillings monie foresaid, conform to his Majestie's presentation in his favours, payable furth of the saids Bishoprick rents for cropt and terms aforesaid; *inde* . . . . . | 8 | 6 | 8 | |
| "*Item*, Mr. William Mair and Mr. George Gordon, his Majestie's Bursars in Divinity, have right and tittle each to ten pounds sterling, payable furth of the saids Bishoprick rents for the crop, and att the terms above-mentioned, whereof one-third part payable by the said Marischall College; *inde* . . . . . | 6 | 13 | 4 | |
| "*Item*, Remains due and impropriat yearly to the said Marischall College, for payment of debts, &c., three hundred and fourtie pounds Scots, payable out of the saids Bishoprick rents, for the crop, and at the terms foresaid; *inde* . . . . . | 28 | 6 | 8 | |
| | £100 | 0 | 0 | |

"To the which several annual summs, the saids Principals, Professors, and Bursars are entitled out of the hundred pounds Sterling mortified to the said Marischall College by his late Majestie King William, out of the Bishop's Rents: All which is certified, in presence and by appointment of the Professors and Masters of said Marischal College, by

"We, the Principals, Masters, and Bursars above-designed, grant us to have received from Mr. Archbald Murray, Advocate in Edinburgh, General Collector of the Rents of the Bishopricks in Scotland, by the hands of Mr. George Gordon of Reninthill, his Deputy-Collector, out of the cropt J^m vij^c and twentie, each of us for ourselves, the soumes annexed to our several names and designationes respective above specified."

5th. A grant of £105 per annum on the Civil Revenue of Scotland, to the Principal, the four Regents, and the Professors of Mathematics and Medicine. (See copy of warrant, dated 19th August 1762, as renewed by George the First.) — Exchequer Grant of £105.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (By the above Grant, the Principal is to receive yearly . . . . | £20 | 0 | 0 |
| Professor of Divinity, ditto . . . . . | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| And "to the six other Professors there, viz. three of Philosophy, one of Greek, one of Mathematics, and one of Physic, the yearly sum of £65, equally divided amongst them," £10. 16*s.* 8*d.* each . . . . | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| | £105 | 0 | 0) |

6th. A grant of £337 per annum, on the Civil Revenue of Scotland, during pleasure, to the Principal and all the Professors. (See copy of warrant, dated 17th October 1812.) — Exchequer Grant of £337.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (By the above Grant of £337, the money is destined as follows:— | | | | | |
| Principal . . . . . | £40 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Ditto as Professor of Divinity . . . . . | 33 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | £73 | 0 | 0 |
| Professor of Natural Philosophy . . . . . | | | | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Moral do. . . . . | | | | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Natural History . . . . . | | | | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Greek . . . . . | | | | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Mathematics . . . . . | | | | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Medicine . . . . . | | | | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Oriental Languages . . . . . | | | | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Chemistry . . . . . | | | | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | £337 | 0 | 0) |

7th. A Mortification of 6000 merks, by Dr. Duncan Liddell, by his deed of 9th December 1613, under the management of the Magistrates and Council, to the Professor of Mathematics, and for Mathematical Instruments and books, &c. The income for 1826 was £135 to the Professor of Mathematics, with £6. 15*s.* for books and instruments. (See copy of Dr. Liddell's deed of above date.) — Liddell's Mortification.

8th. A Mortification of 6000 merks, by Mr. Patrick Copland, to the Professor of Divinity in 1616, 1622, and 1628; and of 1000 merks, by Mr. David Chamberlain, for the same purpose, in 1621, both under the management of the Magistrates and Council. The income from the united funds in 1826 was £66. (See copies of deeds by the above Mortifiers.) — Copland's Mortification.

9th. A Mortification of 6000 merks, by Mr. Thomas Reid, by his deed of 19th May 1624, under the management of the Magistrates and Council, for a Librarian's salary. The annual salary is £14. 3*s.* 4*d.* (See copy of deed of above date.) — Reid's Mortification.

10th. A Mortification of £1000, by the Rev. Gilbert Ramsay, by his will of 21st February 1727, to the Professor of Oriental Languages. The money is in the hands of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain; and the interest received at last payment was £36. 10*s.* (See copy of Dr. Ramsay's will.) — Ramsay's Mortification.

11th. A Mortification of £100, 3 per cent. East India annuities, to the Professor of Medicine, by the Rev. John Paterson, by his deed of 6th August 1762. The money remains vested in the funds, — Paterson's Mortification.

*University of Aberdeen.*

and the annual dividend is £3, out of which 5*s.* have hitherto been reserved for accumulation. (See copy of deed and account annexed.)

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order IX.*

Rental of College Property.

Library Fund.

12th. The Library Fund. The income of this fund for the year ending 15th June 1827, was—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest of money lent | £39 | 13 | 2 | |
| And dues for degrees | 14 | 4 | 0 | |
| | | | | £53 17 2 |

And the stock of the Fund, 15th June, was—Part contents of bill,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Farquharson, Esq. of Haughton | £200 | 0 | 0 | |
| Lent part contents of bill, John Ramsay, Esq., of Barra, and James Grant, Esq., advocate in Aberdeen, conjunctly and severally | 100 | 0 | 0 | |
| Part contents of bill, Union Whale-Fishing Company of Aberdeen, | 150 | 0 | 0 | |
| Lent to Locality Funds, at 5 per cent. under reduction, by repayments of £60 per annum | 390 | 10 | 6 | |
| Balance in Procurator's hand | 65 | 4 | $4\frac{5}{12}$ | |
| | | | | £905 14 $10\frac{5}{12}$ |

Buildings Fund.

13th. The Buildings Fund.—The income of this Fund for the year ending 15th June last was—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest of money | £11 | 2 | 6 | |
| Locarium from Students | 44 | 7 | 6 | |
| | | | | £55 10 0 |

And the stock of the Fund, 15th June, was,—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lent per bill to Leys, Masson, and Company | £200 | 0 | 0 | |
| Part contents of bill, Union Whale-Fishing Company | 50 | 0 | 0 | |
| Parts contents of bill, Messrs. Ramsay and Grant, above designed | 150 | 0 | 0 | |
| Balance in Procurator's hand | 32 | 9 | $6\frac{6}{12}$ | |
| | | | | £432 9 $6\frac{6}{12}$ |

Observatory Fund.

14th. Observatory Fund.—The income of this Fund, for the year ending 15th June last, was—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest of money lent | £15 | 13 | 6 | |
| Part of Dr. Glennie's rent | 2 | 2 | 0 | |
| | | | | £17 15 6 |

The Stock, 15th June, was—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part contents of heritable bond granted by the late Theodore Morrison, Esq., of Elsick, M.D. | £330 | 0 | 0 | |
| Balance in Procurator's hand | 21 | 13 | $0\frac{6}{12}$ | |
| | | | | £351 13 $0\frac{6}{12}$ |

Burse Fund.

15th. Account of Burse Fund, which is referred to in the Returns respecting the following Mortifications, viz.—Rev. George Melville's, Dr. Alexander Adams', Mr. John Davidson's, Mr. Alexander Galloway's, Mrs. Margaret Garden's, Mr. Thomas Forbes's, Rev. Alexander Smith's, Rev. Walter Denvon's, Rev. Gilbert Ramsay's.

*Dr.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To balance in Procurator's hand last settlement | | | | £23 8 $10\frac{0}{12}$ |
| To rents of lodgings, Professor Stuart's | £10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Part of Dr. Glennie's | 8 | 8 | 0 | |
| Dr. Hamilton's | 8 | 0 | 0 | |
| George Pierie's (Sacrist) | 3 | 10 | 0 | |
| James Bain's (Porter) | 2 | 10 | 0 | |
| | | | | 32 18 0 |
| To feu-duty of Mr. Ramage's house, Broad Street | | | | 2 15 $6\frac{8}{12}$ |
| To part of Union Whale-Fishing Company's bill, 21st June 1824 | | | | 30 0 0 |
| To a year's interest on ditto, to 20th June 1826 | | | | 1 5 6 |
| To Bishop's Rents, half yearly payment, (deducting stamp receipt) | | | | 14 3 1 |
| To feu duty of Adams' Croft | | | | 6 13 4 |
| To Bishop's Rents, half-yearly payment, (deducting stamp receipt) | | | | 14 3 1 |
| To part of Dr. Morrison's bond | | | | 50 0 0 |
| To a year's interest on ditto, to 20th December 1826 | | | | 2 7 6 |
| | | | | £177 14 $11\frac{6}{12}$ |

*Cr.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By feu-duty of Adams' Croft, to Trade's Hospital | | | | £1 2 $2\frac{8}{12}$ |
| By College Bursaries, viz. | | | | |
| Ramsay's. E. Sheriffs, and G. Primrose, at £5 | | | | 10 0 0 |
| J. Ogilvie and D. Buchan, at £5 | | | | 10 0 0 |
| Melville's. Thos. Glashan | £4 | 11 | 6 | |
| Jas. Monro | 4 | 11 | 6 | |
| Wm. Cooper | 4 | 11 | 6 | |
| | | | | 13 14 6 |
| Adams'. William Grant | | | | 5 11 $1\frac{4}{5}$ |
| Davidson's. John Sim | | | | 2 15 $6\frac{3}{5}$ |
| Denvon's. Alexander Stevens | | | | 2 15 $6\frac{3}{5}$ |
| Forbes's. William Routledge | | | | 5 11 $1\frac{4}{5}$ |
| Galloway's. Alexander Brand's | | | | 4 3 4 |
| Garden's. John Nidray | | | | 4 0 0 |
| Smith's. John Duncan | | | | 5 0 0 |
| By part of Union Whale-Fishing Company's bill | | | | 30 0 0 |
| By part of late Dr. Morrison's bond, | | | | 50 0 0 |
| By balance in Procurator's hand | | | | 33 1 $6\frac{0}{12}$ |
| | | | | £177 14 $11\frac{6}{12}$ |

16th. For the stock, income, and investment of Funds, of such Bursaries as are managed separately by the College, see accounts or remarks annexed to the several copies of the deeds of mortification.

## Rental of Marischal College Lands, at Martinmas 1825.

| *Feuars of Poynernook Croft.* | Bear. | | | Value at £1. 4s. 8d. per Boll. | | | Money. | | | Composition payable every 19th Year. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B. | F. | P. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| John Benzie | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 10 |
| Ditto | 6 | 2 | 2½ | 8 | 4 | 2½ | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 4¾ |
| Alexander Smith | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 7 |
| Francis Clerihew | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 3½ | 2 | 4 | 7¾ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 10½ |
| Forbes, Low, and Co. | 17 | 0 | 1½ | 21 | 1 | 4½ | 27 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 8 | 0½ |
| Rev. William Shand | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| Representatives of Thos. Walker | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Forbes and Hogarth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Mathewson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 6 |
| Francis Forbes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Thomas Milne | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| William Tawse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Alexander Marr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| William Browning | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 4 |
| George Walker | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Margaret Gavin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 33 | 0 | 2½ | 40 | 18 | 4½ | 74 | 10 | 1¾ | 3 | 4 | 6 | 118 | 12 | 11¾ |
| Alex. Smith, divided as under, viz.— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood Sawyer Society | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3½ | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 3½ |
| The Representatives of Mr. Macpharlane | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 8 |
| John Robertson | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 5 |
| Alexander Mollison | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 6 |
| Alexander Smith | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 8½ | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8½ |
| | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 7 |
| *Sundry Properties belonging to Localities.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charles Bannerman, part of Longstone Croft | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 8 | 0 |
| James Forbes, part of Torquhon's Croft | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 11½ | 6 | 8 | 10½ |
| Forbes and Dingwall, part of Torquhon's Croft | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 24 | 5 | 0 |
| John Roy's Representatives, ground at Gallowgatehead | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 17 | 10 |
| Shipmaster Society, ground at King-street | 9 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 7½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 3 | 11½ |
| Alexander Matheson, part of Cuningharhills, half feu-duty | 11 | 0 | 2½ | 13 | 15 | 2¾ | 20 | 1 | 7½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 16 | 9½ |
| James Roy, ground at Gallowgatehead | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8½ | 3 | 7 | 4½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 1 |
| James Aiken, &c., part of Cuningharhills, half year's rent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| James Aiken, &c., part of Fill-the-Cap, half year's rent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| John Henry and W. Benzie, ground near Huntley-street, half year's rent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 3 |
| Canal Company, part of Fill-the-Cap | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 9 |
| | 38 | 3 | 1½ | 47 | 18 | 1½ | 98 | 14 | 9½ | 10 | 4 | 7½ | 156 | 17 | 6½ |
| *Pulmuir.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dr. Ar. D. Fordyce of Culsh | 30 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| | 30 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 0 | 0 |

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order IX.*

Rental for Year ending Whitsunday 1826.

*Feuars of Chapel Street.*

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andrew Milne | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| Mrs. Martin | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Charles Hutton | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| James Harper | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| John Arthur | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Treasurer of Aberdeen | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| James Elmslie | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| James Edwards | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| James Sinclair | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| Andrew Mackay | 3 | 13 | 4 |
| Mrs. S. Cowie | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Representatives of George Thomson | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| Alexander Crombie | 36 | 5 | 4 |
| Mrs. Mackenzie | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Mrs. Strachan Keith | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| John Forbes' Representatives | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| | £97 | 0 | 8 |

*Feuar of Huntley Street.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Kenn | £3 | 10 | 0 |

*Tenants of Hosefield.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Widow Gillenders, Lilias Lindsay, John Stephen, | half years' rents | £10 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| | | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| | | £29 | 6 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Hamilton for part of Hosefield, yearly feu-duty, £4. 7*s.* 6*d.*, and price of 2½ bolls of Bear | £7 | 9 | 2 |

Rental of Marischal College Lands,—Whitsunday 1826.

| *Feuars of Caberstone Croft.* | Bear. | | | | Value at £1. 3*s.* 6*d.* per Boll. | | | Money. | | | Teind. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B. | F. | P. | L. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Deaf and Dumb Institution | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 7 1/2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 11 1/2 |
| 1. Dr. Dunn's Representatives | 2 | 3 | 1 1/3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 1/2 | 5 | 5 | 1 1/2 |
| John Gordon | 1 | 3 | 1 1/3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 1/2 | 3 | 12 | 2 1/2 |
| James Grant | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 10 1/2 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 3 | 19 | 10 1/2 |
| William D. Fordyce | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 0 1/2 | 1 | 11 | 7 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 5 1/2 |
| 2. St. James' Lodge | 0 | 2 | 1 1/3 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 8 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 1/2 | 1 | 15 | 2 1/2 |
| Mrs. Moir | 2 | 0 | 1 1/3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 11 1/2 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 1/2 | 6 | 5 | 9 1/2 |
| Robert Marnoch | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 1/2 | 1 | 8 | 10 1/2 |
| John Menzies | 4 | 0 | 2 2/5 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 5 |
| Thomas Sangster's Representatives | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 1/2 | 1 | 5 | 4 1/2 |
| Mrs. Aberdeen's Representatives | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 1/2 | 9 | 7 | 1 1/2 |
| Gordon, Barron, and Co. | 2 | 3 | 2 2/3 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 6 1/2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 1/2 | 9 | 12 | 6 |
| William Donald | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 3 1/2 |
| Miss Leonard's Representatives | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3 1/2 | 0 | 16 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 4 1/2 | 1 | 7 | 4 1/2 |
| Widow Anderson | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 1/2 | 1 | 6 | 1 1/2 |
| 3. Widow Ross | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 1/2 | 4 | 8 | 5 1/2 |
| 4. John Kynoch | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 2/3 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 1/2 | 2 | 0 | 8 1/2 |
| Thomas Burnett | 4 | 0 | 2 2/3 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 5 |
| Treasurer of Chapel of Ease, Belmont-street | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 11 1/2 | 10 | 11 | 6 1/2 |
| Treasurer of Associate Congregation | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 2 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 1/2 | 3 | 1 | 8 1/2 |
| 5. Peter Gordon | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 4 1/2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 1/2 | 3 | 13 | 8 1/2 |
| Alexander Low | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 11 1/2 | 0 | 19 | 4 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 6 1/2 | 1 | 17 | 10 1/2 |
| James A. Sandilands | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 7 | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| 6. William Michie | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 10 1/2 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 4 1/2 |
| | 42 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 50 | 7 | 6 1/2 | 68 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 120 | 10 | 4 1/2 |

Rental of Marischal College, &c.—(*continued.*)

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order IX.*

Rental for year ending Whitsunday 1826.

| | Bear. | Value at £1. 3s. 6d. per Boll. | Money. | Teind. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Representatives of Dr. Dunn, divided as under,— | B. F. P. L. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Alexander Crombie | 0 1 1 1⅓ | 0 7 10 | 0 12 8 | 0 0 5½ | 1 0 11½ |
| Mrs. Russel | 1 2 0 0 | 1 15 3 | 0 14 6 | 0 0 6 | 2 10 3 |
| George Silver | 1 0 0 0 | 1 3 6 | 0 10 0 | 0 0 5 | 1 13 11 |
| | 2 3 1 1⅓ | 3 6 7 | 1 17 2 | 0 1 4½ | 5 5 1½ |
| 2. St. James' Lodge, divided as under,— | | | | | |
| St. James' Lodge | 0 1 2⅔ 0 | 0 9 1½ | 0 14 0 | 0 0 3½ | 1 3 5½ |
| William Moir | 0 0 3⅓ 0 | 0 4 6½ | 0 7 0 | 0 0 2 | 0 11 8½ |
| | 0 2 1⅓ 0 | 0 13 8½ | 1 1 0 | 0 0 5½ | 1 15 2½ |
| 3. Widow Ross, divided as under,— | | | | | |
| John Middleton | 0 3 0 0 | 0 17 7½ | 1 6 0 | 0 0 7½ | 2 4 2½ |
| William Ewen | 0 3 0 0 | 0 17 7½ | 1 6 0 | 0 0 7½ | 2 4 2½ |
| | 1 2 0 0 | 1 15 3 | 2 12 0 | 0 1 2½ | 4 8 5½ |
| 4. John Kynoch, divided as under,— | | | | | |
| Alexander Fowler | 0 0 3 3⅔ | 0 5 9 | 0 9 6½ | 0 0 2½ | 0 15 5½ |
| Gordon Barron and Co. | 0 1 2 3 | 0 9 11 | 0 14 11½ | 0 0 4½ | 1 5 3 |
| | 0 2 2 2⅔ | 0 15 8 | 1 4 6 | 0 0 6½ | 2 0 8½ |
| 5. Peter Gordon, divided as under,— | | | | | |
| Mrs. Alexander | 0 2 0 0 | 0 11 9 | 0 17 4 | 0 0 5½ | 1 9 6½ |
| Representatives of Robert Doig | 0 2 0 0 | 0 11 9 | 0 15 7 | 0 0 5 | 1 7 9 |
| Misses Davidson | 0 1 0 0 | 0 5 10½ | 0 10 5 | 0 0 2 | 0 16 5½ |
| | 1 1 0 0 | 1 9 4½ | 2 3 4 | 0 1 0½ | 3 13 8½ |
| 6. William Michie, divided as under,— | | | | | |
| Major Mitchell | 0 3 1 1 | 0 19 5½ | 1 1 6 | 0 0 6½ | 2 1 6 |
| Duncan Davidson | 0 3 2 2¼ | 1 1 4½ | 1 2 10½ | 0 0 8½ | 2 4 11½ |
| William Read | 0 3 0 3¼ | 0 18 9½ | 0 19 2½ | 0 0 5 | 1 18 5½ |
| Robert Harvey's Representatives | 0 3 1 1 | 0 19 5½ | 1 1 0 | 0 0 6 | 2 0 11½ |
| Dr. Sutherland | 0 3 2 0½ | 1 0 9 | 1 2 1½ | 0 0 8 | 2 3 6½ |
| | 4 1 0 0 | 4 19 10½ | 5 6 8 | 0 2 10 | 10 9 4½ |

| *Feuars of Poynernook Croft.* | Bear. | Value at £1. 3s. 6d. per Boll. | Money. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B. F. P. L. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Rev. William Robertson | 0 3 2 0 | 1 0 6½ | 1 2 2 | 2 2 8½ |
| John Duncan | 0 3 0 0 | 0 17 7½ | 0 19 0 | 1 16 7½ |
| James Caie | 0 2 3 0 | 0 16 1½ | 0 17 9 | 1 13 10½ |
| Banchory Farmer Society | 0 3 0 0 | 0 17 7½ | 1 0 0 | 1 17 7½ |
| 1. William Stirling | 1 2 3⅔ 0 | 2 0 7½ | 2 1 8 | 4 2 3½ |
| Thomas Davidson | 0 1 1 0 | 0 7 4½ | 0 7 1 | 0 14 5½ |
| Banchory Farmer Society | 0 1 3 0 | 0 10 3½ | 0 11 0 | 1 1 3½ |
| Andrew Morren | 0 1 3 0 | 0 10 3½ | 0 11 0 | 1 1 3½ |
| 2. Hugh Ross | 3 1 0 0 | 3 16 4½ | 3 19 0 | 7 15 4½ |
| Collison, Thomson and Co. | 1 0 2 0 | 1 6 5½ | 1 6 6 | 2 12 11½ |
| Duncan M'Robie | 1 0 0 0 | 1 3 6 | 1 6 0 | 2 9 6 |
| John Smith | 3 1 2 0 | 3 19 3½ | 4 2 9 | 8 2 0½ |
| Ditto | 1 0 3 0 | 1 7 10½ | 1 8 6 | 2 16 4½ |
| Thomas Watt | 1 1 1 0 | 1 10 10½ | 1 12 3 | 3 3 1½ |
| Hary Robertson | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 10 8 | 0 10 8 |
| Representatives of Thomas Walker | 1 0 2 0 | 1 6 5½ | 1 16 6 | 3 2 11½ |
| James Whyte | 3 2 2 0 | 4 5 2½ | 5 18 0 | 10 3 2½ |
| Francis Clerihew | 3 0 2 0 | 3 13 5½ | 5 0 0 | 8 13 5½ |
| Representatives of James Strachan | 1 2 2½ 0 | 1 18 11½ | 2 13 6 | 4 12 5½ |
| William Humphrey | 1 2 2½ 0 | 1 18 11½ | 2 13 6 | 4 12 5½ |
| | 28 1 2⅔ 0 | 33 7 9½ | 39 16 10 | 73 4 7½ |

'University of Aberdeen.

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order IX.*

Rental for year ending Whitsunday 1826.

Rental of Marischal College, &c.—(*continued.*)

| | Bear. | Value at £1. 3s. 6d. per Boll. | Money. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B. F. P. L. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1. William Stirling, divided as under,— | | | | |
| George Diack | 0 1 3 3/5 0 | 0 11 3 1/2 | 0 11 7 | 1 2 10 1/2 |
| Robert Collie | 0 1 3 3/5 0 | 0 11 3 1/2 | 0 11 7 | 1 2 10 1/2 |
| John Scrogie | 0 1 2 1/5 0 | 0 9 0 1/2 | 0 9 3 | 0 18 3 1/2 |
| James Coutts | 0 1 2 1/5 0 | 0 9 0 1/2 | 0 9 3 | 0 18 3 1/2 |
| | 1 2 3 3/5 0 | 2 0 7 1/2 | 2 1 8 | 4 2 3 1/2 |
| 2. Hugh Ross, divided as under,— | | | | |
| Benjamin Hall | 1 0 2 0 | 1 6 5 1/2 | 1 7 0 | 2 13 5 1/2 |
| James Mollison | 0 3 1 3/4 0 | 1 0 2 1/2 | 1 0 4 | 2 0 6 1/2 |
| Hugh Ross | 1 0 0 0 | 1 3 6 | 1 5 0 | 2 8 6 |
| Alexander Gauld | 0 1 0 1/3 0 | 0 6 4 1/2 | 0 6 8 | 0 13 0 1/2 |
| | 3 1 0 1/2 0 | 3 16 5 1/2 | 3 19 0 | 7 15 5 1/2 |
| *Sundry Properties belonging to Localities.* | | | | |
| James Aiken, &c. (1/2 rent), part of Cuningharhills | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| James Aiken, &c. (1/2 rent), part of Fill-the-Cap | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 2 12 11 | 2 12 11 |
| John Henry and William Benzie (1/2 rent) ground near Huntley-street | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 2 15 3 | 2 15 3 |
| William Robertson, (year's rent), ground near Huntley-street | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 10 6 |
| New Street Trustees, 3 b. 3 f. Bear, at £1. 5s. market price, Dovecot Croft | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 4 13 9 | 4 13 9 |
| Representatives of A. Rhind and others, Carmelite Garden | 23 2 0 0 | 27 12 3 | 30 0 0 | 57 12 3 |
| Robert Gordon's Hospital, ground at Blackfriars'-street, at £1. 5s. 6d. | 20 0 0 0 | 25 10 0 | 0 0 0 | 25 10 0 |
| Alexander Matheson (1/2 feu-duty), part of Cuningharhills | 11 0 2 1/2 0 | 13 2 2 | 20 1 7 1/2 | 33 3 9 1/2 |
| New Street Trustees, Longstone Croft | 15 2 0 0 | 18 4 3 | 25 15 0 | 43 19 3 |
| George Millar, part of Fill-the-Cap | 2 3 1 0 | 3 6 1 1/2 | 5 16 3 | 9 2 4 1/2 |
| New Street Trustees, ground along King-street | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 12 6 | 0 12 6 |
| New Street Trustees, arrears of ground along King-street, with interest | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 13 8 0 | 13 8 0 |
| | 72 3 3 1/2 0 | 87 14 9 1/2 | 118 5 9 1/2 | 206 0 6 1/2 |
| *College Garden.* | | | | |
| Belhelvie Society | 1 0 0 0 | 1 3 6 | 1 16 0 | 2 19 6 |
| Alexander Stronach | 0 3 3 1/2 0 | 1 2 9 1/2 | 1 14 10 1/2 | 2 17 7 1/2 |
| James Milne | 0 3 3 1/2 0 | 1 2 9 1/2 | 1 14 8 1/2 | 2 17 5 1/2 |
| Thomas Massie | 0 2 1 3/8 0 | 0 13 9 1/2 | 1 1 2 1/2 | 1 14 11 1/2 |
| Mrs. Brown | 0 2 1 3/8 0 | 0 13 9 1/2 | 1 1 2 1/2 | 1 14 11 1/2 |
| Professor Stuart (rent) | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Alexander Brown (rent) | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 5 0 | 1 5 0 |
| | 4 0 1 3/4 0 | 4 16 6 1/2 | 13 13 0 | 18 9 6 1/2 |

*Feuars of Chapel Street.*

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Mutch | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Alexander Christie | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| James Coutts | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| John Forbes | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| | £12 | 7 | 0 |

*Feuars of Huntley Street.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Robertson | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Ann Scott | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Robert Jaffray | 3 | 16 | 0 |
| Robert Mearns | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Charles Birse | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| | £23 | 10 | 0 |

*Annuities, &c., from Lands.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hammermen Mortification, Longlands Croft | 0 | 16 | 10 |
| Wrights and Coopers, Marywell ditto | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| Weaver Trade, part of ditto | 0 | 2 | $6\frac{6}{12}$ |
| Shoemaker Trade, ditto | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Alexander Knowles, Croft at Footdee | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| William Leslie, Little Wartle | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Treasurer of Aberdeen, ground at Justice Mills | 0 | 2 | $2\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Ditto, ditto, Turnerhall | 1 | 2 | $2\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Mrs. Moir's Mortification | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| General Hay, New Leslie | 0 | 14 | 5 |
| | £5 | 10 | $4\frac{10}{12}$ |
| Lord Fife's Trustees, Adam's Croft, at Mounthooly | £6 | 13 | 4 |

*Annuities from Houses.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Taylor, House in Broad Street | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Representatives of Bailie Marr, ditto in Green | 1 | 3 | $7\frac{6}{12}$ |
| Ditto, Francis Watt, Stable in Gallowgate | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| James Smith, Friars' Kiln | 0 | 11 | $1\frac{4}{12}$ |
| New Street Trustees, House in Green | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Ditto, ditto, Old Ship Tavern | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| James Mellis, House in Broad Street | 0 | 2 | $2\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Master of Mortifications, Jean Guild, Grammar School | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| New Street Trustees, House, South Dyke of Church-yard | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| James Hadden, House in the Green | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Representatives of Robert Harvey, ditto, in the ditto | 0 | 6 | $10\frac{8}{12}$ |
| | £4 | 2 | $2\frac{8}{12}$ |

*Hosefield.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Widow Gillender's, half years' rents | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lilias Lindsay, half years' rents | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| John Stephen, half years' rents | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| | £29 | 6 | 0 |

*Aberdeen, 5th September* 1827,—A true Copy,

(Signed) DAVID HUTCHEON.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order IX.*

Localities, Crop 1825.

ACCOUNT of the LOCALITIES

Dr.—*David Hutcheon, Prior.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To feu-duties of Poynernook Croft, per rental | £188 | 13 | $1\frac{9}{12}$ | | | | |
| — Composition payable by Mrs. R. Matthewson, for part of said Croft | 3 | 4 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | £191 | 17 | $7\frac{3}{12}$ | |
| — Feu-duty of part of Longston Croft, C. Bannerman, Esq. viz. Money | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Bear, 6 bolls, at 24*s.* 8*d.* | 7 | 8 | 0 | | | | |
| | | | | 19 | 8 | 0 | |
| — Feu-duty of part of Tolquhon's Croft, James Forbes, viz. Money | 2 | 8 | 11 | | | | |
| Bear, 1 boll, 2 firlots, at 24*s.* 8*d.* | 1 | 17 | 0 | | | | |
| Composition for 19 years | 2 | 2 | $11\frac{6}{12}$ | | | | |
| | | | | 6 | 8 | $10\frac{6}{12}$ | |
| — Feu-duty of remainder of said Croft, Forbes and Dingwall, viz. Money | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Bear, 5 bolls, at 24*s.* 8*d.* | 6 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Composition for 19 years | 8 | 1 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | 24 | 5 | 0 | |
| — Feu-duty of ground at Gallowgatehead, Representatives of J. Roy, viz. Money | 7 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| Bear, 3 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks, at 24*s.* 8*d.* | 4 | 15 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | 11 | 17 | 10 | |
| — Feu-duty of ground in King Street, Shipmaster Society, viz. Money | 16 | 9 | $7\frac{6}{12}$ | | | | |
| Bear, 9 bolls, 2 firlots, at 24*s.* 8*d.* | 11 | 14 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | 28 | 3 | $11\frac{6}{12}$ | |
| — Feu-duty of part of Cuningharhills, Alexander Matheson, viz. Money | 40 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Bear, 22 bolls, 1 firlot, 1 peck, $\frac{1}{2}$ at 23*s.* 6*d.* and $\frac{1}{2}$ at 24*s.* 8*d.* | 26 | 17 | $4\frac{8}{12}$ | | | | |
| | | | | 67 | 0 | $7\frac{8}{12}$ | |
| — Rent of remainder of Cuningharhills, James Aitken and others | | | | 24 | 0 | 0 | |
| — Rent of unfeued part of Fill-the-Cap, ditto, and ditto | | | | 11 | 12 | 11 | |
| — Rent of ground at Chapel of Ease, John Henry and William Benzie | | | | 5 | 10 | 6 | |
| — Annuity from the Aberdeenshire Canal Navigation Company, for ground belonging to the College, taken off for the purposes of the Canal Navigation | | | | 3 | 9 | 9 | |
| — Feu-duties of ground along Chapel Street | | | | 109 | 7 | 8 | |
| — Feu-duties of ground along Huntley Street | | | | 27 | 0 | 0 | |
| — Feu-duties of Caberstone Croft, viz. Money | 68 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| Bear, 42 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks, at 23*s.* 6*d.* per boll | 50 | 7 | $6\frac{8}{12}$ | | | | |
| Teind | 1 | 13 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | 120 | 10 | $4\frac{8}{12}$ | |
| — Rent of ground along Huntley Street, Wm. Robertson | | | | 0 | 10 | 6 | |
| — Feu-duty of Dovecot Croft, New Street Trustees, viz. Bear, 3 bolls, 3 firlots, at 25*s.* per boll, the market price | | | | 4 | 13 | 9 | |
| — Feu-duty of ground at Gallowgatehead, James Roy, viz. Money | 3 | 7 | $4\frac{6}{12}$ | | | | |
| Bear, 1 boll, 3 firlots, 1 peck, at 24*s.* 8*d.* per boll | 2 | 4 | $8\frac{6}{12}$ | | | | |
| | | | | 5 | 12 | 1 | |
| — Feu-duty of Carmelite Friars' Garden, the heirs of Alexander Rhind, and others, viz. Money | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Bear, 23 bolls, 2 firlots, at 23*s.* 6*d.* per boll | 27 | 12 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | 57 | 12 | 3 | |
| — Feu-duty of ground at Blackfriars' Street, Gordon's Hospital, viz. Bear, 20 bolls, at 25*s.* 6*d.* the agreed price | | | | 25 | 10 | 0 | |
| — Feu-duty of part of Longstone Croft, New Street Trustees, viz. Money | 25 | 15 | 0 | | | | |
| Bear, 15 bolls, 2 firlots, at 23*s.* 6*d.* per boll | 18 | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | 43 | 19 | 3 | |
| — Feu-duty of part of Fill-the-Cap, George Miller, viz. Money | 5 | 16 | 3 | | | | |
| Bear, 2 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck, at 23*s.* 6*d.* per boll | 3 | 6 | $1\frac{9}{12}$ | | | | |
| | | | | 9 | 2 | $4\frac{9}{12}$ | |
| — Feu-duty of ground along King Street, New Street Trustees | | | | 0 | 12 | 6 | |
| — The said feu-duty for the 16 preceding Crops, with interest, calculated progressively on the same, at 4 per cent. | | | | 13 | 8 | 0 | |
| — Feu-duties and rents of College Garden | | | | 18 | 9 | $6\frac{9}{12}$ | |
| — Feu-duties payable out of Lands, per rental | | | | 5 | 10 | $4\frac{9}{12}$ | |
| — Annuities payable out of Lands, per ditto | | | | 4 | 2 | $2\frac{3}{12}$ | |
| — Interest of price of Glenshaugh | | | | 1 | 18 | 3 | |
| — Ditto, ditto, Ardoyne | | | | 4 | 5 | 0 | |
| | | | | £845 | 19 | $2\frac{1}{12}$ | |

of MARISCHAL COLLEGE,—Crop 1825.

*David Hutcheon, Prof.*—Cr.

*University of Aberdeen.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Teind to Minister of Old Machar, 7 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks bear, at 23*s.* 6*d.* per boll | | | £8 19 | $2\frac{6}{12}$ |
| — Salary to Schoolmaster of Old Machar | | | 0 6 | 10 |
| — Allowance to ditto, for arrears of School-house rent | | | 0 18 | 0 |
| — Feu-duty of ground along Union Street to Town of Aberdeen | | | 79 15 | 0 |
| — Saint Nicholas Teinds to ditto of ditto | | | 2 9 | 0 |
| — Taxation | | | 1 1 | 3 |
| — 1st and 2d Instalment of Jail Assessment | | | 2 18 | 6 |
| — Cash paid towards extinction of old debt due by the Localities to the Library Fund | | | 21 16 | 3 |
| — Cash paid towards reduction of debt due by ditto to ditto, on account of Huntley Street | | | 60 0 | 0 |
| — D. Chalmers and Co. for advertising ground at Poynernook | | | 0 13 | 0 |
| — John Booth, junior, for ditto | | | 0 12 | 0 |
| — Expense of rouping said ground | | | 2 12 | 6 |
| — One half expense of Charter to William King, Huntley Street | | | 1 19 | 4 |
| — Fee to George Pirie for collecting the Feu-duties, Rents, &c. | | | 1 1 | 0 |
| — Stamps for receipts to Feuars | | | 1 13 | 2 |
| — The Procurator's Salary | | | 9 9 | 0 |
| By Balance, divisible among the Principal and four Regents, viz. the Principal | £216 11 | $8\frac{7}{12}$ | | |
| Professors Stuart, Glennie, Davidson, and Knight, each, £108. 5*s.* $10\frac{3}{12}$*d.* | 433 3 | 5 | | |
| | | | 649 15 | $1\frac{7}{12}$ |
| | | | £845 19 | $2\frac{1}{12}$ |

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order IX.*

Localities, Crop 1825.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order IX.*

Account of Crombie's Mortification for Crop 1825.

Sir Thomas Crombie's Mortification.—Crop 1825.

| Dr.—*David Hutcheon, Pror.* | | | | *David Hutcheon, Pror.*—Cr. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Cash from the Master of Mortifications of Aberdeen, in full of the share of this Mortification belonging to the Principal and four Regents | £56 | 12 | 2 | By sum received divisible among the Principal and four Regents, being £11. 6*s.* $5\frac{5}{7}$*d.* to each | £56 | 12 | 2 |
| | £56 | 12 | 2 | | £56 | 12 | 2 |

*Aberdeen, 5th September* 1827,—A true Copy,

(Signed) DAVID HUTCHEON.

---

Disputed Feu-duties. Marischal College and University,—List of Feu-duties disputed before the year 1755, one only of which was recovered, viz. 10*d.* in 1761-2.

The list is given in the Account-Book for the Locality Funds, and is annexed to the Account of these Funds, for Crop 1755, in the following terms :—

Feus stated in the Old Rentals, but contended and not yet evicted.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. To a feu-duty out of a house in the Green, formerly belonging to Walter Darg, since to James Alexander, mason, and James Leonard, weaver, now to | £0 | 0 | 5 |
| 2. To a feu-duty out of a stone house in the south side of the Nether Kirkgate, formerly belonging to William Leslie, and to James Douglas, baxter, now to | 0 | 0 | $6\frac{2}{3}$ |
| 3. To a feu-duty out of a house in the Green, formerly belonging to William Murray, weaver, and David Gregory, and since to Patrick Swap, merchant, and his relict Jean Anderson | 0 | 1 | $1\frac{1}{3}$ |
| 4. To a feu-duty out of a house below the Castle Hill, belonging to William Moir of Terryhill, since to his heirs, and now to | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 5. To a feu-duty out of a house without the Justice Port, formerly belonging to Nicolson, since to Robert, James, and Marjory Willox | 0 | 0 | $6\frac{2}{3}$ |
| 6. To a feu-duty out of a house in the Green, formerly belonging to Gilbert Menzies, Mr. Hugh Irvine, John Ross, and Thomas Wylie, weavers, and since to Alexander Kenye, mason, now to | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 7. To a feu-duty out of a house in the Green, formerly belonging to Mr. William Ædie, since to George Gordon Elder, weaver, now to | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 8. To a feu-duty out of a house at the back of the Tolbooth, formerly belonging to Robert Paul, and since to William and Thomas Shand, now the Work-house | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 9. To a feu-duty out of a house in the Nether Kirkgate, formerly James Galloway's, John Craighead, butchers, and then possessed by Alexander Bannerman, and since Alexander Trough's, now | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 10. To a feu-duty out of a house in the east side of the Gallowgate, formerly belonging to Mr. William Forbes, and then possessed by Lady Finach, now to | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 11. To a feu-duty out of a house in the end of the Close at the College-dyke, formerly belonging to Provost Robert Petrie, since to Dr. Burnet, and now to Peter Shuar | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 12. To a feu-duty out of the lands of Banchory Devnick, now belonging to Mr. Alexander Thomson, advocate, in Aberdeen | 0 | 11 | $1\frac{1}{3}$ |
| 13. To a feu-duty out of a house in the head of the Castlegate, nearest to Gilbert Black's house, formerly belonging to William Gordon, since to George, his son, and afterwards to William Kay, merchant, now to | 0 | 0 | $3\frac{1}{3}$ |
| 14. To a feu-duty out of a house in the Green, called Williamson's House, under the Kirkyard dyke, over against the Carmelite Frier's house and yards, formerly belonging to William Sangster, since to John Somerwell, merchant, now to | 0 | 0 | $6\frac{2}{3}$ |
| 15. To a feu-duty out of the angle-house at the Shore, formerly belonging to George Gray, afterwards to James Seaton, rebuilt by Provost Cullen, and Baillie Robert Forbes, of Robslaw, and sold to Alexander Burnet, Buchan's, now | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 16. To a fue-duty out of a house in the west side of the Broadgate betwixt Mr. William Forbes's and James Milne's houses, formerly belonging to John Gordon, since to George Cruickshank, now to John Cruickshank, merchant, in London | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 17. To a feu-duty from the Box-master of the Baxters out of Kemp's Croft, once possessed by Baillie Mollyson, since by William Mitchell, hyrer | 0 | 0 | $6\frac{2}{3}$ |
| 18. To a feu-duty out of Sir William Johnston's house in the Green, formerly belonging to Mr. William Ædie, contiguous to the house formerly belonging to James Leslie, now to Mollyson, merchant | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| 19. To a feu-duty out of a house on the west side of the Gallowgate, formerly belonging to Mr. James Liddell (now possessed by William Forbes, coppersmith), and a fore-house (supposed to be Deacon Joyner's) | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 20. To a feu-duty out of a house in the Shipraw, once belonging to Alexander Milne and Cornelius Caddel, afterwards to Baillie Burnet, and since to Sandilands of Cotton, and now to | 0 | 0 | $6\frac{2}{3}$ |
| 21. To a feu-duty from Alexander Udny of Udny, out of the lands of Fiddes-more and Fiddes-beg | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| 22. To a feu-duty out of a house in the Green, belonging to Baillie James Strachan, merchant, now to Rennys, merchant | 0 | 2 | $3\frac{1}{3}$ |
| 23. To a feu-duty out of a house in the middle of the north side of the Nether Kirkgate, formerly belonging to Patrick Annand, since to James Douglas, baxter, and some time possessed by Thomas Angus, now (as is supposed) possessed by Patrick Durward | 0 | 0 | $6\frac{2}{3}$ |
| 24. To a feu-duty out of a house in the Guestraw, formerly belonging to Provost Leslie, | | | |
| Carried forward | £2 | 6 | $0\frac{1}{3}$ |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward . . . . | £2 | 6 | 0½ |
| | since to Andrew Thomson, and since to Alexander Bannerman, now to Mr. Richard Gordon . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 1½ |
| 25. | To a feu-duty out of the Work-house, from the managers of it . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 26. | To a feu-duty from the King's College, for Humphrey's Croft . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6⅔ |
| 27. | To a feu-duty out of the house in the south side of the Castlegate, Aberdeen, adjudged by Earl of Aberdeen and William Seaton, writer to the signet, from Alexander Charles, advocate, formerly George Ædie's, wright, and since James Brown's . . . . . | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 28. | To a feu-duty out of a house in the south side of the head of the Castlegate, formerly belonging to John Ingram, since to John Smith, messenger, since to the heirs of William Troup, merchant, now to . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 29. | To a feu-duty out of a house without the Justice Port on the angle, formerly belonging to John Laing, since to William Chalmers, since to Alexander Craig Post, now to . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| 30. | To a feu-duty out of a house in the end of the Gallowgate, formerly belonging to William Rolland, since to William Johnston, glazier (near the house formerly Dr. Moir's), now to . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | Sum Total of the disputed Feus . . . . | £2 | 11 | 11 |

## Order IX.**—A Copy of the Rental made out in 1716, for a former Commission of Visitation, and referred to in the Return No. 7.—Ordered 18th August 1827.

Order IX.**

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

Copy of the Rental of Marischal College, attested by the Clerk to the Commission of Visitation of 1716.

Rental 1716.

| | | Blls. | Fir. | Pks. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | *Imprimis*, The Croft before the Grammar School, lyand anent the West Kirk door, alias King's Kirk door, called the Sow Croft, sett out to one William Stevin, and formerly to one Alexander Thome and Jean Evin, farmorers, pays, as of old, to the Prin^ll^ eighteen bolls bear yearly, . . . . . | 18 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 2. | *Item*, The Crofts called the Pyner's Nuicke Crofts, lyand besouth the Bowbridge, occupied be Alexander Harrow, and now by his relict, payes ten bolls of bear to the Principal . . . . . | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 3. | *Item*, An Croft marching from the northwest side of the Stonehouse, without the Gallowgate-head, on the east side of the King's Gate, running out to the crooked myre as they go to the Gallow hills, occupied by Andrew Farquhar, farmorer, payed of old two bolls of bear, but now only eight pounds Scots of money . . . . | | | | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | *Item*, The great College Garden, occupied by Hendrie Marr, gardener | | | | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | *Item*, A Feu out of the Lands of Arduine in the Gareoch, possessed by John Leith of Newlands . . . . . | | | | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | *Item*, A feu out of the House before the Gray Frier Kirk, possessed by John Alardes . . . . . | | | | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 7. | *Item*, Out of Little Arnage, now called Turner-hall . . . . | | | | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| 8. | *Item*, Mortified by Mr. William Moir, out of the said lands . . | | | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | *Item*, Out of Sir Thomas Crombie of Kemnay his mortification . . | | | | 110 | 2 | 0 |
| | Sume . . . | B. 28 | 0 | 0 | £204 | 15 | 4 |
| | Moreover there is payable to the Prin^l^ out of the Bishop's Rents | | | | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | *Item*, Out of the King's Gift to the University of Aberdeen . . | | | | 240 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sume . . . . | | | | £540 | 0 | 0 |

The Eldest Regent.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | *Item*, The Laigh Croft, alias the Blackfrier's Garden, lyand at the back of David Anderson's houses and the Grammar-school, marching to the old watergange of the Loch and the King's highway by the Grammar-school hill, occupied be Alexander Thome, eighteen bolls bear . . . . . | 18 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 2. | *Item*, Twenty-one merks and ane half from the relict of Mr. John Alexander, Marjorie Jameson, out of the Garden in the Green, called the Carmelite Frier's Garden . . . . . | | | | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| 3. | *Item*, Out of the Laird of Kemnay's Mortification, payed by the Master of Mortifications of Aberdeen . . . . . | | | | 55 | 1 | 0 |
| | | B. 18 | 0 | 0 | £69 | 7 | 8 |

The Regent Second to the Principall.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | *Item*, The Croft called Cunenguer hill, occupied be Henry Dempster, ten bolls of bear . . . . . | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 2. | *Item*, The Croft Fill the Cape, both lyand as ye go to the Gallow-hills, occupied by John Geils, six bolls of bear . . . . | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Carried forward . . . | 16 | 0 | 0 | | | |

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order IX.**

Rental 1716.

| | Blls. | Fir. | Pks. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward . . . | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. *Item*, From the said Marjorie Jameson, out of the Carmelite Freirs Garden, other twenty-one merks and a half . . . . | | | | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| 4. *Item*, From the Master of Mortifications, out of Kemnay's Mortification . . . . . | | | | 55 | 1 | 0 |
| 5. *Item*, From Wm. Mitchell, out of his house and yard, . . . . . (erased by being much worn) Carmelite Church, at the back of the Trinity Garden, marching with ..... (much worn) . | | | | 14 | 3 | 4 |
| | B.16 | 0 | 0 | £83 | 10 | 0 |
| 6. *Item*, A Feu out of the Malt Barns at the Frier's Hill, occupied by the successors of Robert Leslie in the Green, payed by Fraser Irvine, and now by William Gellie | | | | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| 7. *Item*, From John Archibald, an Annuitie out of his House in the Castlegate, which belonged to Alexander Yool, and now to ——— . . . . . | | | | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 8. *Item*, Walter Darge, his House in the Green, now possessed be John Kennie . . | | | | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 9. *Item*, Out of William Leslie's two Houses, now joined in one, lyand in the Nether Kirkgate . . . . . | | | | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 10. *Item*, Out of the House on the South Kirkyard dyke, foregainst the Correction House, belonging of old to John Lindsay Caird, and now to William Wright . . | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 11. *Item*, From David Gregorie, out of his House in the Green, now belonging to William Murray, wyver . . . . . | | | | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| 12. *Item*, From William Moir of Ferriehill, out of his House lying under the Castlehill in Aberdeen . . . . . | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 13. *Item*, Out of Robert Willox' House without the Justice Port, sometymes belonging to Nicolson . . . . . | | | | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 14. *Item*, Out of Mr. Hugh Irvin's House in the Green, belonging of old to Gilbert Menzies, and now to John Ross and Thomas Wyllie, wyvers . . . . . | | | | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 15. *Item*, From Mr. William Edie, his House in the Green, sometymes possessed by William Leisk and George Edie and his heirs, and now by David Edie . . | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 16. *Item*, From James Leslie of Wastle, out of his Lands of Wastle in the Tarbich . | | | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. *Item*, From the Laird of Leslie Forbes, out of the Milne of Leslie in the Garioch . | | | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. *Item*, From Robert Glennie, out of William Shand's House at the back of the Tolbooth, belonging of old to Robert Paul, and now to ——— . . . . . | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 19. *Item*, From John Craighead, flesher, in the name of James Galloway, for his House in the Nether Kirkgate . . . . . | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 20. *Item*, From Whyte James Skeen, for his House in the Broadgate, belonging to Mr. William Forbes in the Hospitall . . . . . | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 21. *Item*, From Mr. Robert Petrie, Provost, out of the back House at the College dyke, in the end of his closs . . . . . | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. *Item*, Out of the Lands of Banchrie Deonick, from the Laird of Leslie . . . . | | | | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| 23. *Item*, Out of an House in the head of the Castlegate, nearest Gilbert Black's Inland, belonging to Wm. Gordon, and now to George Gordon his son . . . . | | | | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| 24. *Item*, Out of the Williamson's House in the Green, under the Kirkyard dyke, which now belongs to William Sangster, over against our Carmelite Friers house and yards . . . . . | | | | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 25. *Item*, Out of the Angle House at the Shoar, which of old was thacked with heather, and rebuilt by Provost Cullen and Baillie Robert Forbes of Rubislau, and sold to Buchans Alexander Burnet, belonging of old to George Gray, and thereafter to James Seton . . . . . | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 26. *Item*, Out of the House next adjacent to Mr. William Forbes' house, and betwixt it and James Milne's house, belonging to the Heirs of John Gordon, and now to Marjorie Simson his relict, lyand on the west side of the Broadgate . . . . | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 27. *Item*, Out of Mr. John Kemp's Croft, now possessed by Baillie Molleson . . . | | | | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Summa Totalis, . . . | | | | £108 | 16 | 0 |

The Third Regent.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. *Imprimis*, Out of ane Croft at the Craibston, occupied be Alexander Thome . . . . . | 9 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 2. *Item*, Out of ane Croft at the Justice Mills, occupied be the said Alexander Thome . . . . . | 5 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| 3. *Item*, Out of the four Ruids of Kintore, one boll and an half, because it pays four bolls and ane half, . . . . . | 1 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| 4. *Item*, Twenty merks out of the Carmelite Freirs Garden, from the Relict of Peter Hill, and now be Alexander Tayllor . . | | | | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| 5. *Item*, From the Master of Mortifications, out of Kemnay's Rent and Mortification . . . . . | | | | 55 | 1 | 0 |
| 6. *Item*, From Mr. Robert Petrie, Provost, out of his Croft at the Craibston, and now from Thomas Cushnie, holding Feu . . | | | | 10 | 14 | 0 |
| 7. *Item*, From the Land of Udnie, out of the Lands of Fiddes Moir and Fiddes Begg . . . . . | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. *Item*, Out of Mr. John Finlater's Land at the Bowbridge, his houses and land being feued out . . . . . | | | | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| 9. *Item*, Out of Mr. William Edie's House in the Green, of old belonging to James Blackhall, as they go to the Frier Kill . . | | | | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| 10. *Item*, Out of Patrick Annand's House, in the midst of the Nether Kirkgate, on the north side thereof . . . . . | | | | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Carried forward . . . | 16 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 2 | 0 |

| | Blls. | Fir. | Pks. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 16 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 2 | 0 |
| 11. *Item*, Andrew Raitt's House in the Guestrow, of old belonging to Provost Leslie, and now to Andrew Thomson | | | | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| 12. *Item*, George Morrison's House, in the Close over against the Clerk's Chamber stair foot | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 13. *Item*, The Laird of Pitarrow, his Lands of Glensaucht, *alias* Frier Glen in the Mearns, which hold feu of us | | | | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 14. *Item*, Umphray's Croft, pertaining to Gilbert Leslie, as ye goe to the Old Town, and now to the Old Town College | | | | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 15. *Item*, James Brown's House in the south side of the Castlegate, lying contigue to Alexander Cruickshank's new house, of old belonging to George Edie, wright, and now to the Heirs of the said James Brown | | | | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 16. *Item*, Baillie Skeen, for John Ingraham's House in the south side of the Head of the Castlegate | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 17. *Item*, Patrick Blair's House, without the Justice Port, on the angle of old belonging to John Lang, and ——— | | | | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 18. *Item*, The Master of Mortifications, for Jean Guild's House, in the Schoolhill, at the back of the Grammar School | | | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Item*, William Rolland's House in the Gallowgate, near Dr. Moir's house, now belonging ——— | | | | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Summa | B.16 | 0 | 0 | £104 | 16 | 0 |

The Fourth Regent.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. *Imprimis*, From Alexander Strachan, farmorer, four bolls and ane half of bear | 4 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| 2. *Item*, From James Harrow, for the Ducat Croft at the Bowbridge, three bolls and three firlots of bear | 3 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| 3. *Item*, From William Mill, for the Croft under the Windmill, five bolls and ane half of bear | 5 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| 4. *Item*, From Mr. William Sibbald, for eight Ruids in Kintore, four bolls and an half | 4 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| 5. *Item*, Out of the Carmelite Friers Garden, by Alexander Thomson and Thomas Reed | | | | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| 6. *Item*, Out of Kemnay's Mortification, from the Master of Mortifications | | | | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. *Item*, From William Law, for his Crofts at the Crabston, a feu of £5. 4*s*. | | | | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 8. *Item*, From Francis Irvine, out of James Leslie's House at the Bowbridge | | | | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| 9. *Item*, From Alexander Ramsay's House, now John Donaldson's, in the Shipraw | | | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. *Item*, Out of Mr. William Edie's, nixt to James Leslie's house in the Green | | | | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 11. *Item*, Out of James Liddel's House, and the Fore-house on the west side of the Gallowgate, near the Common Vennel that goes to the Loch | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. *Item*, Out of Walter Robertson's House on the north side of the Green, of old the Williamson's house | | | | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. *Item*, Out of the Justice Mills, from the Thesaurer of Aberdeen | | | | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 14. *Item*, From Gilbert Black, his Crofts in Futtie | | | | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 15. *Item*, From Mr. Robert Forbes, out of the Marriewell Croft, a feu | | | | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 16. *Item*, From Mr. James Leith, out of New Leslie, a feu | | | | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| 17. *Item*, Out of ane House in the Shipraw, of old Alex. Mills and Cornelius Caddel's, now Baillie Burnett's, and ——— | | | | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | B.18 | 1 | 0 | £96 | 15 | 4 |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Besides these Sallarys above-written, ther is payable yearly to each of the four Regents, out of the Bishop's Rents | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Also out of the Royal Gift, about | 129 | 0 | 0 |

At Aberdeen, the eight day of November one thousand seven hundred and sixteen years, the preceding Rentall, contained in this and the three foregoing pages, is in use to be payed to the Masters of the Marischal College, which is attested by us.

(*Sic subscribitur*) G. Peacock.
Alex. Moire.
W. Smith.

Edinburgh . . . . . (erased at the fold) . . . . . containing an exact copy of the Rental of the Marischal College of Aberdeen, presented to the Commission for Visiting the said College, and signed by the above-mentioned persons, which is attested by

(Signed) Charles Morthland,
*Clerk to the said Commission.*

The Rental of Marischal College, copied on the seven preceding pages from a copy in the Charter-chest, attested by the Clerk to the Commission of Visitation of 1716, by

(Signed) John Cruickshank, *Secretary.*

*Aberdeen*, 21*st August* 1827.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order X.

ORDER X.—A full and specific Return of the whole Expenditure of the said College, specifying, in detail, the mode in which their Revenue is employed, and the purposes and objects to which the annual Revenue or occasional Receipts have been, for the last 50 years, and are applied; and all the Persons or Office-bearers receiving regular or occasional salaries, payments, gratuities, or fees therefrom—specifying separately the amount of the public burdens, taxations, or deductions, of whatever sort, borne by the Revenues of the said College.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Returns to Order IX. contain, besides the Receipt, the whole Expenditure of the Marischal College for the last fifty years, specifying the mode in which the revenue of each fund is applied, and to what purposes and objects, and to what persons paid.

The Chancellor, Rector, and Dean of Faculty receive no regular or occasional salaries, payments, gratuities, or fees from any fund or persons in the college; nor does the sacrist or porter receive any salary from the college funds; the payments they receive are given under the returns to Orders VIII. and XXXVIII.

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Order XI.

ORDER XI.—A Statement, by whom are the Estates of the said College managed, and their funds and revenues administered; and the application and expenditure thereof regulated;—and if whether under any, and what control.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Localities of the Principal and Regents, and Pulmuir Rents, are managed by David Hutcheon, Esquire, advocate in Aberdeen, appointed 1802; salary ten guineas for the Localities, and one guinea for Pulmuir.

The Library, Observatory, Buildings, and Burse Funds, are managed by Professor Cruickshank, appointed by order of Faculty, 25th July 1821, who receives no salary.

All the funds, of whatever kind, are administered in their application and expenditure by the Principal and Professors, under the control of the whole Senatus Academicus, and of Commissions of Visitation.

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Order XII.

ORDER XII.—A Return of the number of Bursaries at each College; by whom founded, and in whom is the right of Presentation;—of the Funds attached to the same, and the annual allowance to each Bursar;—and what certificates are required from Bursars previous to admission.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

(1.)—Return of Bursaries for Students of Philosophy in the Marischal College and University.

| No. on each Foundation. | Present Annual Value of each Bursary. | FOUNDERS. | PATRONS. | *Management and Investment of Funds.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | £5 0 0 | Dr. Duncan Liddel | Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen | The funds of the bursaries, from *Liddel's* to *Stuart's* inclusive, are managed by the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen. On Stuart's there is a small surplus revenue accumulating, under the management of the College, for the increase of the bursaries on that foundation. |
| 8 | 9 0 0 | Dr. James Cargill | | |
| 2 | 6 0 0 | Dr. Alex. Reid | | |
| 8 | 9 0 0 | Sir Thomas Crombie | | |
| 2 | 6 0 0 | Dr. Alex. Ross | | |
| 4 | 9 0 0 | Mrs. Kath. Rolland | | |
| 2 | 5 0 0 | Mr. James Milne | | |
| 1 | 5 0 0 | Mr. Rob. Cumming | | |
| 1 | 5 0 0 | Rev. Wm. Lorimer | | |
| 1 | 7 0 0 | Mr. John Fraser | | |
| 1 | 8 6 8 | Rev. Chas. Gordon | Duke of Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, & Magistrates and Council by turns. | |
| 1 | 5 0 0 | Mr. Alex. Cruden | Magistrates and Council | |
| 2 | 6 5 0 | Mr. John Mather | Minister of Fyvie | |
| 2 | 15 0 0 | Rev. James Stuart | Marischal College | |
| | 7 10 0 | Dr. William Guild | Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen. | The funds of *Guild's* and *Moir's* bursaries are managed by the incorporated trades of Aberdeen. Several of these bursaries are usually vacant, whereby their number and value have been increased. There have been sometimes as many as ten or eleven on Guild's foundation held at once, sometimes only two or three. |
| 1 | 4 3 4 | Dr. John Moir | | |
| 3 | 4 11 6 | Rev. Geo. Melville | Marischal College | The bursaries from *Melville's* to *Denoon's* inclusive, together with £20 of Ramsay's bursaries, are paid out of the fund called the *College Burse Fund*, an abstract of the accounts of which is transmitted. |
| 1 | 5 11 1⅛ | Dr. Alex. Adams | | |
| 1 | 2 15 6⅔ | Mr. John Davidson | | |
| 1 | 4 3 4 | Mr. Alex. Galloway | | |
| 1 | 4 0 0 | Mrs. Marg. Garden | | |
| 1 | 5 11 1⅛ | Mr. Thomas Forbes | | |
| 1 | 5 0 0 | Rev. Alex. Smith | | |
| 1 | 2 15 6⅔ | Rev. Wal. Denoon | Presbyteries of Tain and Dingwall. | |

Return of Bursaries for Students of Philosophy, &c.—(*continued.*)

| No. on each Foundation. | Present Annual Value of each Bursary. | FOUNDERS. | PATRONS. | *Management and Investment of Funds.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | £8 10 0 | Rev. John Paterson | Principal of College | The funds of *Paterson's, Mitchell's,* and *Adams'* bursaries are vested in Government securities three per cents. On Paterson's there is a small accumulating surplus revenue managed by the College. |
| 6 | 10 0 0 | Dr. David Mitchell | Marischal College | |
| 1 | 6 15 0 | Dr. James Adams | Minister of Fordyce | |
| 1 | 10 0 0 | Dr. Wm. Lorimer | Minister and Session of Cullen | The funds of *Wm.* and *J. Lorimer's, Ruddiman's,* and *Cruickshank's,* consist of money lent at interest, under the management of the College; and on each of them there is at present a small accumulating surplus revenue. |
| 1 | 10 0 0 | Dr. John Lorimer | Minister and Session of Mortlach | |
| 1 | 12 0 0 | Dr. Wm. Ruddiman | Marischal College | |
| 1 | 10 0 0 | Mr. Ja. Cruickshank | Minister of New Deer | |
| 2 | 25 0 0 | Mr. John Gray | Marischal College | The funds of *Gray's* bursaries are now invested chiefly in land, but partly in accumulated money lent at interest. They are under the management of the College. |
| 4 | 8 0 0 | Sir Alex. Irving | A. Irving, Esq. of Drum | *Irving's* or *Drum's* bursaries are paid out of the rents of the lands of Drum. |
| 4 | 5 11 1½ | Mr. John Turner | J. Turner, Esq. of Turnerhall, and Magistrates and Council | *Turner's* or *Turnerhall's* bursaries are paid out of the rents of the lands of Turnerhall. |
| 4 | 10 0 0 | Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury | Sir Robt. Burnett, Bart. | The funds of *Burnett's* bursaries consist of money lent at interest, and managed by special trustees. |
| 4 | 26 5 0 | Rev. Gilb. Ramsay | Sir Al. Ramsay, Bart. | Of *Ramsay's* bursaries £20 are paid from the College Burse Fund. The rest is the interest of money in the hands of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, Bart. |
| 2 | 11 5 0 | Jn. Henderson, Esq. | Marischal College | *Henderson's* bursaries are paid by Alex. Henderson, Esq., of Caskieben. |
| 4 | 25 0 0 | John Forbes, Esq.* | Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. | *J. Forbes's* bursaries are paid from Long Annuities, which expire in 1860. |

*Remarks on the List of Bursaries for Students of Philosophy in Marischal College.*

The bursaries founded by the Rev. Gilbert Ramsay were only £15 each till 1807, when they were increased to their present value by means of a legacy from the late Sir Alex. Ramsay, Bart.

The bursary founded in 1794 by Dr. Ruddiman is now increased from £5 to £12, by an additional donation from the founder.

All the bursaries in the preceding list, except the two founded by Mr. John Gray, may be held by the same students for four years; but no student ever holds more than one of them at the same time. Mr. Gray's bursaries are called *mathematical* bursaries, and can be held only for two years, and by students who have attended the first and second mathematical classes.

As the bursars, with very few exceptions, pay lower fees to the Professors than other students pay, the *real* value of most of the bursaries considerably exceeds the *nominal* value. (See Account of Fees, Return 8th.) In the second year of the curriculum, one of the smallest of the bursaries, £2. 15*s.* 6⅔*d.*, is worth £7 to the student holding it.

The bursaries are so arranged, that about one-fourth of their number becomes vacant annually. Those of them which are under the patronage of the College, or of the Magistrates and Council, have long been disposed of by comparative trial. Those which are under the patronage of private individuals are given by presentation. But the disposal of some of the bursaries in both these classes is subjected, by the deeds of foundation, to restrictions or to preferences in favour of particular descriptions of students. A few of the bursaries which are thus restricted are sometimes left vacant, for want of candidates qualified according to the founder's determination, in which case the funds are accumulated. This has often happened with respect to the bursaries of which the incorporated trades are patrons, and which have therefore been increased both in number and value. Several other bursaries also, without being left vacant, have been increased in value, from the nature of the investments of the funds, or from the reservation of a small accumulating surplus.

Return of Bursaries for Students of Divinity in the Marischal College and University.

| No. on each Foundation. | Present Annual Value of each Bursary. | FOUNDERS. | PATRONS. | *Management and Investment of Funds.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | £10 0 0 | Mr. John Johnston | Magistrates and Council | The funds of *Johnston's* bursary are managed by the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen. |
| 2 | 11 2 2 | Sir Alex. Irving | Alexander Irving, Esq. of Drum | *Irving's* or *Drum's* Divinity bursaries are paid out of the rents of the lands of Drum. |
| 2 | 12 0 0 | Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury | Sir Robert Burnett, Bart. | The funds of *Burnett's* Divinity bursaries consist of money lent at interest, and managed by special trustees. |
| 4 | 25 0 0 | Rev. Gilb. Ramsay | Sir Al. Ramsay, Bart. | *Ramsay's* Divinity bursaries are paid out of the interest of money in the hands of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart. |
| 2 | 10 0 0 | Granted by King William out of Bishop's Rents | The Barons of Exchequer in Scotland | The two bursaries founded by King William are paid by the collector of Bishop's Rents for the diocese of Aberdeen. |

* See Remarks added to List of Divinity Bursaries.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order XII.

To the above list may be added the bursaries founded by John Forbes, Esq. (of New), which may be given either to students of Philosophy or to students of Divinity, at the discretion of the patron.

The divinity bursaries are all given by presentation, and they can be held by the same students for four years, except those founded by Mr. Ramsay, which can be so held for only three years.

The two bursaries founded by King William are equally connected with King's and Marischal Colleges. When a vacancy occurs in them, the Professors of both Colleges, at a joint meeting, make up a list of three candidates, and transmit it to the Barons of Exchequer, who appoint one of the three to the vacant bursary.

As to certificates required from bursars previously to admission, the bursars of Marischal College are of three kinds:—

1. Those who gain bursaries by comparative trial at the public competition on the last Monday of October annually.

2. Those who receive presentations from patrons, on presenting which to the Principal and Professors they are taken on trial as to their knowledge of the Latin language. (Various Orders of Faculty, 1754; 20th November 1760, &c.)

3. Those who receive certificates from the College, stating that they have performed the competition trial, *sine errore*, or within a certain limit of errors prescribed by the examiners, and obtain presentations to bursaries, on presenting these certificates to the patrons. This class refers only to those bursaries which are in the gift of the Seven Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen, and are limited by their foundation to tradesmen's sons.

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Bursaries.

(2.)—Supplementary Account respecting the Bursaries in Marischal College, Aberdeen.

The printed Return of the bursaries attached to Marischal College, transmitted by the University in 1826, in answer to the 12th Requisition, does not embrace an account of the then state of the funds attached to each bursary, nor the dates of the respective foundations. The object of the following statements is to supply this information, or to point out where it will be found. These statements consist chiefly of Extracts from the Deeds of Mortification, and Returns, signed by Professor Cruickshank, subjoined to copies of those Deeds, transmitted by the College in September 1827.

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The funds of the following bursaries are managed by the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen; and, for an account thereof, see Return by the Chamberlain, dated 10th October 1826, p. 252—255.

FOUNDERS.

1. Dr. Duncan Liddel,
2. Dr. James Cargill,
3. Dr. Alexander Reid,
4. Sir Thomas Crombie,
5. Dr. Alexander Ross,
6. Mrs. Kath. Rolland,
7. Mr. James Milne,
8. Mr. Robert Cumine,
9. Rev. William Lorimer,
10. Mr. John Fraser,
11. Rev. Charles Gordon,
12. Mr. Alex. Cruden,
13. Mr. John Mather,
14. Rev. John Johnstone.

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Stuart's Bursaries.

15.—Deed of Mortification by the Rev. James Stuart, South Carolina, dated 3d May 1809.

The following are extracts from said Deed:—"I direct my said executors to sell out Five thousand "pounds three per cent. consols, another third part of the said sum of Fifteen thousand pounds, and "to divide the same into five parts, in manner following," &c. "To the Magistrates of Aberdeen for "the time being, I give two other fifth parts, in trust, as to one fifth, for the use and benefit of King's "College," &c. and as to the "other fifth, in trust and for the use and benefit of Marischal College," &c. "and to apply the interest of the said two-fifths respectively, from time to time for ever, in and "towards the instruction and better education of youth, as to the Principals and others of the said two "Colleges respectively, having powers vested in them by charter or otherwise, shall seem meet."

The Stock (£1,000 three per cent. consols) bequeathed by Mr. Stuart was sold at 67 per cent., and the proceeds, £670, reduced by legacy duty to £603, were transmitted to the magistrates of Aberdeen in 1810, by whom they were vested in the hands of the Shoremaster. Two bursaries of £14. 10*s.* each were then founded, leaving a small surplus of annual interest to be accumulated for the increase of the bursaries. The following copy of the account, settled on the 15th June last, shows the present state of the fund:—

*Account, Rev. James Stuart's Mortification, from 15th June 1826 to 15th June 1827.*

*Dr.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To part of Union Whale-Fishing Company's bill | | | £50 0 0 |
| To a year's interest on ditto to 20th June 1826 | | | 2 2 6 |
| To interest of £603 from Shoremaster | | | 30 3 0 |
| | | | £82 5 6 |

*Cr.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| By balance due to Procurator, last settlement | £1 | 8 4 | |
| By stamp for receipt to Shoremaster | 0 | 1 0 | |
| By bursars—Geo. Clerihew, 4th year | 15 | 0 0 | |
| James Ingram, 2d year | 15 | 0 0 | |
| By part of Union Whale-Fishing Company's bill | 50 | 0 0 | |
| By balance in Procurator's hand | 0 | 16 2 | |
| | | | £82 5 6 |

(Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec.*

*Marischal College, 5th Sept.* 1827.

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University of Aberdeen.



16.—Return respecting the Mortification of Dr. William Guild.

In terms of the deed of Mortification of Dr. William Guild of Milltown of Murthill, dated 15th September 1655, Dr. Guild's heirs, in 1663, conveyed to the Convener, the Master of the Hospital, and the Deacons of the Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen, a house and brewhouse situated on the south side of the Castle Street of Aberdeen.

The average rents, for the last seven years, of these houses were £100. The expense of keeping the houses in repair, of letting, taxes, insurance, &c., taking an average of the last seven years, were £15. 10*s.* annually, leaving a free income of £84. 10*s.* annually.

The said houses are vested in the Convener, Master of the Hospital, and seven Deacons of the Trades of Aberdeen, and are managed by them. They are let by public roup once every seven years, on a lease for that period.

This Mortification was given "for the entertaining of three poor boys that are Craftsmen's sons, as "bursars in the New (*i. e.* Marischal) College of Aberdeen, that are of good ingynes, and able for the "said College, and either have not parents to put them to the Colledge, or whose parents are poor, "and known to be unable to maintain them thereat." A certificate of the applicant having appeared at the annual competition for bursaries in the said College, and of his exercise being found habile, is required.

In case of any "variance" happening as to the bestowing of the bursaries, the eldest Minister of Aberdeen is authorised by the deed of Mortification "to decide in the matter."

It has also been the practice for the eldest Minister of Aberdeen to examine the accounts annually, and control the management of the bursaries.

Signed by order of the Managers, 8th September 1827,

(Signed) And^w. Affleck, *Convener.*

Copied on this and the preceding page, from the paper signed by And^w. Affleck, Convener,

(Signed) John Cruickshank, *Sec.*

*Marischal College*, 11*th Sept.* 1827.

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17.—Return respecting Mr. John Moir's Mortification to the Trades of Aberdeen. Moir's Bursary.

Mr. John Moir, Rector of West Tinfield, in the North Riding of the County of York, in the year 1736, paid one thousand pounds Scots (£83. 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling) to the Master of the Trades Hospital of Aberdeen; interest on which sum, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, being £4. 3*s.* 4*d.*, is allowed by the Master of the Trades Hospital, which is the amount of the income arising from the above bequest. This Mortification is managed by the Convener, Master of the Hospital, and seven Deacons of the Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen. It was made for the support of a Philosophy Bursar at the Marischal College of Aberdeen, to be enjoyed for four years, if he remain so long at College. The bursars must be sons of tradesmen in Aberdeen, who are or have been freemen within the said burgh —those of the name of Moir being preferred. If no tradsman's son, properly qualified, apply for the benefit of the bursary, the managers thereof have power to apply the bursary towards the maintenance of one or more poor decayed tradesmen, burgesses within the said burgh, giving preference always to those of the name of Moir.

Signed by order of the Managers, 8th September 1827.

(Signed) And^w. Affleck, *Convener.*

Copied on this and the preceding page, from the paper signed by And^w. Affleck, Convener,

(Signed) John Cruickshank, *Sec.*

*Marischal College*, 10*th September* 1827.

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18.—Deed of Mortification for Bursaries, by the Rev. George Melville, Minister at Alfoord, dated 14th November 1678. Melville's Bursaries.

The College has no copy of Mr. Melville's Deed of Mortification, but the substance of it, as far as it regarded Marischal College, is contained in an "Oblidgment," dated 1682; by which it appears, that "Mr. George Melvill, late Minister at Alfoord, be his latter Will and Testament, subscrivit with "his hand, of the dait the fourteint day of November J^mvi^c sevintie-eight yeirs, left in legacie to the "s^d King's Colledge off Aberdein, and to the Marischall Colledge of New Aberdein, equallie betwixt "them, the soumes of money eftermentioned," &c. (here are specified various small sums, amounting in all to 9320 merks Scots), "all upon band, and all equallie to the saids two Colledges," &c.; "and "the @rent therof to be imployed yeirlie for the mantinance of ane equall number of Bursars at the "saids two Colledges; and ilk Bursar's mantinance to be yeirlie fourtie punds Scotts money."

The sums received by the College at different times, on account of Mr. Melville's Mortification, amounted to about £211. Till the year 1764, there were on this foundation occasionally three Bursars, sometimes two, but more frequently only one; and at different rates, the funds being often unproductive, and being recovered with difficulty from the hands in which they had been vested. The stock was expended partly in erecting the buildings in 1742, and partly in liquidating debts contracted on account of them, and was therefore considered as vested in the Burse fund, out of which the interest was paid. In 1764, the stock, together with such portions of interest as had not been paid in Bursaries, amounted to about £305, the annual interest of which, at 4½ per cent., was divided into three Bursaries of £4. 11*s.* 6*d.* each, which have since been paid annually out of the Burse fund. The Bursaries are given by comparative trial. (See copy account Burse Fund.)

*Marischal College*, 5*th September* 1827. (Signed) John Cruickshank, *Sec^y.*

*Note.*—A copy of the account of what is called the Burse-fund, referred to in the preceding and subsequent statements, is inserted in page 258.

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19.—Deed of Mortification for Bursaries, by Alexander Adam, M.D., dated 10th August 1691. Adam's Bursary.

The following is an extract from said Deed:—"And to the effect the Principal and Masters of "the Marischall Colledge may be infeft in the crofts, rigs, lands, barne, and yeard above spe- "cified, and disponed by me to them, as now possessed and occupied by Alex^r. Smith, farmurer "(farmer) in Aberdeen, for the maintenance of two Bursars of Philosophy, they not being of the "same year and class, but different, and they paying twentie merks to the Hospitall of the Trades of "New Abd." (Aberdeen.)

The land mortified by Dr. Adam continues to be called "Adam's Croft." The Principal and Professors were infeft in it in 1699. It has all along yielded an annual income of £80 Scots, or £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, out of which is paid to the Trades Hospital an annuity of 20 merks Scots, or £1. 2*s.* 2⅔*d.*, leaving a surplus of £5. 11*s.* 1⅓*d.* This surplus was equally divided into two Bursaries till the year 1799, when, on account of their smallness, they were united into one. The account of this Mortification is incorporated with that of the Burse Fund; and the Bursary, when vacant, is given by comparative trial. (See copy account Burse Fund.)

*Marischal College, 5th September* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK. *Sec^y.*

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Davidson's Bursary.

20.—Deed of Mortification by John Davidson, Merchant in Aberdeen, dated 21st February 1706.

The following is an extract from said Deed:—"I bind and oblige me, and my airs and successors, "to duly and lawfully infeft, vest, and sease the Masters and Members of the foresaid Colledge, "for the behooffe of the forsaid Student to be presented to the forsaid Mortification, in ane "annuitie of fiftie merks Scots money yearly, to be uplifted at the terms above specifiet, and com- "mencing as above, Furth of all and haill that tenement of land belonging to me, lying within the "Burgh of Aberdeen."

The annuity specified in Mr. Davidson's Deed of Mortification, viz. 50 merks Scots, or £2. 15*s.* 6⅔*d.* sterling, continues to be received from the tenement described in the deed. The account of it is incorporated with that of the College *Burse Fund* (see copy account Burse Fund), on the *Dr.* (side) of which it is entered, "Feu-duty of Mr. Ramage's house, Broad Street." The Bursary, when vacant, is bestowed by comparative trial, at the annual competition.

*Marischal College, 30th August* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec^y.*

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Galloway's Bursary.

21.—Mr. Alexander Galloway's Mortification.

There is no copy of any Deed of Mortification by Mr. Alexander Galloway among the College Records. But the following extracts of entries in the Account Books show the sum originally mortified, and the manner in which it was applied:—

*Discharge—November* 1706 *to November* 1707.

"Spent at two severall metings in the Coffie-House with Alex^r. Forbes of Ludquharn, and Charles "Gordon, concerning Alex^r. Galloway's Mortification . . . . . £0 11*s.* 6*d.*" Scots.
"To Charles Gordon's servant, for writting a discharge to Ludquharn, q^n when we received his bond "for s^d Mortification . . . . . £0 14*s.* 6*d.*" Scots.

These two entries are the earliest notices found respecting Mr. Galloway's Mortification. The accounts of the following year show that a Bursary, equal to the annual interest (£55 Scots) of the Mortification, began to be paid to a student.

*Charge—from 1st October* 1717 *to 1st November* 1718.

"*Item*, Of 1000 Lib. Sc. mortified by Mr. Galloway, and lodged in the hands of ——— Forbes "of Ludquaharn, 500 Lb. Sc. w^t. one year's @rent, the College being empowered to take this soume, "conform to the practice of other creditors by y^e Hon^ble Commission for Visitation; and this soume "being cast into the College hands, the Masters appointed the same to be applied for paying of "College debts, and they as Masters stand bound to y^e Mortification "for y^e fors^d soume—*Inde* £550." Sc.

*Charge—from November* 1719 *to November* 1720.

"*Item*, The second moiety of y^e 1000 p^ds Scots mortified by Mr. Galloway, and lodged in y^e hands "of —— Forbes of Ludquhairn, being 180 p^ds Scots, which, together with y^e 500 p^ds formerly re- "ceived and accounted for, makes up y^e whole to be expected of y^e s^d mortification, the College "being empowerd to take y^se soumes conform to y^e practice of other creditors, by y^e Hon^ble Commission "for Visitation, and y^e said 180 p^ds being cast into y^e hands of y^e College, the Masters appointed the "same to be applyed for answering the credit of the College, and they as Masters stand bound to y^e "Mortification for y^e s^d soume—*Inde* . . . . . £180" Scots.

*Discharge—from Martinmas* 1754 *to Martinmas* 1755.

"Galloway's Bursary.

"By paid John Pirie, Bursar, for his first year, per discharge, this Bursary having been vacant "since Whit^s. 1746, and by that means having accresced from 50 merks to £50 Scots yearly "£4. 3*s.* 4*d.*" St^g.

The above-mentioned sum of £4. 3*s.* 4*d.* sterling has continued to the present time, to be paid annually to a Bursar, out of the College *Burse Fund*;* and the bursary is bestowed by comparative trial at the annual competition.

*Marischal College, 31st August* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec^y.*

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Garden's Bursary.

22.—Deed of Mortification by Margaret Garden, Relict of James Skene, Merchant Burgess of Old Aberdeen, dated 7th February 1738.

The following is an extract from said Deed—"Declaring hereby that the rents of the tenement of "land above disponed, so long as the same shall not be sold, or the annual rent of the price that shall "be got for the same, when the Principal, Professors, and Masters shall think fitt to sell the tene- "ment of Foreland above dispoued, with the pertinents, with the annualrent of such moveable debts "as were resting to the said deceased George Garden, my brother, and are presently assigned by me "to the saids Principall, Professors, and Masters, which happen to be made effectual and recovered "by them, shall be applied towards the maintenance of a Bursar."

The house mortified by Margaret Garden was sold in 1742 for £36. 7*s.* 4*d.*, and the price applied to the buildings; and in 1764–6, about 23 shillings (deducting expenses) were recovered of debts

* See copy Account Burse Fund.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order XII.

Bursaries.

mortified along with the house. The sum was considered as accumulating at 4½ per cent. simple interest,—and since 1778, a Bursary of £4 has been regularly paid, on account of it, out of the Burse Fund. It is bestowed by comparative trial. (See copy account Burse Fund.)

*Marischal College, 5th September* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec^y.*

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23.—Deed of Mortification by Mr. Thomas Forbes of Little-Leighes, in the County of Essex, dated 9th February 1746. Forbes's Bursary.

The following is an extract from said Deed :—" I, by these presents, give, mortify, destinate, and " appoint unto the Principal and Masters of the said Marischal College and University, within the " Royal Burgh of Aberdeen, and to their successors in office, Principals, Professors, and Masters of " the said University, All and Whole the sum of one hundred and eleven pounds two shillings two " pence and two thirds of a penny Sterling money, to be by them laid out upon good security, either " real or personal, or upon purchase of land near the Burgh of Aberdeen, at the sight and by the " advice of the most worthy Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigievar, Baronet, and the yearly interest of the " money, or the rent and revenue of the lands so to be purchased, to be applied for the maintenance of " a Bursar."

The College received, in the year 1746, the 2000 merks, or £111. 2*s.* 2⅔*d.* mortified by Mr. Forbes ; on account of which a Bursary of £5. 11*s.* 1⅓*d.* has since been regularly paid. The Stock of the Mortification, having been applied to the payment of debts due by the College, is considered as vested in the Burse Fund, out of which the Bursary is paid. (See copy account Burse Fund.) The Bursary is given by comparative trial.

*Marischal College, 29th August* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec^y.*

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24.—Deed of Mortification by the Rev. Alexander Smith, dated 15th July 1741. Smith's Bursary.

The following is an extract from said Deed :—" I will, devise, and bequeath One hundred pounds " sterling to the Marischal College of New Aberdeen in Scotland, to be settled and disposed of as " the Magistrates of the said Town, or Masters of the said College shall think fittest, that the interest " of the said hundred pounds may be always furthcoming for the assistance and support of some poor " young lad who desires to prosecute his studies of Greek and Philosophy in the said College."

The College received £100 on account of the Rev. Alexander Smith s Mortification in 1747–8, and the Bursary of £5 has since been regularly paid. The Stock of the Mortification was applied to the payment of debts due by the College in 1751, and is therefore considered as vested in the Burse Fund, out of which the interest is paid. (See copy account Burse Fund.) The Bursary is given by comparative trial.

*Marischal College, 29th August* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec^y.*

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25.—The Rev. Walter Denoon's Deed of Mortification for a Bursary, dated 11th November 1725. Denoon's Bursary.

No copy of Mr. Denoon's Deed of Mortification has been found among the College records. A lawsuit for the recovery of the money mortified was carried on in the Court of Session by the College, against Joseph Dunbar of Grange ; and an extract from the Mortifier's will appears in a printed information, dated June 1st, 1749. This printed paper is entitled :—" Information for the Principal " and Masters of the Marischal College of Aberdeen, with consent of the Presbyteries of Dornock and " Tain, and for George Monro, now of Navarre, Grandchild, and Heir and Executor of the deceast " Hector Monro of Navarre, and David Monro, Writer to the Signet, his Curator *ad litem*, Pursuers, " against Joseph Dunbar of Grange, Defender."

The following is an extract from the said printed information :—

" The said Mr. Walter Denune, by his latter will and testament, of this date (11th November " 1725," in the margin), " wherein Hector Monro of Navarre is appointed his executor and universal " legatar, *inter alia*, mortifies 1000 merks to the New College of Aberdeen. The terms in which " the mortification runs, are these :—' That for the respect and esteem which he had and bore for the " ' New College of Aberdeen, and for the love and favour which he had for one of his nearest rela- " ' tions and namesakes, a Student and Collegener to the said College, he did legate and bequeath, " ' after his decease, to one of his nearest relations and namesake, a Student and Collegener in " ' the said College, the annualrent of 1000 merks Scots money, of an sum contained in a bond " ' granted to him by the deceast Ludovick Dunbar of Grange, dated the 18th May 1722 ; and " ' failing such a relation, the saids annualrents to be yearly disposed to any other Collegener at the " ' said College, out of Sutherland or Ross-shires, he being deserving, and that by the conjunct " ' determination of the Presbyteries of Dornock and Tain, with the consent of Hector Monro of " ' Navarre, his heirs and successors.' "

The result of the lawsuit above referred to was, that in 1753 the College recovered from Mr. Dunbar of Grange the sum of 1000 merks Scots, on account of Denoon's mortification, with £24 sterling of expenses ; and a Bursary of 50 merks Scots, or £2. 15*s.* 6⅔*d.*, has since been regularly paid. In 1758, the principal sum was applied in payment of debts due by the College, and was therefore considered as vested in the Burse Fund, out of which the bursary is paid. (See copy account Burse Fund.) When the Bursary is not presented to, by the Presbyteries of Tain and Dornock, the vacancy is supplied, for one year at a time, by the Principal and Professors.

*Marischal College, 5th September* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec^y.*

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26.—Deed of Mortification for Bursaries and Professor of Medicine, by Mr. John Paterson, of Pancras Lane, London, dated 6th Aug. 1762. Paterson's Bursaries.

The following is an extract from said Deed :—" I hereby give and bequeath to the Principal of the " Marischal College in Aberdeen, commonly called the New Town, in North Britain, £300 East " India Annuities ; the interest thereof to be paid by him from time to time to such Scholars at the " Grammar School in Aberdeen aforesaid, as the Principal shall think proper, for the four last years " they shall be at the said School, subject nevertheless to the proviso hereafter mentioned. And I

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"likewise give and bequeath to the said Principal £300, 3 per cent. Bank Annuities, and do direct "that the interest thereof shall be paid by him from time to time to one of the said two Scholars who "shall happen to be a Bursar in the said College; and if both of them shall happen to be Bursars, "then to such of them as the said Principal shall think proper, for the space of four years next after "he shall be made a Bursar: Provided always, and my will and meaning is, and I do hereby direct "and order, that my relations by my father or mother's side, shall be preferred by such Principal, "and before all other Scholars in the said College; and in default of any such relations, then I direct "that those Scholars of the name of Paterson shall be preferred by such Principal; and in default of "any Scholars in (of) the name of Paterson, then I will and direct that the sons of Hammermen, "Burgesses in the town of Aberdeen, shall be preferred by such Principal before all other Scholars in "the said School. Also, I give and bequeath to the Principal of the said School (College) of Aber- "deen aforesaid, £100 East-India Annuities, and do order that the interest thereof shall from time "to time be paid by him to the Professor of Medicine for the time being in the said College."

The following copy of the account, settled on the 15th June last, will show the present state of the Fund as to investment and revenue:—

*Account, John Cruickshank, Factor on Paterson's Mortification, with the Principal of Marischal College.*

| 1826. | *Dr.* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 15. | To Balance in Factor's hand, last settlement | | | £19 | 8 11 |
| | To part of Union Whale-Fishing Company's bill, 21 June 1824 | | | 20 | 0 0 |
| | To a year's interest of do. to 20th June 1826 | | | 0 | 17 0 |
| | To dividend due 5th October | | | 10 | 10 0 |
| | To dividend due 5th April | | | 10 | 10 0 |
| | | | | £61 | 5 11 |
| | *Cr.* | | | | |
| | By James Cromar, Grammar-School Bursar | 4 | 5 0 | | |
| | By Charles Paterson, do. | 4 | 5 0 | | |
| | By John Law, College Bursar, 2d year | 8 | 10 0 | | |
| | By stamps for bills of exchange | 0 | 5 1 | | |
| | By annual allowance to Professor of Medicine | 2 | 15 0 | | |
| 1827. | By part of Union Whale-Fishing Company's bill | 20 | 0 0 | | |
| June 15. | By balance in Procurator's hand | 21 | 5 10 | | |
| | | | | £61 | 5 11 |

*Marischal College, 28th August* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Secy.*

Mitchell's Bursaries.

27.—Deed of Mortification for Bursaries, by Mr. David Mitchell of Holloway Down, in the County of Essex, dated London, 2d April 1801.

The following is an extract from said Deed:—"I hereby mortify, transfer, and assign, to and in "favour of the Principal and Professors of the foresaid Marischal College and University of Aber- "deen, and their successors in office, the sum of Two thousand pounds Consolidated three per cent. "Government Annuities, now standing in my person; empowering them, or any person authorised "by them, to draw the dividends thereof in all time coming, but not to uplift or transfer the capital, "which shall remain for ever in the hands of Government unalienable; and which dividends to be "in trust only, and in order that the same may be applied to the maintenance and education of six "boys as Bursars at the foresaid College."

The sum mortified by Dr. David Mitchell continues invested in Government Stock, and the annuity arising from it, viz. £60, is equally divided among six Bursars.

*Marischal College, 30th August* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Secy.*

28.—Dr. James Adams' Bursary.

Adam's Bursary.

In a paper transmitted by the College, it is stated that Dr. James Adams, an Alumnus of Marischal College, transferred, in the winter 1805-6, for the purpose of founding a Bursary, £225 three per cent. Consols, into the name of the Principal and Professors, and that the annual dividend of £6. 15*s.* had accordingly been regularly paid to a Bursar.

William Lorimer's Bursary.

29.—Deed of Mortification for a Bursary by Dr. William Lorimer, of the Parish of St. James's, Westminster, dated 6th December 1764.

The following is an extract from said Deed:—"I hereby leave, mortify and dispone, to and in the "trust of the Provost, Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen, and to the Principal and Pro- "fessors in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, jointly and severally, and to their successors in office, "whom I hereby appoint Joint Patrons, Trustees, and Overseers of the following donation, the sum "of Two hundred pounds sterling; and I hereby appoint the interest of the same to be applied by "them for the maintenance and education of a boy of the description after-mentioned, for one year "at the High School of Aberdeen, and four years at the said Marischal College successively," &c.; "and I hereby ordain that the said boy shall be of the relations of my father and mother, each alter- "nate five years."

In subsequent parts of the deed, Dr. Lorimer directs that the "lapsed Burse money," in case of vacancies, "shall be accumulated, that in time, if possible, two Bursaries may be formed on and from this foundation," and that no Bursar shall be presented till the interest of the £200 accumulate to a stock, which may yield annually £1 to the schoolmaster of Cullen, and ten shillings to a scholar there.

The Principal and Professors of Marischal College received, as per accompt-book, on the "31st, "May 1791, from Mrs. Falconer of Durn, relict to the executor of the deceast Mr. William Lorimer, "founder of the Burse, in full payment of £200" (*the sum bequeathed by the mortifier's deed*), "together with bygone interest, per discharge, £267. 10*s.*"

The following copy of the account, settled on the 15th June 1827, will show the manner in which the funds are invested, and the present annual income arising from them, which varies with the rate of interest:—

*Account, Dr. William Lorimer's Mortification, John Cruickshank, Factor, with the Marischal College.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1826, | | | | | |
| June 15. | To Balance in Factor's hands, last settlement | | | £9 15 | 0½ |
| | To part of the late Dr. Morrison's bond, outstanding | | | 400 0 | 0 |
| | To a year's interest of ditto, to 20th December 1826 | | | 19 0 | 0 |
| | | | | £428 15 | 0½ |
| 1827. | By Bill, kirk-session of Cullen | £1 10 | 0 | | |
| | By John Wishart, Bursar, 4th year | 10 0 | 0 | | |
| | By part of Dr. Morrison's bond | 400 0 | 0 | | |
| June 15. | By Balance in Factor's hands | 17 5 | 0½ | | |
| | | | | £428 15 | 0½ |

*Marischal College, 28th August* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec.*

30.—Deed of Mortification for a Bursary, by John Lorimer, M.D., of Charlotte Street, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-bone, and County of Middlesex, dated 21st November 1793.

John Lorimer's Bursary.

The following is an extract from said deed:—"I hereby leave and bequeath the sum of two hundred "pounds sterling, to be paid by my executors after my decease, and that of my dearly beloved wife, "Mrs. Catharine Lorimer, into the hands of the Treasurer of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, for "the time being, the interest of which to be applied by him, and his successors in office, in the manner "herein aftermentioned, That is to say, for the maintenance and education of a boy of the relations "of my father and mother."

The following copy of the account, settled on the 15th June last, shows how the funds are invested, and the income arising from them, which varies with the rate of interest:—

*Account, Dr. John Lorimer's Mortification, from 15th June* 1826, *to 15th June* 1827.

*Dr.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Balance in Procurator's hand, last settlement | | £56 10 | 10 |
| To part of Dr. Morrison's bond | | 200 0 | 0 |
| To a year's interest on ditto, to 20th December 1826 | | 9 10 | 0 |
| | | £266 0 | 10 |

*Cr.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By James Green, Bursar, 1st year | £10 | 0 | 0 | |
| By part of Messrs. Ramsay and Grant's bill, 21st June 1826 | 50 | 0 | 0 | |
| By part of Dr. Morrison's bond | 200 | 0 | 0 | |
| By Balance in Procurator's hand | 6 | 0 | 10 | |
| | | | | £266 0 10 |

*Marischal College, 4th Sept.* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec.*

31.—Bursary by William Ruddiman, M.D., London, founded in 1794, and augmented in 1824.

Ruddiman's Bursary.

By copies and extracts of letters, transmitted by the College, it appears that, in 1794, Dr. Ruddiman gave to the Principal and Professors £100, as the foundation of a Bursary to be bestowed by competition, and in 1824, £150 to be added to the former donation.

The following copy of the account, settled on the 15th June last, will show how the money is vested, and the income arising from it, which varies with the rate of interest:—

*Account Dr. William Ruddiman's Mortification, from 15th June* 1826, *to 15th June* 1827.

*Dr.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Balance in Procurator's hand, last settlement | | £5 15 | 0 |
| To part of Mackie and Mackay's bill | | 250 0 | 0 |
| To a year's interest on ditto, to 20th June 1826 | | 10 0 | 0 |
| | | £265 15 | 0 |

*Cr.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Al. G. M'Connachie, Bursar, 1st year | £12 | 0 | 0 | |
| By part of Messrs. Ramsay and Grant's bill, 21 June 1826 | 250 | 0 | 0 | |
| By Balance in Procurator's hand | 3 | 15 | 0 | |
| | | | | £265 15 0 |

*Marischal College, 4th Sept.* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec.*

32.—Deed of Mortification for a Bursary, by Mr. James Cruickshank, Farmer, Tonxhill, in the parish of New Deer, dated 14th Dec. 1813.

The following is an Extract from said Deed:—"I leave and bequeath to the Principal and Pro- "fessors of the Marischal College of Aberdeen, Four hundred pounds sterling, which I appoint my "executors after-named to make over to them for the following purposes, and under the following con- "ditions, viz. That the said Principal and Professors shall settle and secure the said sum of Four "hundred pounds sterling upon good and undoubted security, with the approbation of the Ministers "of the parishes of New Deer and Monquhitter for the time being, either heritable or moveable, as "they and the said Ministers shall think fit; and shall apply the yearly interest thereof for the main- "tenance and education of a student in said College; the said Bursary being to be given to one of "the name of Cruickshank in the first place, and, failing of a person of that name, to one of the name "of Top or Tap in the next place, and to no others whatever," &c.; "and it is hereby declared,

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" that the Minister of the parish of New Deer, for the time being, shall be Patron of the said " Bursary."

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Mr. James Cruickshank's legacy was paid in 1815; but reduced, by payment of duty, to £360. This sum, on the recommendation of the Ministers of New Deer and Montquhitter (mentioned in the will), was lent to Messrs. Skelton and Mudie of Peterhead, who became bankrupt in the beginning of 1821. Their creditors agreeing to a composition, the sum of £270 was received in the course of the years 1821 and 1822, on account of both the principal, and interest from December 1820, which sum was transferred by the College to the security of the heritable bond granted by the late Thomas Morrison, Esq., of Elsick.

The following is a copy of the account of this Fund, which was settled on the 15th June last:—

*Account, Mr. James Cruickshank's Mortification, from 15th June 1826 to 15th June 1827.*

*Dr.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To balance in Procurator's hand, last settlement | | | £4 | 7 0 |
| To part of late Dr. Morrison's bond | | | 270 | 0 0 |
| To a year's interest on ditto to 20th December 1826 | | | 12 | 16 6 |
| 1827, June 15. To balance due to Procurator | | | 12 | 16 6 |

*Cr.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Rev. James Cruickshank, Glass, on account of his late son, Bursar. | £19 | 10 0 | | |
| By interest on ditto from 1st July 1826, till payment. | 0 | 10 0 | | |
| By William Topp, Bursar, 4th year | 10 | 0 0 | | |
| By part of late Dr. Morrison's bond | 270 | 0 0 | | |
| | | | £300 | 0 0 |

*Marischal College, 4th Sept.* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec.*

Gray's Bursaries.

33.—Deed of Mortification for Mathematical Bursaries, by Mr. John Gray, of King Street, Covent Garden, Middlesex, dated 19th December 1768.

The following is an extract from said Deed:—" Which sum of One thousand pounds sterling, I " hereby appoint the persons above named (Principal and Professors of Marischal College) and their " successors in office, to settle and lend out on heritable security, at the sight and by the approbation " of Mr. Alexander Milne, merchant, in Aberdeen, or any other person named by me, at the best " interest that can be had, till a proper opportunity offer of laying the same out on a purchase of " land, and to apply the yearly annual rent and produce thereof for the purposes, and in the way and " manner after specified."

Among the purposes of this Mortification, which are specified at considerable length in the deed, is the foundation of two Mathematical Bursaries, which are directed to be at first £12 each.

The £1000 mortified by Mr. Gray were received in 1770—and in 1802, the College purchased for £1300, on account of this Mortification, a piece of land called Hosefield, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, the clear rent of which was then about £43. 10*s.* Since the purchase, above £380 have been expended in relieving the property of a feu-duty with which it was burdened, and in various improvements.

The following copy of the account, settled on the 15th June last, will show the present state of the Mortification:—

*Account, John Gray, Esq.'s Mortification, from 15th June 1826 to 15th June 1827.*

*Dr.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To part of Mackie and Mackay's bill | | | £200 | 0 0 |
| To a year's interest on ditto to 20th June 1826 | | | 8 | 0 0 |
| To rents of Hosefield, crop 1825 | | | 66 | 1 2 |
| To road-money from tenants | | | 0 | 6 $8\frac{6}{12}$ |
| To arrears of Lilias Lindsay's rent | | | 18 | 4 0 |
| | | | £292 | 11 $10\frac{6}{12}$ |

*Cr.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Balance due to Procurator, last settlement | £1 | 16 11 | | |
| By part of Messrs. Ramsay and Grant's bill, 21st June 1826 | 200 | 0 0 | | |
| By interest of £45, borrowed from Localities | 1 | 18 3 | | |
| By teind to Minister of Old Machar, 1*s.*, road-money 8*s.* $11\frac{6}{12}$*d.* | 0 | 9 $11\frac{6}{12}$ | | |
| By advertising Lilias Lindsay's croft | 1 | 3 0 | | |
| By digging of well and pump for it | 7 | 11 7 | | |
| By allowance to Lilias Lindsay for grass sown, and damage she sustained by overflowing of stream | 11 | 2 0 | | |
| By arrears of Lilias Lindsay's rent, considered desperate | 8 | 19 0 | | |
| By expenses at competition for Mathematical Bursary | 0 | 6 6 | | |
| By Bursars—Robert Moir, 2d year; James Whyte, 1st year—each £25 | 50 | 0 0 | | |
| By Fees—to Professor £6. 6*s.*; to servants, 19*s.* | 7 | 5 0 | | |
| By Balance in Procurator's hand | 1 | 19 8 | | |
| | | | £292 | 11 $10\frac{6}{12}$ |

*Marischal College, 5th Sept.* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec.*

Irving's Bursaries.

34.—Alexander Irving's Mortification for Bursaries, dated 26th December 1629.

The sum of £10,000 Scots (£833. 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling) was mortified on account of six Bursars at Marischal College, and four scholars at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, by Deed of Mortification, dated 26th December 1629.—(*See Deed and relative papers printed.*)

The sum paid by Mr. Irvine of Drum to the College Bursars is as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To four Philosophy Bursars, £8 each . . . . . | £32 | 0 | 0 |
| To two Divinity Bursars, 200 merks, or £11. 2*s.* 2⅔*d.* each . . . . | 22 | 4 | 5⅓ |
| *8th September* 1827. | £54 | 4 | 5⅓ |

35.—Deed of Mortification for Bursaries, by Mr. John Turner, dated 17th January 1688. Turner's Bursaries.

The following is an extract from said Deed:—" Sixthly, To the maintenance of four Scholars at " Marischall College, to every one yearly, one hundred merks. Of this four, the Honourable Ma- " gistrates and Council of Aberdeen shall have the presentation of two, and two to be presented by my " heirs and successors."

When it falls to the Magistrates and Council to present to Mr. Turner's Bursaries, they are given by comparative trial. The annuity mortified, 400 merks, or £22. 4*s.* 5⅔*d.*, is regularly received from the proprietor of Turner-hall.

*Marischal College, 8th September* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec.*

36.—Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury's Mortification for Bursaries, dated 24th October 1711. Burnett's Bursaries.

The following is an extract from the Codicil to Bishop Burnett's Will:—" As for the thousand " merks which I gave for ever to the College of New Aberdeen, in remembrance of my education " there, I order the Lairds of Lyes, as long as that estate is in the family of Burnets, to name every " year a Scholar for the first Class of that College, to whom one hundred and fifty merks a-year shall " be paid for the four years' stay in the College; and two hundred merks for two years after that, he " continuing in the study of Divinity; and the next to be nominated a Scholar, shall have the said " one hundred and fifty merks only during the four years of his being at the College; but the third " who shall be nominated to be a Scholar, shall have the former provision for the two years of Di- " vinity, which the fourth shall not have."

On the 15th June 1827, the Stock, amounting to £1,350, was secured on an heritable bond for £1,300, and on a bill for £50. A balance of £10. 7*s.* 9½*d.* was due to the Factor, and the income for the preceding year was £57. 12*s.* 6*d.*

*7th September* 1827.

37.—The Rev. Gilbert Ramsay's Mortifications for Bursars and Professor of Oriental Languages, with Sir Alexander Ramsay Irvine's Addition thereto—Dates 1714, 1727, 1802. Ramsay's Bursaries.

The Reverend Gilbert Ramsay executed a Deed of Mortification for Bursaries in the year 1714, as appears from his deed of 1727. The College has no copy of the former deed, but from a copy of an account presented to the Commission of Visitation in 1716, it appears that £4,800 Scots money, or £400 sterling, for four Philosophy Bursars, had been paid to the College previously to that year, for which the College has regularly paid to the Bursars £20 annually.

The following are extracts from the second Deed, dated 21st July 1727:—

" I give and bequeath the sum of Four thousand eight hundred pounds sterling to the Corporation " of the City of New Aberdeen," &c. " I give the yearly rent, interest, or income of Two thousand " pounds sterling, other part of the said sum of Four thousand eight hundred pounds, to be a con- " stant standing yearly pension for ever, to four hopeful deserving young scholars, Masters of Art, " Students of Divinity," &c.

" I give, devise, and bequeath the yearly rent, interest, or income of the sum of Eight hundred " pounds sterling, other part of the said sum of Four thousand eight hundred pounds, to be for ever " an addition to a perpetual standing yearly pension heretofore by me settled, by Deed of Mortifica- " tion, dated at Barbadoes on or about the 24th day of June 1714, upon four hopefull young scholars, " called Bursars, for ever, to be educated in knowledge of the Greek Tongue and Philosophy in the " said Marischal College," &c.

" I give, devise, and bequeath the patronage and gift of presentation to all the aforesaid salaries, " pensions, and donations, payable out of the said interest or income of the said four thousand eight " hundred pounds," &c. " to the Lairds of Balmain, of the name of Ramsay, for ever; and failing " them, I give the said patronage and right of presentation to the said Corporation of New Aberdeen, " and their successors, for ever."

The following is an extract from the Deed of 12th August 1802, by Sir A. Ramsay Irvine:—" I " desire my executors will pay one thousand pounds at my death, to be settled upon the conditions " annexed to the Deed of Mortification made by Dr. Ramsay of Barbadoes, for four Philosophy Bur- " sarys at the Marischal College, as an addition to the salaries upon that foundation."

*Note.*—By the said deed of 1727, the sum of £1,000 was mortified for the support of the Professor of Oriental Languages in Marischal College, and the money, along with £3,700 for Bursaries, is in the hands of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, Baronet.

The following is a copy of the statement, subjoined to a copy of the Deed of 1727, transmitted by the College.

It appears from the account given in to the Commissioners of Visitation in 1716, a copy of which is transmitted to the Commission, that one half of Ramsay's first Mortification was sunk in the hands of the College before that date, and the account-books show that the whole of it was so applied before 1726. The interest, which has been regularly paid at 5 per cent., is therefore charged to the Burse Fund, as is the case with all those Bursaries of which the principal sums were applied to the payment of debts due by the College. (See account Burse Fund.)

Owing to the refusal of the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen to accept the management of Dr. Ramsay's Second Mortification to the College, the funds thereof were vested in the hands of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, by whom, and whose successors, the interest has been paid at the current rate.

The Bequest of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay Irvine, Bart. for increasing the Philosophy Bur-

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saries, reduced by legacy-duty to £900, is sunk in the hands of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., who, in 1807, granted a bond to the College for the payment of legal interest on that sum, by himself, his heirs, executors, and successors.

The interest of the last two Mortifications does not pass through the hands of the College Procurator of Public Funds, but is paid by Sir Alexander Ramsay's factor to the persons entitled to receive it.

*Marischal College, 7th September* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec^y.*

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Forbes's Bursaries.

38.—Foundation of Bursaries by the late John Forbes, Esq. of New.

Excerpt from the last Will and Testament of John Forbes, Esq. of New (dated the 2d day of May 1820).

" And whereas I have Two hundred pounds a-year, Long Annuities, standing in my name at the " Bank of England, which annuities expire in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, I " therefore direct that my executors do establish eight Burses of twenty-five pounds each, at the two " Universities of Aberdeen, to be in gift of the proprietor of the lands of New for the time being, " until the extinction of such annuity—the said Burses to be enjoyed by Students either at College " or at the Divinity Hall, but not to be enjoyed by any one Student above four years; and I direct " that my executors do and shall pay and discharge the legacy-duty on the said sum of two hundred " pounds Long Annuities, so that the Burses may be twenty-five pounds clear."

Extracted from the Chartulary of the Marischal College and University, by

*Marischal College, 4th September* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec^y.*

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Henderson's Bursaries.

39.—Mortification for Bursaries by the late John Henderson, Esq. of Caskieben.

His Testament is dated on 10th July 1801, and codicil thereto in June 1802.

The following is an extract from said codicil:—" And the remaining £500 for three Bursaries at " Marischal College, in the usual classes, for four years."

Mr. Henderson's Legacy of £500, reduced by legacy-duty to £450, remains in the hands of his son, Alexander Henderson, Esq. of Caskieben, physician in London, by whom £22. 10*s.* of annual interest has been regularly paid for the Bursaries; and with whose concurrence, it was resolved by the College to divide the interest into *two* Bursaries, instead of three, as appointed by the Founder.

*8th September* 1827.

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King William's Bursaries.

40.—Grant for Bursaries by King William, dated 30th November 1699.

These Bursaries are two Divinity ones of £10 each, paid out of the Bishop's rents of Aberdeen, and connected equally with King's and Marischal Colleges.—(P. 256, 271, *and* 272 *of this Appendix.*)

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Irving's Mortification.

Alexander Irving's Mortification for Bursaries, dated 26th December 1629.

*At Aberdeen, the 9th day of May* 1630.

The said day the Provost, Bailies, and Council advising anent that part of the Laird of Drum's Legacy, concerning the money mortified be him for maintenance of Poor Scholars to be brought up in the Grammar School and College of this Burgh, the copy of the which legacy was sent to them be Marion Douglas Lady Drum, his relict, whereof the tenor follows:—The Testament, Legacy, and Latter Will of Alexander Irving of Drum, in so far as concerns the town of Aberdeen, dated at Kellie in Angus, the 26th day of December 1629. " And farther, because it hath pleased God the Lord of " his mercy to prolong my days, for the education and provision of all my bairns, and both then and " since that time hath blessed and increased my means, whereof lest I should prove forgetful in not " rendering back a part for sacred and pious uses, therefore, for the maintenance of letters, be thir " presents, I leave, mortify, and destinate Ten thousand pound Scots money, which is now in posses- " sion and keeping of Marion Douglas my spouse, all in gold and weight, appointed for the use " underwritten, of her own knowledge and most willing consent, to be presently delivered to the " Provost, Bailies, and Council of Aberdeen, and to be bestowed and employed be them upon land " and annualrent in all time hereafter, to the effect after following, viz. Three hundred and twenty " pounds of the annualrent thereof, to be yearly employed hereafter on four scholars at the Grammar " School of Aberdeen for the space of four years, ilk ane of them four score pounds; and four " hundred pound to be paid yearly to other four scholars at the College of New Aberdeen, and Stu- " dents of Philosophy thereat ilk ane of them, one hundred pounds during likewise the space of four " years; and also I ordain to be given to other twa scholars who have past their course of Philosophy, " being made Masters, and are become Students of Divinity in the said New College, four hundred " merks Scots money. viz. To each one of them twa hundred merks of the said annualrent, during " the space of four years also, and the odd twenty merks, which, with the deductions above specified, " complete the said haill annualrents of Ten thousand pound, I ordain to be given to any man the " Town of Aberdeen shall appoint for ingathering and furthgiving of the said annualrent to the " saids scholars, as is above designed: which scholars of the kinds above written, I will and ordain " yearly, in all time hereafter, be presented by my said executor, as my heir and his heirs and suc- " cessors Lairds of Drum, to the Town of Aberdeen, Provost, and Bailies thereof, and their " successors, who shall be holden to receive them yearly upon their presentation, and shall stand " obliged and comptable for the said annualrent to be employed as is above appointed, in all time " coming: And farther, for the love I carry to the said town of Aberdeen, which hath long been " entertained amongst our progenitors but (without) change or break, I leave to the New Hospital of " Aberdeen Four hundred merks Scots money, to be employed on land or annualrent hereafter, " which annualrent I appoint to be paid to, and who shall be presented be my said heir and his fore-

" saids thereto, being always an guild brother in Aberdeen, and no other: Farther I leave to the " Town of Aberdeen, Provost, Bailies, and Council thereof, 600 merks Scots money, to be used, " kept, bestowed, or employed by them, at their pleasure, for maintaining and upholding of the above- " designed Isle of their Kirk, called the Laird of Drum's Isle, I and my successors having such part " and portion thereof for our burials as the said Town shall think most fitting and expedient, at their " own will and pleasure—and this last thousand merks to be paid be my Executor." Conform to the which legacy and for performance and accomplishment thereof, so far as concerns the payment of the said Ten thousand merks, the said Marion Douglas having directed her missive letters to the Provost and Bailies of this Burgh, desiring them to come and receive the same, and deliver to her their acquittance and exoneration thereupon; Whereanent the Council advising, and therewith considering that their receipt of the said legacy of Ten thousand pounds would make the Town liable in time coming perpetually in yearly payment of an thousand pounds for the annualrent thereof, to be bestowed for the maintenance of the ten said Bursars, which the Town could not undergo without their great hurt and prejudice; Therefore they refused to receive the said sum on the conditions above-written, contained in the said testament;—but to the effect the same might be lifted out of the said Marion Douglas' hands, and may be wared and laid up on bank to the proper use whereunto the same is destinate, till such time as the Council of this Burgh may sort and agree with Sir Alexander Irving, now of Drum, Knight, upon some reasonable and equal conditions for settling and establishing the said sum on the heritable purchase of land, for maintenance of the said Bursars, in all time coming, the Council thinks it meet and expedient, that the Provost and Bailies shall write and direct their letter to the said Marion Douglas, desiring her to deliver the said Ten thousand pounds to the said Sir Alexander Irving, now of Drum, his son, upon his acquittance to be given thereupon to her, to the end he may ware the same on profite to the use foresaid, whereunto the same was destinate and left, and be comptable and answerable therefore, till such time as the Council and he may agree on reasonable conditions thereanent, as said is.

Extracted furth of the book keept for recording the Mortifications belonging to the City of Aberdeen, by me, (Signed) ROBERT THOMSON.

Extracted on this and three preceding pages, from the Chartulary of Marischal College.
(Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec^y.*

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Registered Bond, Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, in favours of Ten Bursars at the Grammar School and Marischal College of Aberdeen.

At Edinburgh, the 29th day of January 1741 years;—In presence of the Lords of Council and Session, Compeared Mr. William Grant, Advocate, his Majesty's Solicitor, as Procurator for Sir Alexander Irving, afternamed and designed, and gave in the Bond underwritten, desiring the same might be insert and registered in their Lordships' books, in manner and to the effect therein mentioned; which desire the said Lords found reasonable, and ordained the same to be done accordingly, whereof the tenor follows:—Be it kend till all men quhom it effeirs be thir presents; Me. Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, Knight, son, heir, and executor confirmed to the deceased Alexander Irving of Drum: For sameikleas the said deceast Alexander, be his latter will, legacy, and testament, mortified and destinate Ten thousand pounds Scots money, whilk was then in the possession and keeping of the deceast Marjory Douglas, his spouse, all in gold and weight, appointed for the use underwritten, of his own knowledge and most willing consent, to have been presently delivered to the Provost, Bailies, and Council of Aberdeen, and to have been best wared and employed by them upon land or annual rent, in all time thereafter, to the effect after following, To witt, Three hundred and twenty pounds of the annualrent thereof to be yearly employed thereafter on four Scholars at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, for the space of four years, ilk ane of them yearly Four score pound money foresaid, and other four hundred pound, to be paid yearly to other four Scholars at the College of New Aberdeen, and Students of Philosophy thereat, ilk ane of them one hundred pound money foresaid, during the like space of four years: And also he ordains to be given to other two scholars who had past their Course of Philosophy, being learned Masters, and being Students of Divinity at the said New College of Aberdeen, four hundred merks Scots money, viz. Ilk ane of them two hundred merks of the said annualrent during the space of four years also, and the odd twenty merks, whilk, after the deductions above specified, completes the haill annualrent of One thousand pound money foresaid, the said deceast Alexander ordained to be given to any man the Town of Aberdeen should appoint for ingathering and furthgiving of the said annual rent to the said Scholars, as is above designed; whilk Scholars, of the kind above written, he willed and ordained in all time y'rafter to be presented be me, his executor and heir, and my heirs and successors, Lairds of Drum, to the Town of Aberdeen, Provost, Bailies, and Council thereof, and their successors, who should be holden to receive them yearly upon their presentation, and stand obliged and comptable for the said annualrent to be employed as is above appointed, in all time thereafter as the said deceast Alexander, his latter will and testament, of the date the twenty-sixth day of December, J^m^vj^c^ and twenty-nine years, mortification and destination therein specified, at mair length is contained: And, in like manner, I having raised summonds at my instance, as heir served and retoured to my said deceased father, and as executor confirmed to him, against the deceast Sir Paul Menzies of Kinmundie, Knight, Provost of Aberdeen, therein designed Paul Menzies, Patrick Leslie, the deceased Mr. Widest Lawson, and Gilbert Collison, and Mr. Thomas Gray, then Bailies of the said Burgh; the deceased Mr. Alexander Lumsden, Dean of Guild, and Charles Kyle, then Treasurer of the said Burgh, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the Council of the same Burgh; and also the deceast Mr. Patrick Dunne, Principal of the said New College of Aberdeen; Mr. John Seton, Mr. John Ray, Mr. Hugh Gordon, and Mr. William Adie, Regents and Masters of the said New College, and the deceased Mr. David Wedderburne, Master of the Grammar School, and all and sundry the burgesses, inhabitants, and community of the said Burgh, and haill Scholars and Students of Philosophy and Divinity in the said College of Aberdeen, and haill scholars in the Grammar School thereof, and the tutors and curators of so many of them as were minors, and all others having or pretending to have interest, desiring them to be discerned to receive from me the said sum, and ware and employ the same conform to the said testament, which the saids Provost, Bailies, and Council refused to receive, as in the said summonds at length is contained: In respect whereof, the Lords and Council of the Session, be their decreet following thereupon, of the date at Edinburgh the twenty-seventh day of February J^m^vj^c^ and thirty-three years, decerned and ordained me to have retention and keeping of the said sum of Ten thousand pounds money foresaid

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order XII.

Bursaries. Irving's Mortification.

free, without penalty or annualrent for the same, while the feast and term of Whitsunday in the year of God J^m^vj^e^ and fourty years, at which term they decerned and ordained me to procure for the use of the said ten Scholars and Bursars at the College and Schools of New Aberdeen, sufficient well holding lands for employing the said sum of Ten thousand pound, worth and in yearly rent the sum of Ane thousand pound money foresaid, whilks lands soud be bought and acquired be me heretablie without reversion, for the use and behalf foresaid, against that term, without further delay, according to the destination and mortification of the said deceast Alexander Irving, and his mind specified in his latter will: And found and declared that the right of presentation of the said Scholars and Bursars pertained to me, my heirs and successors, the Lairds of Drum, conform to the latter will of my said deceast father, and all others pretending right thereto to be secluded from my right of presentation; and sicklyke ffand and declared that I should be free in all time coming, and of all action, instance, and execution, to be moved be the Provost and Bailies of Aberdeen and their successors, for employment of the said sum of Ten thousand pound in any other form and manner nor was provided by the said decreet. And seeing that I ever have been willing and most willing to obtemper and fulfil my said deceast father his latter will and testament anent the mortification and destination of the said sum of Ten thousand pound, and to obey the said decreet accordingly, whilk I have done hitherto since the term of Whitsunday J^m^vj^e^ and fourty years, and have acquired the town and lands of Kinmuck, Peit-hill, miln of Kinmuck, miln-lands, multures of the same, with the houses, biggings, yeards, tofts, crofts, outsets, insets, tenants, tennandries, and service of free tenants, parts, pendicles and pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Kinkhell, regality of Lindoirs, and sherrifdom of Aberdeen; and als (also) all and haill the town and lands of Richarcharie, with the pendicle thereof called Torren and Tonharian, extending to half a davach or eight oxgate of land, with the houses, biggings, yeards, woods, milns, miln-lands, multures, annexis, connexis, parts, pendicles and pertinents, together with the shillings, grassings, pasturage used and wont in Glassiehill and Corribeg, *alias* New Glass, lying within the parish of Glengarden, Earledome of Marr and sherriffdome of Aberdeene; whilk lands are worth in yearly free rent the sum of One thousand pounds Scots money, by and attour the feu-duties, teind-duties, ministers' stipend, and others astrict furth thereof: Therefore, and to the effect the said ten Scholars and Bursars may be paid yearly furth of the maills and duties of the said lands, according to the division above written, I, the said Sir Alexander, for me, my heirs and successors, has mortified, destinate and appointed, and be thir presents, for me and my foresaids, mortify, destinate, and appoint the above-written lands, milns, and others foresaid, with the pertinents, for the use and behoof of the said ten Scholars yearly in all time hereafter, to the effect the maills, farms, and duties thereof may be paid to them yearly for their maintenance, according to the division above written, with power to them and their curators in their name to uptake the maills, farms, and duties of the foresaid lands for that effect, suit, call, and pursue therefore, and all other things requisite to do and command, that I might have done myself, before the making hereof, and that for implement and fulfilling of that part of my said deceast father's testament anent the mortification and destination of the said sum, and Lords of Session their decreet above written: And to the effect the said ten Scholars and Bursars may be sufficiently secured in the said lands and others above written, for payment to them, according to the division above written, of the maills, farms, and duties of the said lands yearly, extending to the said sum of One thousand pound yearly, in all time hereafter, I bind and faithfully oblige me, my heirs and successors whatsomever to my lands and rents, to make, seal, subscrive and deliver to the said ten Scholars and their successors to the saids Burses, all contracts, dispositions, charters, Procuratories of Resignation, and other securities requisite, containing all clauses necessary, with absolute and ample warrandice at all hands, and that at what time and howsoon I and my foresaids be desired; reserving always to Alexander Chalmer of Drymeis, and William Chalmer his son, their tack of the lands of Kinmuck, mill and mill-lands, and others foresaid, for the space therein contained, for payment of the duty therein mentioned; as also reserving sicklyke to Calom M'Grigor his tack of the lands of Richarcharie, for the space and years therein specified, for payment of the yearly duty sicklyke therein specified: And for the mair security I am content and consents their presents be insert and registered in the books of the High Court of Justice, or Sheriff-court books of Aberdeen, to have the strength of an decreet thereof, that letters and executorialls be direct thereon on an simple charge of ten days; and to that effect constitute Mr. William Grant, advocate, my lawful procurators, conjunctlie and severallie, to consent thereto. In witness whereof, these presents, written by James Ross in Quhobs, I have subscribed the same with my hand, at Drum, the twelth day of April, the year of God J^m^vj^e^ and fifty-six years, before these witnesses, Alexander Thomson, advocate in Aberdeen, and the said James Ross, writer hereof. (Signed) Alexander Irving, Alexander Thompson, *witness;* James Ross, writer of the premisses, *witness.* Extracted upon this and the five preceding pages, by

(Signed) Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Extracted on this and the six preceding pages, from the Chartulary of Marischal College.

(Signed) John Cruickshank, *Sec.*

*Marischal College, 8th Sept.* 1827.

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Although Sir Alexander Irving purchased the lands of Kinmuck and Richarcharie for behoof of the Bursars, yet it would seem that he took the titles to himself or his heirs simply, and not to himself and his heirs for behoof of the Bursars. He or his heirs consequently thought themselves at liberty to sell the lands, and they actually did sell the lands of Richarcharie to Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld.

On the 26th of August 1808, Mr. Irvine, of Drum, addressed the following letter to the Principal of Marischal College:—"Sir, I beg leave to address to you the following statement concerning the "Bursaries, of which I have the patronage. The sum of £10,000 Scots was mortified by Alexander "Irvine, of Drum, in the year 1630, for maintenance of Bursaries at the Marischal College and "Grammar School of Aberdeen, and was appointed by him to be offered to the Provost, Baillies, and "Council, on the condition of their paying £1,000, or 10 per cent. yearly to the Bursars. This being "refused on the part of the Town when offered by his son, and the Bursars having been afterwards "generally paid by the family of Drum out of the rents of the lands of Kinmuck, these were sup-"posed to be mortified, although it appears from the records of the Teind-office, that in 1676, in a "decreet of augmentation at the instance of the Minister, when it was alleged that these lands being "mortified could not be burdened, The Lords Commissioners found that the *Laird of Drum did not* "de facto *mortify them*, and they were burdened accordingly. Two Divinity Bursaries of 200 merks

"each, making part of the above £1,000, have not for a long time been paid; but as I do not wish to "detain any part of the *mortification*, it is my intention to revive these a few years hence. On the "other hand, I have to propose that I be relieved from any future claim in the event of a rise of the "rents of Kinmuck. The Bursars receive at present the free rent of the lands. In 1816, I will be "enabled to make up to them £1,000, or £83. 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, instead of about £57 which they have "hitherto been paid. The practice has been to take grassums or fines, without raising the yearly rent. "I wish not to continue to do so beyond the term of my present obligations. As the Town of Aber-"deen refused the money when offered, and both they and the College have an interest in the payment "of the Bursaries, I expect that both will, after the payments are made up to £1,000 Scots yearly, "relieve me from any claim in the lands of Kinmuck." (Signed) "ALEX. IRVINE."

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The Principal and Professors felt at first disposed to agree to Mr. Irvine's proposal; but afterwards, on reconsidering the matter, they stopped short; and in 1814 they laid before Counsel a Memorial, containing all the information they possessed on the subject, with the following queries:—

Counsel will be pleased to say—

1st. If the Bursars have a right to the full free rents of the lands of Kinmuck?

2d. If the Bursars are sufficiently secured by the original deeds in 1629 and 1656, or what other deed they are entitled to demand from Mr. Irvine, and in what terms it should be conceived?

3d. Whether it would be prudent in the College, under all the circumstances of the case, to enter into any contract or agreement whatever with Mr. Irvine of Drum, especially as the College is not the only party concerned; and if such agreement shall appear advisable, what sort of agreement would Counsel recommend?

Lastly. Counsel will please suggest whatever may appear necessary for the government of the Memorialists on the whole matter.

To these Queries, it was answered by Counsel as follows:—

1st. With respect to the first query, I can give no further answer to it than this—That it is possible the Bursars may have right to the full free rents of Kinmuck, or that the whole free rents must be applied in maintaining Bursars; or if not, that it is extremely probable that Mr. Irvine, of Drum, is in one way or other bound at least to apply a certain annual sum for the purposes of the original Mortification, but that no certain opinion can be given upon these points, without much more information as to the facts of the case.

2d. I do not think that the Bursars are sufficiently secured by the original deeds in 1629 and 1656 by themselves; and for the reason already mentioned, I cannot at present say what other deed they, or any who may be entitled to insist in their behalf, are entitled to demand from Mr. Irvine.

3d. I think the College has not a sufficient title to enable them to enter into a valid agreement with Mr. Irvine as to the matter in question; and that for this reason, as well as because they do not appear to be yet possessed of sufficient information on the subject, it is not advisable for them to make any such agreement, at least *in hoc statu*.

Last Qu. I consider it as somewhat doubtful whether the College has even a sufficient title to insist at law, in behalf of the present and future Bursars, for implement of Mr. Irvine's obligation respecting the Mortification, whatever may be the nature or extent of it; and it may perhaps be said, that their title is not better than that of the master or masters of the Grammar School of Aberdeen. But for having this matter properly settled, and the Bursars duly secured to the extent of their true rights, after the necessary facts shall first have been ascertained by previous inquiry, or after the best information shall have been got that can be obtained, the Memorialists and the present Bursars, with concurrence of the Town of Aberdeen, and also of His Majesty's Advocate, if he will give it, may bring an action in the Court of Session against Mr. Irvine, with such conclusions as, after the best information that can be procured, may appear most proper, and thus have the matter settled judicially; or if Mr. Irvine and all other parties concerned should agree as to the nature and utmost amount of the demand, then the deeds to be executed for settling and duly securing the Mortification may be adjusted extrajudicially.

(Signed) MAT. ROSS.

(*Edinburgh*) *Queen Street*, 18*th November* 1815.

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Nothing further has been done regarding this matter. The sum now paid by Mr. Irvine to the College Bursars is as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To four Philosophy Bursars, £8 each . . . . . | £32 | 0 | 0 |
| To two Divinity Bursars, 200 Merks, or £11. 2*s.* 2⅔*d.* each . . . . . | 22 | 4 | 5⅓ |
| | £54 | 4 | 5⅓ |

(Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec.*

*Marischal College*, 8*th September* 1827.

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ORDER XIII.—What is the commencement and duration of the Session at the said College—by what authority has the same been fixed; and if any alterations have taken place therein, when did the same take place? Order XIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The session of College commences on the Wednesday immediately following the last Monday of October, and ends on the first Friday of April; comprehending 22 weeks and 3 days, during which no vacations or holydays are allowed, the 25th of December and 1st of January excepted.

The length of the session has been fixed to nearly this period for upwards of a century, as will appear from the following statements, which also refer to the authorities for fixing it.

1. As to the Commencement of the session:—

In the Foundation-charter the admission of students is ordered to be on the 1st of October.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order XIII.

In the Visitation-papers, transmitted as Return to 2, are proposals and agreements between King's and Marischal Colleges, dated 1675, and referring to commissioos of visitation 1665, in which it is agreed, that the session of both colleges shall commence in the beginning of November.

In the same volume is a copy of the Act of Commission of Parliament for visiting the Universities (16th August 1700), by which the Professor of Greek is "appointed to begin and teach at and after the first day of November through the whole year, until the rising of his class by the ordinary vacation."

In Marischal College, the session commenced in the end of October or beginning of November from the end of the 17th century till 1782. In order to prevent various inconveniences which had then arisen from the competitions for Bursaries at King's and Marischal Colleges taking place on different days, it was agreed that both should in future be held on the last Monday of October, an arrangement from which there has since been no deviation. From 1782 to 1823, the session of college always commenced on the 1st November, on which day the Bursars were summoned to attend the Principal and Professors, those of each class receiving an address from the Principal, and the teaching in the classes commencing on the following day. In 1823 (order of Faculty of 26th September), the call of the Bursars was ordered to be made on the Wednesday following the last Monday of October, and the teaching to commence on the Thursday immediately after.

2. As to the time of Ending the Session:—

In the 17th century, it seems to have been later than at present (dates of various gradation theses in the library), but the hours of teaching and regularity of attendance in that age cannot be stated with exactness.

In the 18th century, down to 1772, the day of graduation of students of A.M., which has always been considered as the termination of the session of teaching, varied from the 1st to the 15th of April; but during this period there was a vacation of a fortnight at Christmas.

In 1773, this vacation was reduced to three days, at which it continued till 1823, when it was further reduced to one day (order of 26th September). From 1773 to 1823, the last day of the session varied from the 30th of March to the 4th or 5th of April (various annual entries in minute books). So that for upwards of a century no material alteration in the *nominal* length of the session has taken place.

3. For many years past, various regulations have been made by the Principal and Professors to increase the *effective* length of the session:—

"The masters recommended to take the most effectual methods to keep the students from going off before the day of graduation." (Order of 14th March 1754.)

Bursars frequently fined, or deprived of their Bursaries, for irregular attendance. (Numerous entries in the burse books between 1730 and 1760.)

All Bursars summoned annually, by advertisement in the public papers, to be present on the first day of the session at the Principal's address.

The College Procurator not allowed to pay Bursaries till the last day of the session.

Professors prevented from granting certificates to students leaving college before the end of the session, unless under very particular circumstances.

Regularity of attendance essential to obtaining the degree of A.M.; and no statutable term or period less than the whole session allowed to qualify for that degree.

All vacation days abolished, two excepted.

Regular meetings held on Saturdays.

To the effective length of the session of Marischal College must be added, that each of the classes taught by the four Regents meets 17 hours weekly, as mentioned under Return 18.

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Order XIV.

## ORDER XIV.—A Return of the number of the different Faculties established in the said College, and by what authority, and when instituted.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Foundation Charter establishes a Dean of Faculty, with the same powers as in other Universities, but no separation of the Principal and Professors into different Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine has ever taken place, they exercising, in one body, the powers of all these Faculties according to the said charter and the deeds confirming it.

Promoters in these different Faculties have always been appointed in this University, the Professor of Divinity being Promotor for degrees in Divinity, the Professor of Medicine for that profession, the Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic for Arts, and some member of the Senatus, who is a Doctor of Laws, being appointed Promotor for the degree of LL.D. (See further the Return to 32.)

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Order XV.

## ORDER XV.—A Return of the number of Professorships and of Classes in the said College,—specifying the date of the institution of each—the Faculty to which each class belongs—the subjects of the course of study—and whether the classes are carried on for more than one Session, and for how many.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Number of Professorships and Classes in Marischal College, with the Dates of the Institution of each.

| *Professorships.* | *Classes.* | *Dates of Foundation.* |
|---|---|---|
| Greek . . . . . | Three classes. | The Professors of these classes are termed Regents; three of them are appointed in the charter of 1593; the fourth was added a few years afterwards, but the exact date is uncertain. |
| Civil and Natural History . . | One class. | |
| Natural Philosophy . . . | One class. | |
| Moral Philosophy and Logic. . | One class. | |
| Mathematics . . . . . | Three classes. | 1613. |
| Two Latin or Humanity classes. | | No Professorship founded, although frequently attempted. Classes taught by a teacher nominated by the Faculty. |

*University of Aberdeen.*

The Regents, in addition to their peculiar subjects of teaching, gave instructions in Greek and Latin to their classes. In the class of Civil and Natural History this plan continued till 1813 for Greek, and has hitherto been continued for Latin. The second Greek class was first taught in 1813, the Third in 1817. In the moral Philosophy and Logic Class, Greek and Latin still form a part of the instruction. The First Humanity class, under a separate teacher, commenced 1818; the Second (by resolution of 7th October 1825), is in future to be distinct from the Civil and Natural History class, in order to allow the Professor of those branches to allot the whole of his time to them.

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order XV.

The above classes constitute the curriculum for the degree of A.M., the Third Mathematical and Third Greek classes excepted.

The following classes are not included in the Curiculum :—

| *Professorships.* | *Classes.* | *Dates of Foundation.* |
|---|---|---|
| Divinity | One class. | 1616 |
| Oriental Languages | One class. | 1727 |
| Medicine | One class (Practice of Physic) | 1700 |
| Chemistry | One class. | 1793 |
| | Law class. { No Professorship founded. A Lecturer first nominated 1819 by the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen, and approved of by the Senatus Academicus. | |

The other Medical classes, for which no Professorships have been founded, being equally under the charge of King's and Marischal Colleges, are not given here, but under Return 30.

As to the Faculty to which each of the above classes belongs :—

Where there is a complete division of Faculties in the Senatus, the Professors of Divinity and Oriental Languages would constitute the Faculty of Divinity ;—the professors of Medicine and Chemistry, the Faculty of Medicine ;—a professor of Law, the Faculty of Law ;—and the professors of Greek and Latin, Mathematics, Civil and Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy and Logic, the Faculty of Philosophy and Arts.

As to the subjects of the Course of Study :—

These are specified above under each class, and occur more at length in the Return to 17.

As to whether the Classes are carried on for more than one session :—

None of the above classes are carried on for more than one year or session of teaching, excepting those of Divinity and Oriental Languages ; the same courses in substance being given in each class to students who have not previously attended it, and examples of students attending the same class oftener than once not being frequent, excepting in the second and third Greek, and the first and second Latin classes. In those of Divinity and Oriental Languages, the courses are adapted to suit the rules of the Church.

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ORDER XVI.—A Return of the Professorships in the said College, under which no duty is performed, and no Lectures delivered—of the salary or emoluments, if any, attached thereto—and the period when the duty of the class was discontinued. Order XVI.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are no Professorships in Marischal College under which no duty is performed, and lectures delivered.

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ORDER XVII.—Is there any, and what general Course of Study, or order for the attendance of classes, prescribed for Students entering at the said College? Order XVII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

(1.)—Extracts from a Tract entitled " Plan of Education in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, with the Reasons of it," printed 1755, and drawn up by Dr. Alexander Gerard, by order of the Faculty. (Minute of 11th January 1753.) (*Tract on Table of Commission.*)—If contains the general course of study, and the order which is prescribed to students entering Marischal college. (The extracts were made by the Committee of the Commission, from the Pamphlet.)

" The view of these induced the masters of the Marischal College to think of altering the hitherto received order, and, after the most mature deliberation, made them at last resolve, that their students should, after being instructed in languages and Classical learning, be made acquainted with the Elements of History, Natural and Civil—of Geography and Chronology, accompanied with the Elements of Mathematics—that they should then proceed to Natural Philosophy, and last of all, to Morals, Politics, Logic, and Metaphysics.

" 1. The first year is spent as formerly in classical learning under the professors of Greek.

" 2. In the next class, as much of the student's time as the professor thinks proper is spent in reading the Greek and Latin classics. They are to be instructed in History, Natural and Civil, along with the Elements of Geography and Chronology, on which Civil History depends. At the same time, the students in this class attend the professor of Mathematics for the elementary parts, as the knowledge of the Mathematical sciences is an absolutely necessary key to the philosophy of bodies.

" 3. The students, in the third year of their course, enter on the study of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and are instructed in its several branches.—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Magnetism, Electricity, and any others which further discoveries may add to the parts already cultivated. They at the same time continue their Mathematical studies, so as they may go hand in hand with their studies in the different parts of Natural Philosophy.

" 4. In the last year of the Philosophic course, are taught—1. Pneumatology, or the Natural Philosophy of Spirits, including the doctrine of the Nature, Faculties, and State of the Human Mind, and Natural Theology ; 2. Moral Philosophy, containing Ethics, Jurisprudence, and Politics, the study of these being accompanied with the perusal of some of the best of the ancient moralists ; 3. Logic, or the laws and rules of inventing, proving, retaining, and communicating knowledge, along with 4. Metaphysics. The Principles of Criticism, and the Belles Lettres, are taught in the fourth class, a year, by the professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic.

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Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order XVII.

" The professor of Mathematics, the first year the students are under his care, explains to them the true principles of Arithmetic, teaches Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Practical Geometry, Geography,' and the first principles of Algebra. The second year of their course with him, he teaches Spherical Trigonometry, Spherical Geometry, Conic Sections, and Astronomy, and carries his pupils forward in the higher parts of Algebra. The third year he teaches the highest parts of Algebra, the doctrine of the Quadrature of Curves, and Fluxions, and some parts of Sir Isaac Newton's Principles of Philosophy.

" The three professors of Philosophy, and the Professor of Greek, attend their students, three hours a-day, as formerly, during the whole of the session of College, which commences on the first day of November, and ends in April."

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(2.) Extract of Faculty Minute respecting the Course of Study in Marischal College.

*Marischal College, January* 11, 1753.

Course of Study.

" The Principal and Masters of the Marischal College of Aberdeen, being, after the maturest consideration, all fully persuaded that the present order in teaching Philosophy, introduced by the scholastics, is, since the reformation of Philosophy, very improper,— as by it the Students are all at once engaged in the most difficult Sciences, such as are most abstract from sense,—as they must be taught the Theory and Foundations of Evidence and Reasoning, before they are acquainted with the Sciences in which examples of the various kinds can be found, so that it is impossible to explain or illustrate these different kinds to them,—and as the difficulty of bringing them to conceive these abstruse subjects, before they have been gradually prepared by the easier parts of study, takes up so great a part of the time allowed for Academical Education, as to leave none for some very useful parts of knowledge; Being also of opinion, that the gradual openings of the human mind, as well as the natural order of things, render it proper to begin with particular facts, which are subject to sense, or easily conceived,—from these to proceed to general reasonings on objects which are most familiar, material things,—and last of all, to come to the abstruser inquiries concerning the operations, natures, and states of the mind, the Deity, and Moral and Natural Philosophy founded on them; and hoping that the following this natural order will tend to render the study of the Sciences more advantageous in life than it is generally thought to be, and will remove the prejudices some have entertained against University Education as useless,—They do therefore unanimously agree and resolve, That for the future (the first year of the academical course being spent as usual under the Professor of Greek, and the meetings on Sabbath evenings in all the classes as formerly, in discourses on such subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion as the professors shall judge most useful and adapted to the capacities of their Students), the following general order in teaching Philosophy shall be observed in this University, viz. That the semi year, or second of the course, shall be spent in the most useful parts of Natural History, in Geography, and the Elements of Civil History; That the tertian, or third of the course, shall be employed in the Scientific parts of Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, and such other branches not reducible to any of these, as either are in some measure invented already, or may be invented and improved hereafter, as Magnetism, Electricity, &c.: And that the magistrand, or last year, shall be taken up in the Abstract Sciences, or the Philosophy of Spirits, Pneumatology, Ethics, and Logic; leaving it to the several Professors to follow that order and method in teaching each of the general branches, which they shall find from experience to be most useful and convenient. And being likewise persuaded, both from the consideration of the thing itself, and the almost universal practice of other Universities, that it will be of great advantage both to the Masters and the Students, that each Professor should be fixed to a particular branch of Philosophy,—They further unanimously agree, That Mr. Francis Skene shall constantly teach the Semi Class, Mr. William Duncan the Tertian, and Mr. Alexander Gerard the Magistrand; and this with the special consent and approbation of the present incumbents, Mr. Francis Skene and Mr. Alexander Gerard being present, and Mr. William Duncan having signified his consent in the most ample manner by a letter: And they resolve to do their endeavours that the successors in office to each of these respectively shall, by their patents, be confirmed in that particular branch in which their predecessors were fixed, whether Natural and Civil History, Natural Philosophy, and Moral and Rational Philosophy. And as the above order of Teaching requires that the Students should understand the Elements of Mathematics, before they enter the Tertian Class, they further appoint, that all these Students should attend the Professor of Mathematics during their semi year.

*Aberdeen, 25th Sept.* 1826.—Extracted from the Minute-book of the College by

(Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec^y.*

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Order XVIII.

## ORDER XVIII.—A Return of the Hours of Teaching of each Professor in the said College, of the manner in which his Class is taught—whether by Lectures or by Examinations; and if partly by both, whether the Examinations take place during the same or extra hours.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.* Returns of the Hours of Teaching of each Professor and Lecturer in Marischal College.

| *Classes.* | *Hours.* | *Number of Meetings each Session.* |
|---|---|---|
| Junior Greek,<br>Civil and Natural History,<br>Natural Philosophy,<br>Moral Philosophy and Logic, | 8, 11, and 3 o'clock, one hour each Meeting. | 348, in each Class. |

These hours are daily, with the exception of Saturday afternoon, when no meeting is held at 3 o'clock, and on Tuesday afternoon, when the Principal's lecture on Practical Religion is attended by all. Including it, the total number of meetings is 369, in each of these classes during one session. The meetings of all the gowned students *in schold publicâ* once a-fortnight are included in the above return.

| *Classes.* | *Hours.* | *Number of Meetings each Session.* |
|---|---|---|
| First Mathematical Class, . . . | 12 o'clock daily. | |
| Second do. do. . . . | 10 o'clock daily. | |
| Third do. do. . . . | 1 o'clock thrice a-week. | |

The first and second classes have 134 meetings, of one hour each, in the session; the third 56.

The Second Greek class, . . . 1 o'clock three times a-week.
The Third do. do. . . . 10 o clock once a-week.
The First and Second Humanity, . 1 o'clock, each three times a-week.

The Second Greek, and each of the Latin classes, have 66 meetings of one hour each during the session.

Chemical class, . . . 1 o'clock thrice a week; 62 meetings in the session.
Practice of Physic, . . 6 o'clock, R. M.
Law class, . . . . 9 o'clock, A. M., five times a-week, comprehending a course of about 100 lectures on Scots Law during the session. A summer course of about 40 lectures on Conveyancing is also given at the same hour.

All the above returns are exclusive of extra meetings which occur occasionally in all the classes.

The Divinity session commences in the last week of December, and ends in the first week of April. The number of meetings is 40 each session; they vary in length from two to three hours each. The Professor delivers 28 lectures, and after each lecture he hears and comments upon discourses in English or Latin; those meetings at which he does not lecture are entirely occupied in hearing these discourses, of which 90 were delivered during session 1824–1825.

The students of Divinity who attend in Marischal College also attend the Professor of Divinity in King's College, where there is about the same number of meetings and discourses. They are allowed, by the rules of the Church, to attend either four complete sessions or six partial ones, and are the only class of students to whom the regulations for attendance throughout the whole session are not applicable.

The students of Divinity in Marischal College attend the Professor of Oriental Languages, who teaches five times a-week, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from an hour to an hour and a half at each meeting. Total number of meetings during the session of Divinity 78.

Besides the classes abovementioned, all under-graduate students are obliged to attend the lecture on Practical Divinity, instituted 1825 by the trustees of the late John Gordon, Esq., of Murtle, and held weekly during the session on Tuesday at three o'clock.

As to the manner in which the Classes are taught, and whether by Lectures or by Examinations:—

The classes of Greek, Latin, Civil and Natural History, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy and Logic, which constitute the Curriculum for A. M. or Under-graduate course, and the class of Oriental Languages, are taught partly by lectures, partly by examinations; the examinations in the classes of Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and Oriental Languages, taking place at the same time with the lectures or instructions; and in the classes of Civil and Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy and Logic, generally at separate hours. In all of these classes, the examinations are daily; in some they occupy half of the whole time employed in teaching, in others two-thirds, in others one-third, according as the nature of the subjects requires. The time occupied in examinations is greatest in the Languages, next in Mathematics, least in the classes of Civil and Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

In most of these classes written exercises are prescribed weekly or oftener.

In the classes of Chemistry, Law, and Medicine, there are no examinations. In Divinity, besides the lectures of the Professor, the students deliver discourses on subjects prescribed by him, according to the rules of the Church.

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ORDER XIX.—Are any of the Examinations of the Students in the different Classes Public Examinations? Do any such Examinations take place before all the Professors, or the Principal, or before the whole University? Order XIX.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—In the first week of March each session, Examinations of the classes of Moral Philosophy and Logic, Natural Philosophy, Civil and Natural History, and Greek, take place on successive days and in the order mentioned, in the public hall of the College, in presence of the Principal and Professors, and of all the students and public who choose to attend. They commence daily at 10 o'clock A.M., and continue till all the students of these classes are examined. They have existed from time immemorial. In the third week of March the three Mathematical classes are examined in the same place and manner, and at the same hour, on two successive days.

In the other classes no public examinations have been instituted.

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ORDER XX.—Is there any Public General Examination of the Students at the commencement of each Session of the Classes of Greek, Latin, Philosophy, and of the Theological Classes in the said College; and if so, are such Examinations had in the presence of the Principal and all the Professors? Order XX.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—In the foundation charter, Public Examinations of Students, at the commencement of each Session, are ordered in the classes; and certain fees are ordered to be paid for these. No such examinations are on record, or are known to have existed, excepting of Bursars entering their first year of study. By order of Faculty (18th March 1825), a committee was appointed to draw up an intimation respecting entrance examinations; and by order (6th April 1826), these were intimated at the end of last session as follows:—

"1. That before being enrolled as students of the Second Greek, Second Humanity, Civil and Natural History, First and Second Mathematical, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy classes, all the Bursars shall be examined during the first week of the session; those intending to enter the Second Greek and Second Humanity classes in Greek and Latin; those intending to enter the First Mathematical class in Arithmetic; and those intending to enter any higher classes on the subjects which are taught in the classes immediately below them.

"2. That every Bursar, who shall have been found, on such examinations, to have made so little progress in his studies, as to be unqualified for receiving sufficient advantage in the class which he intends to enter, shall be ordered to return to study in those classes in the subjects of which he has been found deficient; and that, if he refuse to comply with this order, he shall be deprived of his bursary, and shall be received in any higher class only as a private student, not wearing a gown."

It is intended to extend these entrance examinations to all the gowned students in session 1827–8.

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Order XXI.

ORDER XXI.—Is any Examination required by the Charters, Rules, Statutes, or Laws of the said College, of the Candidates for Bursaries, or any of them, at the said College; who are appointed Examiners; and if any such Examination is prescribed, is it in practice observed?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—In the foundation charter Examinations of six Bursars there founded are ordered; but of these Bursars no mention or trace has been found in any other record. As far as is on record, candidates for Bursaries have been examined, before their first entrance, by the Principal and Professors, and the senior Minister of Aberdeen, who are the judges, and on whom strict attendance is enjoined (Order of Faculty, 4th January 1781). In the table of Bursaries (Return to Order XII.) it will be seen that the greater number of them are subject to these trials; and in the Returns to the same number the three kinds of Bursars are described.

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Order XXII.

ORDER XXII.—Have any Classes been transferred from one Faculty to another, and the objects and subject of the Course of Study of any of the Classes changed; and if so, by what authority?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—No such changes have taken place in Marischal College as are indicated under this number.

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Order XXIII.

ORDER XXIII.—At what period was each Professor limited to one particular department; and when was the practice of each Professor or Regent carrying forward one Class, for the whole period of the course of study, through all the Sciences, discontinued?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—In the foundation charter (title "Regentes ad novas professiones transilire non debent") provision is made for limiting the Professors of the Curriculum to a particular subject or class of subjects, which are laid down minutely for each of the three Regents then founded.

It does not appear from any record or account that this provision of the charter was ever followed from 1593 to 1753; the general practice of the whole of that period, of each Regent carrying forward his class through the Curriculum (with the exception of Greek for part of that period, as stated in the following paragraph), having prevailed in the College; and provision is made for resorting to that plan of teaching in the foundation charter (ni aliter Cancellarius, &c.)

In 1700, one of the four Regents was confined to the teaching of Greek, by order of the Scottish Privy Council. (See Returns to Order III., in which volume is a copy of Act of the Commission, anent the master of the Greek class, 16th August 1700.)

In 1733, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Principal and Professors of Marischal College to discontinue the practice of one Regent's carrying forward a class for three years of the course (Minutes of Faculty, 12th June 1733, and 25th June 1734); but this measure was not accomplished, and the Regents fixed to one class or profession till 1753 (Order of Faculty, 11th January), which they have since invariably been.

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Order XXIV.

ORDER XXIV.—Are there any Prizes in the different classes of the College, or any Prizes open to competition to all the Students at the University; and by whom are the Subjects prescribed, and by whom and in what manner are such Prizes awarded and conferred?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The following Prizes have been instituted in Marischal College:—

1. A biennial Prize of £20, open to all students and the public, for an English Essay on a subject prescribed, and Prize adjudged by the Principal, the four Regents, the Professors of Mathematics and Chemistry, and Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., of Culsh, LL.D., surviving trustee of Mrs. Blackwell, under whose will of 18th May 1793 this prize was founded.

2. A Gold Medal, weighing about two ounces, awarded under the deed of mortification of John Gray, Esq. (19th December 1768), to such of his Mathematical Bursars as are certified by the Professor of Mathematics to "possess an uncommon genius for that science, and to have made discoveries or improvements therein." This medal has been adjudged three times (11th February 1795; 25th March 1823; 1st April 1825).

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3. The Silver Pen, a premium given annually by comparative trial to students of the junior Greek class, the successful candidate receiving, at the expense of the Library fund, a book of about one guinea value, and his name being inscribed on a silver plate, and attached to a silver pen kept in a large gold box, presented in 1770 by the Earl of Buchan.

4. Prizes to the amount of £50 were given in 1820, and the same sum in 1824, by the Earl of Fife, then Rector, to students in all the classes who were successful at comparative trials instituted by the Principal and Professors.

5. Prize-books, purchased with the money of fines, are given in several of the classes.

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order XXIV.

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ORDER XXV.—Have the Students any voice in the appropriation of the Prizes? and if so, on what authority is that regulation founded? Order XXV.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Prizes designated in paragraph 5 of the last Return have, in some cases, been awarded by the votes of the Students, subject to the approbation of the Professors; in other cases, by comparative trial, prescribed by the same authority.

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ORDER XXVI.—Have any Funds been mortified or otherwise appropriated for Prizes; and in what manner are the same managed and distributed? Order XXVI.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The only Funds mortified or appropriated for Prizes are—

1. The Endowment of Mrs. Blackwell's Prize Essay, mentioned in Return 24, made by her will of 18th May 1793, and forming part of the rents of the lands of Pulmuir, and under the same management with them.

2. The Endowment of Gray's Gold Medal, provided for in the foundation of his Mathematical Bursary, by his deed of 19th December 1768.

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ORDER XXVII.—Are any Students admitted to Attendance at any of the Classes in the said College without paying Fees; and if so, is such exemption matter of right or of indulgence by the Professors individually? Order XXVII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—It is considered incompetent for Professors to take less than the full fee from any student who is not a bursar; but poor students are frequently admitted to attend classes without paying fees. The exemption is matter of indulgence by the Professors individually.

The Principal and Professors may exempt such poor students from the payments to the two college servants (order of Faculty, 1st November 1796), and they often exempt them from the payment of 3*s.* 6*d.* annually for maintaining the college buildings.

Four young men from Robert Gordon's Hospital in Aberdeen are admitted yearly to study in the Mathematical and Natural Philosophy classes without paying fees, in consequence of a donation of fifty guineas made by the governors of that hospital to the subscription for the observatory in 1781. (Order of 24th August 1781.)

All bursars who have obtained their bursaries by comparative trial, and who are attending the Natural Philosophy and Moral Philosophy and Logic classes, are admitted annually, without paying fees, to the Chemical class, under the will of Mrs. Blackwell, who founded the professorship of Chemistry (18th May 1793).

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ORDER XXVIII.—Is there any Regulation requiring the Professors as a body, or with their respective Classes, to attend Divine Service on Sunday, in any Church or Chapel connected with the College, or in any particular place of worship; and is the same in observance; or if not, how long has it been in non-observance; and is there any accommodation appropriated for the use of the Students generally, or of any particular Students, in any particular place of worship; and is there any regulation applicable to Students not of the Established Church? Order XXVIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—A portion of Students has always been in the habit of attending Divine Service in the Greyfriars' or College church, accompanied by one or more of the Professors, and this has been frequently enforced in the course of the ordinary discipline of the college on students of the established church who had not opportunities of accompanying their friends or relations to other churches in the city. The custom of a Professor walking with the students from the college to the church adjoining continued till 1814; but students who choose to attend that church continue to do so, and generally, during the time of session, fill all the seats appropriated for them, and some of the Professors attend in the same gallery along with them.

Students of other religious denominations have never been required to attend in the established church.

Part of one of the galleries in the College church has been appropriated to the students since 1768, but not holding more than sixty, has ceased to afford the necessary accommodation for the fifth part of the students during the session.

The trustees under the will of the late John Gordon, of Murtle, Esq., commenced in 1825 an

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Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University.

endowment of £50 annually to the Professor of Divinity in Marischal College for a course of Lectures on Practical Religion, to be open to all the students. The first course of lectures was given last session, on the Tuesday afternoons, and attendance on them is enjoined on all under-graduate students wearing gowns, without exception, and under the same regulations as any of the classes of the curriculum is attended.

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Order XXIX.

ORDER XXIX.—A Return of the Number of Students matriculated at the said College for the last 50 years, specifying the numbers for each year, and of the numbers entered for the different Faculties respectively.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Return of the Numbers of Students matriculated in Marischal College, containing Students of Languages, Philosophy, and Divinity.

| Session. | No. | Session. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1776-7 | 207 | 1801-2 | 190 |
| 1777-8 | 198 | 1802-3 | 179 |
| 1778-9 | 201 | 1803-4 | 196 |
| 1779-80 | 185 | 1804-5 | 214 |
| 1780-1 | 174 | 1805-6 | 231 |
| 1781-2 | 169 | 1806-7 | 245 |
| 1782-3 | 175 | 1807-8 | 260 |
| 1783-4 | 185 | 1808-9 | 247 |
| 1784-5 | 190 | 1809-10 | 257 |
| 1785-6 | 188 | 1810-11 | 275 |
| 1786-7 | 217 | 1811-12 | 287 |
| 1787-8 | 208 | 1812-13 | 316 |
| 1788-9 | * | 1813-14 | 294 |
| 1789-90 | 192 | 1814-15 | 319 |
| 1790-1 | 189 | 1815-16 | 320 |
| 1791-2 | 193 | 1816-17 | 325 |
| 1792-3 | 184 | 1817-18 | 363 |
| 1793-4 | 171 | 1818-19 | 369 |
| 1794-5 | 178 | 1819-20 | 396 |
| 1795-6 | 176 | 1820-1 | 390 |
| 1796-7 | 190 | 1821-2 | 387 |
| 1797-8 | 186 | 1822-3 | 387 |
| 1798-9 | 175 | 1823-4 | 398 |
| 1799-1800 | 181 | 1824-5 | 416 |
| 1800-1 | 180 | 1825-6 | 375 |

*Remarks on the preceding Table of Numbers Matriculated.*

The numbers of Matriculated Students, given in the preceding Table, comprehend all those of Languages, Philosophy, and Divinity, with the exception, in some years, of a few private Students of Mathematics, seldom exceeding four or five, who were not matriculated, from its being the practice, till lately, to matriculate only the classes taught by the four Regents, and the Divinity class. The numbers in the Table comprehend also such Students of Law or Medicine as were at the same time Students of Languages, Philosophy, or Divinity; but not those who were attending the Law or Medical classes only. If Students of the latter description be comprehended, the numbers in actual attendance during each of the last five sessions, whether matriculated or not, will be as follows:—

| Session. | No. | Session. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1821-2 | 418 | 1826-7 | 443 |
| 1822-3 | 414 | 1827-8 | 461 |
| 1823-4 | 422 | 1828-9 | 453 |
| 1824-5 | 464 | 1829-30 | 465 |
| 1825-6 | 435 | | |

This list, however, comprehends the Students of Anatomy and Physiology, Surgery, and Materia Medica, who do not belong exclusively to Marischal College, the classes for these branches being under the joint patronage of King's and Marischal Colleges, as is stated in Return 30.

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* The Matriculation of the Natural Philosophy class in 1788-9 was omitted from some cause now unknown.

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Order XXX.

ORDER XXX.—A Return of the Proportion of Medical Students at the said College during the same period, distinguishing the number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from foreign countries.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Return of Medical Students belonging to Marischal College, in connexion with King's College.

In Marischal College, Lectures on Anatomy began 25 years ago; but the courses were not regular till after the year 1816, nor are the numbers of Students on record.

In 1818, Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, Surgery, and Materia Medica, were instituted under the joint patronage of both Universities, according to an agreement then entered into. These Lectures have been delivered in Marischal College, or in apartments near it, and at such hours as to accommodate the Students of both Colleges. The number of Students attending each course pre-

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viously to session 1820-21 cannot now be stated. For the last six sessions the numbers have been as follows :—

| *Classes.* | 1820–1 | 1821–2 | 1822–3 | 1823–4 | 1824–5 | 1825–6 | 1826–7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anatomy and Physiology | 20 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 55 | 59 | 58 |
| Surgery . . . . . | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 22 |
| Materia Medica . . . | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | 10 | .. |
| Midwifery . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Institutes of Medicine . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| *Classes.* | 1827–28 | | | 1828–29 | | | 1829–30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Matriculated. | Not Matriculated | Total. | Matriculated. | Not Matriculated. | Total. | |
| Anatomy and Physiology | 57 | 13 | 70 | 53 | 16 | 69 | 46 |
| Surgery . . . . . | 23 | 7 | 30 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 48 |
| Materia Medica . . . | 17 | 4 | 21 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 14 |
| Midwifery . . . . | 11 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 7 |
| Institutes of Medicine . | .. | .. | .. | 52 | 11 | 63 | 7 |

In the class for Anatomy and Physiology, there are regularly three meetings a-week during the session, with many extra meetings. The meetings are of an hour each at least, but often much longer. The Lecturer's fee is £3. 3*s*.

In the Surgical class there are regularly three meetings a-week, and, in the course of the session, about as many extra meetings as regular ones. The meetings are of an hour each at least, and often longer. The Lecturer's fee is £3. 3*s*.

In the Materia Medica class there are three meetings a-week, of an hour each. The Lecturer's fee is £2. 2*s*.

The Medical Students were not matriculated till session 1824-5. In that session there were matriculated 54 students; and in session 1825-6 there were matriculated 48 students.

From a comparison of the catalogues of the above-mentioned three classes for the last two sessions, it appears that the number of individuals studying in them during these sessions was as follows, *viz.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In session 1824-25 | . . . | 57 Students. |
| 1825-26 | . . . | 62 ditto. |
| 1826-27 | . . . | 68 ditto. |
| 1827-28 | . . . | 81 ditto. |
| 1828-29 | . . . | 90 ditto. |
| 1829-30 | . . . | 86 ditto. |

## ORDER XXXI.—A Return of the Number of Students at each Class during each Session, during the same period.

Order XXXI.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Return of the Number of Students at each Class during the last Fifty Years.

| Sessions. | First Greek. | Second Greek. | Third Greek. | First Humanity. | Second Humanity. | Civil and Nat. History. | First Mathematical. | Second Mathematical. | Third Mathematical. | Natural Philosophy. | Moral Phil. and Logic. | Divinity. | Oriental Languages. | Chemistry. | Practice of Physic. | Botany. | Scots Law. | Conveyancing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1776-7 | 35 | | | | | 34 | | | | 25 | 33 | 80 | | | | | | |
| 1777-8 | 46 | | | | | 27 | | | | 37 | 17 | 71 | | | | | | |
| 1778-9 | 27 | | | | | 35 | | | | 26 | 35 | 78 | | | | | | |
| 1779-80 | 39 | | | | | 19 | | | | 34 | 18 | 75 | | | | | | |
| 1780-1 | 35 | See annexed Remarks, No. 1. | See annexed Remarks, No. 2. | See annexed Remarks, No. 3. | | 33 | 32 | 13 | See annexed Remarks, No. 4. | 13 | 20 | 73 | See annexed Remarks, No. 5. | See annexed Remarks, No. 6. | See annexed Remarks, No. 7. | See annexed Remarks, No. 8. | See annexed Remarks, No. 9. | |
| 1781-2 | 28 | | | | | 34 | 37 | 25 | | 28 | 15 | 64 | | | | | | |
| 1782-3 | 42 | | | | | 22 | 27 | 19 | | 30 | 20 | 61 | | | | | | |
| 1783-4 | 42 | | | | | 31 | 43 | 21 | | 26 | 22 | 64 | | | | | | |
| 1784-5 | 44 | | | | | 33 | 42 | 25 | | 39 | 18 | 56 | | | | | | |
| 1785-6 | 38 | | | | | 35 | 40 | 24 | | 39 | 21 | 55 | | | | | | |
| 1786-7 | 41 | | | | | 33 | 35 | 28 | | 32 | 31 | 80 | | | | | | |
| 1787-8 | 52 | | | | | 33 | 38 | 27 | | 28 | 25 | 70 | | | | | | |
| 1788-9 | 34 | | | | | 45 | 49 | 26 | | * | 17 | 62 | | | | | | |
| 1789-90 | 34 | | | | | 25 | 26 | 37 | | 38 | 29 | 66 | | | | | | |
| 1790-1 | 44 | | | | | 26 | 28 | 18 | | 19 | 29 | 71 | | | | | | |
| 1791-2 | 39 | | | | | 41 | 41 | 16 | | 21 | 16 | 76 | | | | | | |
| 1792-3 | 30 | | | | | 34 | 37 | 32 | | 39 | 14 | 67 | | | | | | |
| 1793-4 | 37 | | | | | 27 | 27 | 26 | | 27 | 25 | 55 | 10 | | | | | |
| 1794-5 | 42 | | | | | 28 | 35 | 18 | | 27 | 20 | 61 | 15 | | | | | |
| 1795-6 | 36 | | | | | 36 | 37 | 23 | | 30 | 18 | 56 | 10 | | | | | |
| 1796 7 | 53 | | | | | 30 | 35 | 30 | | 34 | 22 | 51 | 7 | | | | | |

* The matriculation of the Natural Philosophy class was omitted in 1788-9 from some cause now unknown.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order XXXI.

*R.*—Return of the Number of Students, &c.—(*continued.*)

| Sessions. | First Greek. | Second Greek. | Third Greek. | First Humanity. | Second Humanity. | Civil and Nat. History. | First Mathematical. | Second Mathematical. | Third Mathematical. | Natural Philosophy. | Moral Phil. and Logic. | Divinity. | Oriental Languages. | Chemistry. | Practice of Physic. | Botany. | Scots Law. | Conveyancing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1797-8 | 34 | | | | | 48 | 52 | 26 | | 31 | 23 | 50 | 17 | | | | | |
| 1798-9 | 27 | | | | | 33 | 31 | 37 | | 41 | 22 | 52 | 10 | | | | | |
| 1799-1800 | 48 | | | | | 28 | 39 | 21 | | 34 | 22 | 49 | 8 | | | | | |
| 1800-1 | 34 | | | | | 49 | 48 | 22 | | 26 | 19 | 52 | 12 | | | | | |
| 1801-2 | 35 | | | | | 38 | 41 | 32 | | 48 | 17 | 52 | 9 | | | | | |
| 1802-3 | 42 | | | | | 23 | 30 | 28 | | 37 | 27 | 50 | 13 | | | | | |
| 1803-4 | 52 | | | | | 36 | 39 | 20 | | 30 | 20 | 58 | 14 | | | | | |
| 1804-5 | 47 | | | | | 48 | 53 | 25 | | 34 | 15 | 70 | 8 | | | | | |
| 1805-6 | 54 | | | | | 40 | 43 | 34 | | 50 | 17 | 70 | 6 | | | | | |
| 1806-7 | 44 | | | | | 56 | 64 | 33 | | 47 | 24 | 74 | 15 | | | | | |
| 1807-8 | 50 | | | | | 49 | 41 | 47 | | 57 | 32 | 72 | 12 | | | | | |
| 1808-9 | 56 | | | | | 41 | 40 | 34 | | 43 | 34 | 73 | 9 | | | | | |
| 1809-10 | 56 | | | | | 49 | 55 | 29 | | 43 | 27 | 82 | 10 | 31 | | | | |
| 1810-1 | 57 | | | | | 55 | 65 | 41 | | 52 | 22 | 89 | 16 | | | | | |
| 1811-2 | 53 | | | | | 56 | 49 | 45 | | 58 | 35 | 85 | 9 | 22 | | | | |
| 1812-3 | 77 | | | | | 57 | 58 | 40 | | 49 | 38 | 95 | 18 | 19 | | | | |
| 1813-4 | 52 | 23 | | | | 70 | 57 | 32 | | 44 | 41 | 87 | 7 | 11 | | | | |
| 1814-5 | 78 | 17 | | | | 53 | 56 | 52 | | 66 | 28 | 94 | 9 | 13 | | | | |
| 1815-6 | 68 | 14 | | | | 66 | 70 | 45 | | 58 | 41 | 87 | 17 | 12 | | | | |
| 1816-7 | 61 | 14 | | | | 63 | 68 | 50 | | 60 | 36 | 105 | 20 | 10 | | | | |
| 1817-8 | 83 | 12 | | | | 61 | 69 | 55 | 5 | 64 | 39 | 116 | 16 | 6 | | | | |
| 1818-9 | 58 | 62 | | 44 | | 85 | 88 | 48 | 9 | 60 | 49 | 117 | 7 | 15 | | | | |
| 1819-20 | 63 | 65 | | 52 | | 71 | 64 | 75 | 7 | 84 | 32 | 146 | 15 | 16 | | | | |
| 1820-1 | 59 | 64 | | 56 | | 56 | 63 | 55 | 5 | 72 | 50 | 153 | 19 | 42 | | | | |
| 1821-2 | 73 | 66 | | 54 | | 54 | 55 | 45 | 4 | 73 | 31 | 156 | 21 | 30 | | | 15 | |
| 1822-3 | 67 | 78 | | 69 | | 69 | 71 | 53 | 5 | 58 | 42 | 151 | 20 | 28 | | 12 | 14 | |
| 1823-4 | 64 | 57 | 17 | 63 | | 63 | 71 | 63 | 6 | 75 | 35 | 161 | 18 | 21 | | 27 | 14 | |
| 1824-5 | 75 | 66 | 11 | 68 | | 68 | 75 | 50 | 6 | 68 | 40 | 165 | 18 | 28 | 16 | 11 | 15 | |
| 1825-6 | 54 | 54 | 12 | 57 | | 67 | 71 | 52 | 6 | 69 | 33 | 152 | 20 | 30 | | 17 | 18 | |
| 1826-7 | 64 | 47 | 14 | 57 | 53 | 59 | 57 | 49 | 5 | 63 | 28 | 150 | 19 | 11 | | 24 | 17 | 21 |
| 1827-8 | 61 | 54 | 8 | 61 | 46 | 53 | 60 | 41 | 6 | 58 | 31 | 154 | 19 | 21 | 18 | 48 | 21 | |
| 1828-9 | 50 | 63 | 7 | 50 | 68 | 57 | 67 | 52 | 5 | 56 | 26 | 135 | 16 | 25 | 32 | 30 | 19 | 23 |
| 1829-30 | 50 | 45 | 20 | 52 | 52 | 57 | 67 | 41 | 4 | 50 | 36 | 147 | 25 | 28 | 42 | 28 | 24 | 29 |

*Remarks on the preceding Lists.*

1. The Second Greek class was not established till 1813, when Greek ceased to occupy a portion of the time in the Civil and Natural History class.

2. The Third Greek class commenced in 1817. Lists of the students attending it have not been regularly preserved.

3. From the want of a professorship of Humanity, no Humanity class, distinct from the classes of the Regents, was taught till 1818. The class then established formed a *First* Humanity class, and the business of a *Second* Humanity class has since continued to occupy a portion of the time in the classes of Civil and Natural History, and Moral Philosophy and Logic. This practice is henceforth to be discontinued in the Civil and Natural History class (resolution of 7th October 1825), and a distinct *Second* Humanity class is to be formed.

4. No lists of the First and Second Mathematical classes, previous to 1780–81, when the present professor began to teach—nor of the Third Mathematical class, previous to 1817–18, have been preserved.

5. No list has been preserved of the class of Oriental Languages, previous to 1793–4, when the present professor was appointed.

6. No list has been preserved of the Chemical class previous to 1809–10. It was taught as a lecturer's class from 1785 to 1793; and it has since been regularly taught as a professor's class.

7. The class for Practice of Physic was not taught till the appointment of the present professor of Medicine in 1823. The number of students attending it has been recorded only for session 1824–5.

8. The lectures on Botany (by Dr. Knight, Professor of Natural Philosophy) began in summer 1823. Botanical lectures were given on many former occasions, but the number of students attending them cannot now be stated.

9. The class for Scots Law was established in 1819, but the numbers of students attending it were not recorded till session 1821–2. A *summer* course of lectures on Conveyancing has also been given for two seasons. The number of students attending this season was 16.

10. The above omissions in regard to the lists of the numbers of students have arisen from the practice, continued till lately, of matriculating in the Album only the classes taught by the four Regents, and the Divinity class; which matriculation, previously to the forming of classes for Medicine and Law, gave the number of individuals in attendance, with the exception of a few private students in the Mathematical classes.

The numbers of students attending the classes for Anatomy and Physiology, Surgery, and Materia Medica, as far as recorded, are given in Return 30.

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Order XXXI.*

ORDER XXXI.*—A Return of the Number of Students at the Divinity Halls of Marischal College, Aberdeen, for the last 25 years, distinguishing the

number of those who attended *regularly* from those whose attendance was *irregular*.

| Sessions. | Regular. | Irregular. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1801-2 | 20 | 32 | 52 |
| 1802-3 | 20 | 30 | 50 |
| 1803-4 | 23 | 35 | 58 |
| 1804-5 | 27 | 43 | 70 |
| 1805-6 | 17 | 53 | 70 |
| 1806-7 | 24 | 50 | 74 |
| 1807-8 | 23 | 49 | 72 |
| 1808-9 | 29 | 44 | 73 |
| 1809-10 | 32 | 50 | 82 |
| 1810-11 | 29 | 60 | 89 |
| 1811-12 | 34 | 51 | 85 |
| 1812-13 | 46 | 49 | 95 |
| 1813-14 | 34 | 53 | 87 |
| 1814-15 | 33 | 61 | 94 |
| 1815-16 | 33 | 54 | 87 |
| 1816-17 | 34 | 71 | 105 |
| 1817-18 | 45 | 71 | 116 |
| 1818-19 | 45 | 72 | 117 |
| 1819-20 | 66 | 80 | 146 |
| 1820-21 | 74 | 79 | 153 |
| 1821-22 | 82 | 74 | 156 |
| 1822-23 | 86 | 65 | 151 |
| 1823-24 | 78 | 83 | 161 |
| 1824-25 | 67 | 98 | 165 |
| 1825-26 | 63 | 89 | 152 |
| 1826-27 | 67 | 83 | 150 |
| 1827-28 | 74 | 80 | 154 |
| 1828-29 | 68 | 67 | 135 |
| 1829-30 | 73 | 74 | 147 |

Note by the Principal and Professors of Marischal College.

1st. The above Return, which distinguishes *regular* from *irregular* Students, exhibits, in the total number for each Session, the number of Students who have *actually* given attendance; the *regular* Students being those who gave actual attendance for the whole Session, and the *irregular* Students those who gave actual attendance for only a part of it; each Student having been enrolled in the Matriculation-book of Students of Divinity for the exact number of meetings at which he was present.

2d. That no person who has not given *actual* attendance has been enrolled as a Student, either during the last 25 years or at any former period, as far as is known.

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ORDER XXXI.**—Return of the Number of Students, who, for the last five years, obtained Certificates from the Professors of Marischal College, before the end of the third last week of the Session. Order XXXI.**

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—It is not the practice in Marischal College, and it would be contrary to its regulations, to give Certificates to Students before the end of the Session; with the exception of Irregular Students of Divinity, who receive Certificates when they are about to appear before Presbyteries, or to study at any other University. The number of such Students of Divinity who have received Certificates within the period specified is not upon record.

---

ORDER XXXII.—In what Faculties are Degrees conferred, and by whom are the same conferred? Order XXXII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Degrees are conferred in the Faculty of Philosophy and Arts, Dr. Glennie, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, Promotor; in the Faculty of Divinity, Very Rev. Principal Brown, Professor of Divinity, Promotor; in the Faculty of Laws, Robert Hamilton, LL.D. Promotor; and in the Faculty of Medicine, Charles Skene, M.D. Professor of Medicine, Promotor.

All degrees are conferred by decisions of the Senatus Academicus, or motions made by the Professors Promotors.

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ORDER XXXIII.—What are the Qualifications required of Candidates for Degrees in regard to Attendance and Course of Study or Curriculum at the said College; and at what period and by what authority were the same fixed? Order XXXIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Qualification for the degree of A.M. in regard to Attendance and Course of Study. By order of faculty (25th January 1781) the qualifications required are: Regular attendance for four years in the classes of Greek, Civil and Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy and Logic, and First and Second Mathematical classes, and satisfaction given to the Faculty of the student's progress. By order of 27th March 1818, the Second Greek and the Humanity class (the former first established under a separate teacher) were added to these. By order of 7th March 1825, there are farther added, strict examinations by all the professors whose classes have been attended, and the Principal may put such questions as he may see fit.

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ORDER XXXIV.—By whom are Candidates for Degrees examined, and what is the Form and Course of Examination? Are any of the Examinations for Degrees public, and do the same take place in presence of the whole Order XXXIV.

*University of Aberdeen.*

University; and if Examinations in public have been discontinued, at what period were they so discontinued?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order XXXIV.

*R.*—The Candidates for A.M. are examined by the Professors, as stated in Return 33; the form of examination is by questionary trials. As to the course of the trials, for the last two sessions, each professor examines on the subjects which he himself has taught. The examinations are conducted in presence of the Senatus Academicus and of the candidates.

No examinations in Divinity or Law are connected with the granting of Degrees in these faculties; but both degrees are conferred only on those who have previously received the degree of A.M.

In Medicine, degrees are conferred after strict examination by the professors of Medicine and Chemistry, on the subjects prescribed in the regulations transmitted as part of the Returns to the following number.

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Order XXXV. ORDER XXXV.—Are any Degrees conferred by the said University without the Examination or Attendance of the Persons on whom such Degrees are conferred? Is this the case, or has it been the case within the last 50 years, in regard to Graduation in the Faculty of Medicine; and if there has been any alteration in this respect, when did the same take place?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Degrees are occasionally conferred in Arts, Divinity, and Law, without the attendance of the candidates.

This is not the case with regard to Graduation in Medicine, which is conferred only upon the attendance and examination of the candidate, agreeably to the Regulations of 27th April 1825, of which the annexed is a copy. It has been the case, previously to the above date, to confer degrees in Medicine without personal attendance.

*Regulations respecting Medical Degrees.*

1. Every person offering himself as a candidate for the degree of M.D. shall 1st, Produce satisfactory evidence of his possessing a good character, and of his having attained the age of twenty-five years; and, 2dly, Shall lay before the Senatus Academicus certificates of his having obtained the degree of A.M. in this or some other University, after the usual examinations;* of his having attended courses of lectures on Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Theory and Practice of Physic, and Botany, in this or some other University, or celebrated School, under professors or teachers of reputation; and of his having attended, for three or more years, a Medical Hospital, containing the average number of at least eighty patients.

* As this requisition, respecting the degree of A.M., might prove injurious to some Medical Students whose education is now in progress, were it to take effect immediately, it is resolved that it shall not come into full force till the year 1830.

2. After the Senatus Academicus shall have been fully satisfied on the above preliminary points, the applicant shall be received as a candidate for the degree of M.D.; and shall be required to appear before the University, at one of their stated terms for granting such degrees, and in their presence be examined, by the Medical and other professors, on the different branches of Medical Science, on his knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and on such other branches of Literature as they shall see proper. If fully satisfied with the qualifications of the candidate, the University shall confer on him the degree which he solicits.

*N.B.*—The stated terms for examining candidates and granting degrees are during the months of April and October.

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Order XXXVI. ORDER XXXVI.—Are any of the Degrees conferred by the said University, Honorary Degrees; and if so, in what Faculties?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The University occasionally confers Honorary Degrees in all the Faculties on eminent individuals.

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Order XXXVII. ORDER XXXVII.—A Return of all the persons who have graduated at the said College during the last 50 years, distinguishing the Number obtaining Degrees in the different Faculties; and in the Faculty of Medicine specifying the Number (if any) who have obtained Medical Degrees during the same period, who had not attended any Classes in the University, or were not personally examined at the time of Graduation;—the number who had carried on part of their Medical education at other Universities;—and also the number of Medical Graduates from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from foreign countries.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order XXXVII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Returns of Graduates in Divinity, Laws, Medicine, and Arts. In the Faculty of Medicine the number of those personally examined are given, as far as known.

| Years. | No. of Graduates in Divinity. | No. of Graduates in Laws. | No. of Graduates in Medicine. | No. admitted to Degree of A.M. | Incidental and Honorary Degree of A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1776 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 23 | 1 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 1 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 27 | 1 |
| 1780 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 16 | 0 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 13 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 1 |
| 7 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 21 | 3 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 1 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 2 |
| 1790 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 16 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 2 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| 8 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| 9 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 20 | 0 |
| 1800 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 19 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 16 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 23 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 1 |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 17 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 4 |
| 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 0 |
| 9 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 29 | 4 |
| 1810 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 22 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 33 | 12 |
| 3 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 35 | 13 |
| 4 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 37 | 0 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 23 | 2 |
| 6 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 42 | 1 |
| 7 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 29 | 4 |
| 8 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 34 | 18 |
| 9 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 46 | 5 |
| 1820 | 2 | 7 | 26 | 26 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 44 | 2 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 29 | 5 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 35 | 5 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 27 | 4 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 28 | 3 |
| 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 24 | 0 |
| 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 0 |
| 1830 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 0 |

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order XXXVIII.

ORDER XXXVIII.—What Offices or Situations, exclusive of church livings, are in the gift or appointment of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Principal, or any particular Professors *ex officio*—and what are the duties, perquisites, and emoluments, of the same?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Offices or Situations in the Gift or Appointment of the Principal and Professors:—

1. The Professorship of Chemistry, under the conditions of Mrs. Blackwell's will (18th May 1793), where the Principal and Professors are constituted Patrons, and candidates for the office are to be advertised for and examined. For the salary, see Return to Order VII.

2. The office of Librarian is in the gift of the Principal, the four Regents, and the Rector of the grammar-school of Aberdeen, in terms of secretary Reid's will (19th May 1624). The salary £14. 3*s.* 4*d.*, paid by the town of Aberdeen, from funds mortified in their hands by Mr. Reid. For his duties, see Returns to Order LXIII.

3. The situation of Agent or Procurator for the Localities and Pulmuir Rents, as given in Returns to Orders VII. and XI. Salary 11 guineas.

4. The Principal and Professors appoint one of their number to be Procurator for their other Funds, as explained in Return to Order XI. There is no salary or emolument.

5. The only other offices or situations in the gift or appointment of any members of the College *ex officio*, are those of the two college servants, the Sacrist and Porter, who are elected annually on the first day of November. Their duties are, generally, to perform the various menial offices connected with the courses of teaching, and to execute the orders of the Principal and Professors connected with them. The Sacrist also attends at the assemblies of the students in scholâ publicâ, and collects the rents of the localities, as mentioned in Return to Order VII.

The emoluments of these servants arise solely from the following sums payable by each student by order of Faculty (1st November 1796). To the Sacrist 4*s.* from each under-graduate, and 5*s.* from every student of Divinity; to the Porter 3*s.* 6*d.* from every under-graduate; he also receives 3*s.* from every student of Chemistry, and 1*s.* 6*d.* from every student in Law (order of 4th October 1819); but in the last two payments the expense of fire and light are included. Some small perquisites may arise to the Sacrist from accompanying visitors through the College, of the buildings and precincts of which he has the special charge. He also receives 30*s.* yearly from the librarian, for assisting him in the care of the library.

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Order XXXIX. ORDER XXXIX.—Have the members of the Senatus Academicus any, and what Power, Privileges, or Immunities in the Town in which the College is situated, either in regard to burghal taxations or burdens, or as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Magistrates within the same?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The members of the Senatus Academicus possess no powers, privileges, or immunities, in the town of Aberdeen, in regard to burghal taxations or burdens, nor any as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Magistrates within the same, excepting in the case of the College precincts, as given by Acts of Parliament 21st July 1593, and 20th March 1661, of which copies are transmitted in Returns to Order I.

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Order XL. ORDER XL.—Have the Professors individually, or the Senatus Academicus collectively, or any of the Office-bearers in the College, any jurisdiction as Magistrates within the city in which the College is situated, either over the inhabitants thereof generally, or over the Students of the said College?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Professors individually, the Senatus Academicus collectively, and the office-bearers in the College, have no Jurisdiction, as Magistrates, within the city of Aberdeen.

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Order XLI. ORDER XLI.—In what manner are disorders, or delinquencies, or breaches of the peace, or improper conduct, on the part of the Students, brought before the Senatus Academicus; and by whom, and in what manner, are the same punished?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There is transmitted a printed copy of "Leges et Instituta," which are at present, and with few alterations (as appears from former editions of them) have been in force, in Marischal College for about a century; they are read annually to the students at the commencement of the session, and copies of them are suspended in the class-rooms. They have been enacted, and are put in force, in consequence of the powers granted in the foundation charter to the Principal and Professors.

All disorders, or improper conduct, are either punished by the professor under whose inspection they may come, and mostly by fine, according to the above "Placet," reserving to the student the right of appeal to the Principal and Professors; or, if the delinquencies be of such a nature that the professor under whose inspection they come does not choose to punish them individually, he may refer them, in the first instance, to the Senatus Academicus.

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ORDER XLII.—In whom is the power of Expulsion of Students vested, and by whom is it exercised, and on what authority is such power or claim founded?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The power of expelling students is vested in the Principal and Professors, in terms of the foundation charter.

---

ORDER XLIII.—Are Students, who have been expelled from other Colleges, excluded by any Regulation from Admission, Matriculation, or Graduation at the said College; and if so, by what authority was such Regulation introduced? Order XLIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Students, who have been expelled from any other University, are excluded from admission into this, when their expulsion has been officially notified. (Order of the Scottish Privy Council, 25th October 1611, understood to be still in force.)

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ORDER XLIV.—Are Students, on entering at the said College, if they have previously studied at any other, required to produce any certificates of good conduct from such other College? Order XLIV.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Students entering at Marischal College, who have previously studied at any other, are not required to produce certificates of good conduct from such other College, students of Divinity excepted.

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ORDER XLV.—Are Graduates of other Universities admitted *ad eundem* at the said College? Order XLV.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Graduates of other Universities are ranked *ad eundem* at this.

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ORDER XLVI.—What are the qualifications necessary for the office of Principal of the said College?—May a Layman hold the office? Order XLVI.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The qualifications of Principal are stated in the foundation charter, (page 3 of MS., "Gymnasiarcham probum et pium hominem," &c.) A layman may hold the office. (Held by laymen, 1661-1716 and 1748-1757.)

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ORDER XLVII.—Does the Principal of the said College visit and examine the Students of any of the Classes, and how often do such visitations take place? Order XLVII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Principal of Marischal College does not visit or examine the Students of any of the classes, but is present at the public examinations, and the examinations of candidates for A.M., as stated in Returns to 19 and 33.

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ORDER XLVIII.—Does the Principal of the said College teach any Class, or give any course of Lectures; and if such duty has ever been performed, when, and by what authority was it discontinued? Order XLVIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Principal of Marischal College does not teach any class, or give any course of lectures; the exercise of his duties in teaching, as prescribed in the foundation charter, seems to have been discontinued after the foundation of the fourth Regent and the Professor of Divinity.

The offices of Principal and Professor of Divinity have been united in one person from 1717 to the present time, with the exception of the periods from 1728 to 1757, and from 1760 to 1771, when they were held by separate individuals.

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ORDER XLIX.—Does the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, Rector, or Dean of Faculty of the University, exercise any, and what Authority or Jurisdiction, over the Principal, Professors, or Students thereof; and from what source is such authority or jurisdiction derived? Order XLIX.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—As to the authority or jurisdiction of the Chancellor, Rector, and Dean of Faculty, over the Principals, Professors, or Students:—

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order XLIX.

In the foundation charter, the Chancellor, Rector, and Dean of Faculty are joined in amending and correcting any abuse whatever in doctrine and discipline. (Et ut hæc omnia diligentius observentur, &c.)

In the same charter, all the powers belonging to the Rectors of Glasgow or Edinburgh Universities, are given to the Rector of this University.

In the passage where power is given to the Principal over the Regents, the former must act, in cases of deprivation, with the advice of the Rector and Dean of Faculty. (De Primarii auctoritate.)

By the same charter, the students are all under the immediate jurisdiction of the Principal and Regents. (See also Returns 41, 42); and hence the Rectorial Court has always been considered as one of appeal; and it is understood that an appeal lies from the decision of the Rector to the Chancellor.

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Order L.

ORDER L.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University, in regard to the jurisdiction, powers, privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Professors, or any Office-bearers in the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

(1.)—*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are no Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting among the present members of this University, in regard to any of the subjects mentioned under this number.

N. B.—For the proceedings of the last Rector, see Returns to 66.

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Election of Rector, 1829.

(2.)—Documents concerning the Election of the Rector, 1829.

*Marischal College, 2d March,* 1829.

This day, the Students being, agreeably to the Foundation Charter, divided into four Nations by the Dean of Faculty and Professors, the Principal being absent from indisposition, the Nation of Mar did choose John Sim, Student of Philosophy; the Nation of Angus did choose William Greig, Student of Law; the Nation of Buchan did choose Alexander Mearns, Student in Divinity; and the Nation of Moray did choose Donald Kennedy, Student in Divinity, to be their Procurators; and these Procurators having proceeded to the Election of a Rector, John Sim and Alexander Mearns voted for Sir James M'Grigor, M.D., Director General of the Army Medical Department; and William Greig and Donald Kennedy voted for Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., to be Lord Rector of this University for the ensuing year. The Procurators were unanimous in electing Alexander Bannerman, Esq., Merchant, Aberdeen, Thomas Gordon, Esq., of Cairness, Thomas Burnett, Esq., Aberdeen, and John Thurburn, Esq., of Murtle, to be Assessors to the Lord Rector for the ensuing year. The votes for the two Nominees to the office of Rector being equal, the Dean of Faculty and Professors unanimously resolved to send copies of this Minute to Sir James M'Grigor and Mr. Hume; and also to the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities of Scotland, for their advice. In witness whereof, these presents are signed at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, this second day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine years.

(Signed) JOHN SIM, *P. Mar.*
W. GREIG, *P. Ang.*
AL. MEARNS, *P. Buch.*
D. KENNEDY, *P. Mor.*

(Signed) DUNCAN DAVIDSON, *D. F.*
ROBERT HAMILTON, *Math. P.*
JAMES KIDD, *LL. OO. P.*
GEO. GLENNIE, *Mor. P. & Lo. P.*
JAS. DAVIDSON, *H. N. & C. P.*
WILLIAM KNIGHT, *Prof. of Nat. Ph.*
R. J. BROWN, *Prof. of Greek.*

Extracted from the Rectoral Book of the Marischal College and University, by
(Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Secretary.*

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*Marischal College 2d March,* 1829.

Sederunt—Duncan Davidson, Esq., Dean of Faculty, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Kidd, Dr. Glennie, Dr. Davidson, Dr. Knight, and Professor Brown.

The Dean of Faculty, and Professors, and Students, being met for the Election of a Rector (the Principal being absent owing to indisposition), after prayer by Dr. Glennie, and the reading, as has been customary, of that part of the Foundation Charter which refers to the Election of the Rector, and to his qualifications, on the Censor's being ordered to call the general catalogue, William Greig, Student in the class of Scots Law, stood up and read a paper, of which the following is a copy:—

"Understanding that the present Lord Rector of this College, Mr. Hume, has addressed certain "letters to the Senatus Academicus, or to the Principal, or to one or more of the Professors, or of "the Students, with a request that these letters should be publicly read to the whole Students; and "as this request has never yet been complied with, before proceeding to the usual preparations for "the election of another Lord Rector, I beg leave respectfully to move, that any gentlemen possessed "of these letters, or of authentic copies thereof, do come forward and read them aloud to the whole "Students now assembled, if any person will second this motion.

(Signed) "WILLIAM GREIG, *Student of Law.*

"*Marischal College, 2d March,* 1829."

The above motion being seconded, was opposed by some Students, and supported by others; and James Gardiner, private Student of Philosophy, stated that he had in his possession several letters from Mr. Hume, which Mr. Hume, as Rector, had directed him to read to the Students on the day of the election, and he now repeated the proposal that they should be read, in obedience to the Rector's authority. On the part of the Senatus it was stated, by the Dean of Faculty, that they had no objection whatever to the utmost publicity being given to these letters, or to their being read on

the present occasion, if the Students wished it; but that the Senatus would give no order for the reading of them, and that they could not acknowledge Mr. Hume's authority in the matter, as he had continued merely Rector elect, not having come forward, since his last election, to take the oath of office prescribed by the Charter, in order to qualify himself for acting as Rector. During nearly an hour, amid great clamour and noises of various kinds, short speeches were made by different Students, some for, and some against the reading of the letters. An objection was made by James Gardiner to the last election of the Dean of Faculty, on the ground that the Rector and the Principal were not present at it; but this was afterwards withdrawn. A complaint was made that some of the Professors had refused the accommodation of the Public School to some of the Students, for the purpose of reading Mr. Hume's letters to the rest; which complaint was declared by the Professors to be utterly unfounded. The Senatus were requested by several Students to interpose their authority in favour of reading the letters; but they declined giving any order on the subject; repeating, however, that they would *allow* them to be read if the Students in general wished it—and an attempt was made by a Student to read one of them; but his voice was rendered inaudible by the noise of others.

The Senatus then ordered the catalogue to be called, in order that the proper business of the Meeting might proceed; and after several ineffectual attempts of the Censor to make himself heard, the noise was at length repressed, and the reading of the catalogue went on; during which the Students, as their names were called, retired, as usual, to the places appointed for their respective Nations, where they elected the Procurators named in the minute of proceedings inserted in the Rectoral Book.

Before the Procurators had proceeded to the election, an attempt was made by a considerable number of the Students to force their way into the hall where the Senatus were sitting; which attempt was repelled by the Professors: and also James Gardiner returned to the hall, and stated to the Senatus, that one of the votes in favour of the Procurator returned for the Nation of Buchan had been given by a Student not belonging to that Nation; for which reason he insisted that this Procurator was disqualified from voting in the election; but it being known that, without this disputed vote, there was a very considerable majority for the Procurator who was returned, the objection was overruled.

On its being found that the votes for a Rector were equally divided between Sir James M'Grigor and Mr. Hume—William Greig, Procurator for Angus, inquired whether Mr. Hume was entitled to give a casting vote, and suggested that it might be an improvement if an absent Rector were to be sworn by commissson. The Senatus replied, that the charter contained no provision for the case of an equality of votes, and that there was no precedent in the University which could rule the present case; adding, as their opinion, that Mr. Hume, having allowed the year for which he was chosen to expire, without coming forward to take the oath of office, could not now be appealed to, or give any decision as Rector: also that, in their opinion, a Rector could not, in any case, be sworn at a distance by commission; and that they considered it their duty, in these circumstances, to refer the whole matter to the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Scots Universities, in order to obtain their advice.

The Senatus were the more confirmed in the opinion of its being their duty to apply to the Royal Commissioners, by considering the order of the Commissioners for Return No. 50, transmitted in 1826, and also their order of the 21st September 1827, directing the Principal and Professors to refer to them a difficulty respecting the Chemical Professorship, in case of its becoming vacant while the Commission remained in force.

The Senatus also unanimously resolved to transmit to the Royal Commissioners copies of Mr. Hume's letters, addressed to Principal Brown, and to the Procuratores Nationum, and of Dr. Brown's answer, all dated in March last year; also of Mr. Hume's letter of the 10th February last, which was not transmitted through the Principal and Professors, but which referred to the above-mentioned correspondence, was addressed to the Students, and published in the Aberdeen newspapers;—and of his communication of the same date to Principal Brown, which was made known to the Students on the 18th February, in which last two communications, both dated the 10th February, Mr. Hume states differently one of the subjects proposed by him for Prize Essays. The Senatus have not obtained copies of any other of those communications to the Students, the proposed reading of which gave occasion to the disturbance and delay at the meeting for the election.

(Signed) DUNCAN DAVIDSON, *D. F.*

Extracted from the ordinary minute-book of the Marischal College and University, on this and the preceding three pages, by (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Secretary.*

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(Copy.) *London, 13th March*, 1828.

SIR,—I request you will have the goodness to convey the enclosed letter to the Procuratores Nationum, by whose votes I was elected, on the 1st instant, Rector of Marischal College, and oblige your obedient servant, (Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

*To the Rev. W. L. Brown, Principal, &c. &c.*

(Copy.) *London, 12th March*, 1828.

GENTLEMEN,—I must plead an unusual press of business at this moment, in excuse for not having earlier acknowledged the honour conferred by the Students of Marischal College, in re-electing me their Rector for the ensuing year.

I cannot but look back with regret to the little benefit which has resulted from my late visit to your University; as, during it, I flattered myself that I had induced the majority of the Senatus Academicus, to make such alterations and improvements as seemed imperatively necessary for the credit and efficiency of the Institution.

I am deeply concerned to find that the hopes held out to me have not yet been realized: but I will not relinquish the pleasing prospect of their being ere long fulfilled; and of witnessing that cordiality and good understanding between Professors and Students, which it has been my great object to promote; deeming them essentially requisite to the best interests of the latter, and the highest credit of the former.

Parliamentary business precludes the possibility of my visiting Aberdeen during the present Session, and the uncertainty of the future makes me hesitate to give a promise of doing so in November:

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order L.

Election of Rector, 1829.

but as it is my sincere desire to promote the prosperity of the College by every means in my power, I will assure you that no ordinary impediment shall stand in the way of my performing the duties you have again imposed upon me.—I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

*To the Procuratores Nationum of Marischal College, Aberdeen.*

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(Copy.) *Aberdeen, March* 18, 1828.

SIR,—I had the honour to receive your note of the 12th, accompanying an open letter, which you request me to deliver to the Procuratores Nationum of Marischal College.

As no such body exists, except on the day of the election, as was formerly explained to you, I must beg leave to decline delivering your letter. I can, however, furnish you with the names of the young gentlemen who, on the 1st of March, acted as Procuratores Nationum. They are Mr. Thomas Munro, Student in Divinity; Mr. Alexander Tough Watson, Student of Moral Philosophy; Messrs. James Gardiner and James Steel, Students of Natural and Civil History. I should, besides, have deemed it unbecoming in me, to be the means of conveying a document, containing the most vague and the most unmerited imputations on the Professors, and calculated to produce a misunderstanding between them and the Students. By the advice and with the concurrence of the Senatus Academicus, I return the letter which you transmitted to me, of which a copy has been retained.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

*To Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.* (Signed) W. L. BROWN.

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(Copy.) To the Students of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

GENTLEMEN,—On the 12th of March 1828, I addressed a letter to the Procuratores Nationum, expressing my grateful sense of the distinguished honour you had conferred by the re-election of me as Rector.

I stated that it was my anxious desire, by every means in my power, to promote your best interests, and the prosperity of the College.

I enclosed that letter to Principal Brown, requesting him to have the goodness to convey it to the Procuratores; but he declined to deliver the letter, and on the 18th of March returned it to me, by the advice and with the concurrence of the Senatus Academicus, stating that no such body as the Procuratores Nationum existed, except on the day of election.

On the 10th of April I addressed a letter to Mr. Alexander T. Watson, who had been one of the Procuratores, requesting him to convey to you my grateful acknowledgments for the confidence reposed in me, and for the honour conferred on me by that re-election; but owing to the absence of Mr. Watson, or some other cause, that letter has never been communicated to you.

On the 4th of November Mr. James Gardiner, who had been one of the Procuratores on the 1st of March, requested to know if it was my wish that my former letters should be made known to you; and I answered him that it was.

Many of you may not have seen the correspondence to which I have alluded; and as my thanks ought to have been expressed to you through the public press, I take this opportunity of repeating them.

I regret that the reasons stated in my letter to Mr. Gardiner, against my visiting Aberdeen at that time, still continue in force, and prevent me at present, from performing what, otherwise, I should have considered it my duty to have done.

I am, however, anxious, in the meantime, to follow the excellent example of the Lord Rector of Glasgow College, and to offer to you two Prizes for Essays on the following subjects:—

For the First Prize, the best English Essay—

"On the evils of Intolerance towards those who differ from us in Religious Opinions."—A Gold Medal and five Sovereigns.

For the Second Prize, the best English Essay—

"On the Comparative Importance of Scientific and Classical Instruction in the general Education "of Mankind, and how far the Studies in the Universities of the United Kingdom are directed to "these ends."—A Gold Medal and five Sovereigns.

The Essays to be written by the Students now at Marischal College, and delivered, sealed up, with letters of reference, to the Sacrist, on or before the 1st of May ensuing.

I shall request the favour of the Senatus Academicus, and the Clergymen of Aberdeen, to take the trouble to examine the Essays, and to award the Prizes to the ablest and most deserving author.

I have the honour to remain your obedient humble servant,

*London, 10th February* 1829. (Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

The above letter is copied from the Aberdeen Journal of the 25th February 1829.

(Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Secretary.*

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(Copy.) *London, 10th February* 1829.

DEAR SIR,—I request you will do me the favour to make known to the Students of Marischal College the accompanying Notice: and I have to request, through you, that the Senatus Academicus will do me the favour to take the trouble to examine the Essays that may be sent in, and, along with the Clergymen of Aberdeen, to award the Prizes to the most deserving writers.

I shall forward in due time the Gold Medals and the Sovereigns for the Prizes.

I have the honour to be, your obedient humble servant,

*To the Rev. Dr. Brown, Principal of Marischal College.* (Signed) JOSEPH HUME, *Rector.*

(Copy.) Notice to the Students of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Prizes will be given by me to the Students who shall, on or before the 1st of May ensuing, write Essays on the following subjects:—

For the First Prize, the best English Essay—

"On the evils of Intolerance towards those who differ from us in Religious Opinions."—A Gold Medal and five Sovereigns.

For the Second Prize, the best English Essay—

"On the Comparative Importance of Scientific and Classical Instruction in the general Education "of Mankind; and how far the Curriculum in the Universities of the United Kingdom, and on the "Continent of Europe, are suited to effect these objects."—A Gold Medal and five Sovereigns.

The Essays to be delivered to the Sacrist of the College, on or before the 1st of May 1829, and a sealed letter of reference with each; and the Prizes will be awarded by the Senatus Academicus and the Clergymen of Aberdeen.

*London, February* 10, 1829. (Signed) JOSEPH HUME, *Rector.*

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*Marischal College, 17th March* 1829.

Sederunt—Duncan Davidson, Esq., Dean of Faculty; Dr. Brown, Principal; Dr. French, Dr. Glennie, Professor Cruickshank, Dr. Skene, Dr. Knight, and Professor Brown.

Professor Cruickshank laid before the Senatus two communications from Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., in reference to the extract Minute of the 2d current transmitted to him; of which communications the following are copies:—

"*Bryanston-square, 10th March* 1829.

"SIR,—I have received your letter of the 2d instant, informing me that, at the election of a Lord Rector for Marischal College, the votes of the Procurators were equally divided between Sir James M'Grigor and myself, by which equality of votes, neither was declared the Rector.

"Understanding it to be the practice of the Scots Universities, that, in cases of this kind, the Lord Rector of the preceding year shall have the casting vote, I do hereby give my vote in favour of Sir James M'Grigor, to be Lord Rector of Marischal College for the current year; and I request the Senatus Academicus will enter the same in the Records of the College.

I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "JOSEPH HUME,

"*To J. Cruickshank, Esq., Sec. to the College.*" "*Late Rector of Marischal College.*

"*London, 10th March*, 1829.

"I do hereby give my vote for Sir James M'Grigor, M.D., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, to be Lord Rector of Marischal College for the current year.

"*To the Senatus Academicus of the Marischal College, Aberdeen.*" (Signed) "JOSEPH HUME, "*Lord Rector for the past year.*

The Senatus, having considered the above documents, were unanimously of opinion, that although the Charter had, in express terms, empowered the late Rector to give a casting vote in the case here referred to, which it does not, Mr. Hume, having allowed the year for which he was chosen to expire, without coming forward to take the oath of office prescribed by the Charter, could not give any vote or decision as Rector for last year; and that, although he had taken the oath of office, he could not give any valid vote or decision, except personally, in the University. Under these circumstances, the Senatus unanimously resolve, to transmit an extract of this Minute to the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities, to whom they have already referred the proceedings at the Meeting for Election on the 2d instant; and also extracts of the same to Sir James M'Grigor and Mr. Hume.

(Signed) DUNCAN DAVIDSON, *D. F.*

Extracted from the Records of the Marischal College and University, on this and the preceding page, by (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec.*

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ORDER LI.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University, in regard to the Members composing the Senatus Academicus, or the several Faculties or Professions belonging to the Senatus Academicus, or as to the rights, and privileges, and powers of the Senatus Academicus over individual Professors, or as to the Classes belonging to the different Faculties; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen? Order LI.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are no Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in this University, with regard to any of the subjects mentioned under this number.

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ORDER LII.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University, as to the Rules for granting Degrees, or as to the Curriculum or Course of Study necessary for Students graduating at the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen? Order LII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are no Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in this University with regard to any of the subjects mentioned under this number.

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ORDER LIII.—Is there any Authority or Corporate Body, Office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting new Faculties or Profes- Order LIII.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order LIII.

sorships in the said College; and if so, what are the rights, and Academical privileges, and immunities belonging to the same, so instituted?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—No Corporate Body, Office-bearer, or set of individuals, is designated in the foundation charter as having a right to institute new Professorships; but such a right has all along been acknowledged in practice, and is virtually acknowledged by the Crown, which has regularly supplied the vacancies that have occurred since 1716 in the Professorship of Medicine and the office of one of the Regents, which were both instituted subsequently to the original foundation of 1593. The same right of receiving new Professorships into the College is expressly recognized in the charter of William Earl Marischal, of 7th October 1623. ("Dictæ Academiæ membris legitimè constitutis et constituendis.")

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Order LIV. ORDER LIV.—Are the Professors of such new Classes admitted Members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Faculties in the College, with the subjects and department of which such classes are connected?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Such new Professors have been always admitted as Members of the Senatus Academicus, possessing the rights expressed in the separate foundations of their offices respectively.

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Order LV. ORDER LV.—Do the Students, or any of them, live within the buildings or the precincts of the said College, or in any manner under the inspection and observation of the Professors?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—None of the students live within the buildings or precincts of the College.

With regard to the inspection and observation of the students by the Professors, see the "*Leges et Instituta*," transmitted in Return 41.

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Order LVI. ORDER LVI.—Is there any Academical Dress prescribed in the said College?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Academical Gowns are worn by the Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal and Professors, by Masters of Arts at their graduation, by under-graduates, and by the Sacrist of the College. In some of the classes of the Curriculum, a few students are admitted without wearing gowns. They are such as pass over some parts of the Curriculum, and cannot therefore become candidates for University honours. They are termed private students, and are subjected to the same rules of discipline as the gowned students, except that it is in their option to submit to the public examinations or not.

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Order LVII. ORDER LVII.—Were any buildings in the said College at any time appropriated for the Residence of Students, and any Funds destined or employed in the repair and maintenance thereof?—and, if such buildings are not so occupied, when did such change take place,—under what authority,—and how are the funds now employed which were destined or formerly employed in the repair or maintenance of such buildings?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The only Buildings of Marischal College before 1684 were those of the Franciscan Convent on the same site. Part of them was probably appropriated for the residence of students; but the particulars are entirely unknown, no plan of the Monastery existing.

Of the present fabric, which was erected 1684–1700, and 1739, 1740, it is not known if any part was ever occupied by students. The whole of it is appropriated for the public purposes of the College-hall, Library, Museum, Apparatus-room, Divinity-hall and Library, Observary, Public School and Class-rooms, with the exception of lodgings for three of the Professors, as specified in Return to 58.

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Order LVIII. ORDER LVIII.—Do any of the Professors of the said College reside in any houses or buildings within the precincts of the said College, and by what authority were the buildings so occupied and appropriated; from what funds are the same repaired and maintained; by what authority were such funds appropriated to that object, and by whom is the expenditure of the same regulated and applied?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Three of the Professors reside in lodgings in the present building, by authority of the Faculty, and since 1748 have always paid annual rents for them to the College funds. The exterior of their lodgings has been kept in repair along with the rest of the building, at the expense of the building

fund. The interior has been repaired or fitted up, chiefly at the expense of the occupier, according to agreements made with each at his entrance.

There are no separate houses within the College precincts or beyond them, belonging to the Principal and Professors as such,

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ORDER LIX.—Were any Funds at any time, and by what authority, mortified, or in practice employed in the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the fabric and buildings of the said College? Order LIX.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The buildings of the Franciscan Convent, bestowed on the Principal and Regents in the foundation charter, and in which they were infeft in 1623 (see Returns No. 7), having in 1684 become imperfect and ruinous, the centre and north wing of the present building were erected between that date and 1700, by voluntary subscriptions made in the town of Aberdeen and neighbouring country, various sums being contributed by the different corporations, and several collected in foreign countries among alumni of the College. In 1699 the Convention of Royal Burghs gave £1,200 Scots. The sums raised were expended on the edifice. (College Account Books, which were reviewed by the Commission of Visitation at Aberdeen in 1696.)

In 1739, 1740, the south wing of the present edifice was erected by subscriptions from public bodies, alumni, and other individuals, in the same manner. The town of Aberdeen assisted. (Act of Town-council of 12th October 1737, Council Register.) The stocks of some of the bursaries were, from necessity, applied to the same purpose, or to repay debts contracted in erecting the building. For the manner in which these bursaries have been since paid to their full amount, by rents received from the three professors who have lodgings in the buildings, see Returns to No. 9, 10 (Burse-fund).

The sums raised for erecting these buildings seem never to have been sufficient to complete them, parts still remaining unfinished, and the whole requiring an annual repair since their erection.

No funds have at any time been mortified or in practice employed in the maintenance, repairs, and improvement of the fabric and buildings, excepting such as the subscriptions abovementioned, annual small payments from all students, termed *Locarium*, and consisting of 3*s.* 6*d.* from each under-graduate, and 1*s.* from each student of divinity, each session (See Account of this fund, called the Building Fund, in Returns 9, 10); and excepting a donation of £100 bequeathed in the present year by the late Dr. William Ruddiman of London, and £100 bequeathed by the Hon. Cosmo Gordon, one of the Barons of Exchequer in 1801, for assisting in building the Observatory.

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ORDER LX.—Are such Funds so employed at the present time, and by what authority and by whom is the Expenditure of the same authorized, regulated, and applied? and if not so employed, to what purposes and by what authority have such funds been diverted? Order LX.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Building Fund (abovementioned, and accounts of its Receipt and Expenditure, in Returns 9, 10) is employed in the annual repairs and maintenance of the present fabric, under the authority and regulation of the Principal and Professors, and under the control of Commissions of Visitation.

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ORDER LXI.—Is there any Musuem, or are there any Instruments or Apparatus for Philosophical Experiments, or Collections of Specimens or of Preparations, belonging to the said College, or any of the Classes thereof; from what fund have the same been purchased and kept in repair, and under whose management are the same and the said funds? Order LXI.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—1. *Museum.*—There are many articles of curiosity belonging, and presented to the College during the 17th and 18th centuries, and up to the present time. These were formerly lodged in the library; a separate apartment was proposed in 1764 (Minute of Faculty, 13th December), but not fitted up till 1786 (15th November.) In 1823 the Museum was entirely refitted under the direction of a committee; a catalogue of it is kept, and it is under the following management:—

The MSS. and curious Books under the care of the Librarian;
The Coins and Medals under the care of the Professor of Greek;
The Specimens of Natural History under the care of the Professor of Civil and Natural History;—
All under the control of the Senatus Academicus. All expenses incurred by the Museum are defrayed from the Library Fund.

2. *Philosophical Apparatus.*—An "instrumental chamber" is mentioned at an early period in the College accounts; and in the oldest catalogue of the library extant, of 1670, there is preserved a list of various Mathematical and Philosophical instruments kept in it, several of which still exist.

In 1717 the Principal and Professors obtained a Royal warrant for applying the salaries vacant in 1717 and 1716, towards purchasing a set of Instruments for Experimental Philosophy. From entries in the College accounts, it appears that this money was laid out in purchasing apparatus under the direction of Colin M'Laurin, Professor of Mathemactics 1717–1727. From 1721 to 1755, a custom prevailed of Masters of Arts contributing voluntarily small sums for the same purpose, which are recorded in the Album.

The Honourable the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures in Scotland, granted £50 for five years (1781–1785), which was laid out under the direction of the late Dr.

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Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order LXI.

Copland. In 1822, upon his death, the share of the apparatus belonging to him was purchased by the College. (See Accounts of the Library Fund for 1823-1824, in Returns to Orders IX. and X.)

The Philosophical Apparatus is under the immediate management of the Professor of Natural Philosophy, Dr. Knight, who received the charge of it in 1822 (order of Faculty of 1st November), and granted receipt. A complete catalogue of it was then made, and each article valued, and a copy of this catalogue placed in the charter-chest. Present estimated value nearly £1,100. The accounts of the necessary repairs and additions are annually submitted by the Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Senatus Academicus, who defray the expense from the library fund arising entirely from the fees on degrees, part of which have been applied to this purpose since 1754 (order of Faculty of 5th September). See Library Fund Accounts in Returns to 9, 10. By order of Faculty, 1st November 1785, the sum of three guineas at least is ordered to be laid out annually on this apparatus.

3. *Chemical Apparatus.*—There never having been a fund for providing any Chemical apparatus, all at present employed has been purchased at the expense of the present Professor, Dr. French; and in the present state of Chemical Science it is defective, and part of it is worn out.

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Order LXII.

ORDER LXII.—Is there any Astronomical Observatory belonging to the said College, and any fund applied or destined to the maintenance of the same, and by whom is such fund managed and applied?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—OBSERVATORY.—The north wing of the present College buildings was fitted up as an Observatory, 1697–1701, but it does not appear that any instruments were placed in it. The expense was mostly paid by the town of Aberdeen. (Council Register, vol. lvii, p. 452.)

The present Observatory was established in 1780, various sums being contributed by voluntary subscription, and a valuable instrument being given by the Earl of Bute. The Building was completed on the Castle-hill, and furnished with all the necessary instruments in the following year (15th October 1781); Dr. Andrew Mackay its keeper, but without a salary. In 1795, Government requiring the site of the Observatory for a powder magazine to the barracks then erecting in its vicinity, it was removed to the north wing of the College, and a grant of money given, the greater part of which was expended on the building, and the remainder renewed for its maintenance, under the management of the Principal and Professors. (See Observatory Fund Account in Returns 9, 10.) A catalogue of the whole Astronomical Apparatus is kept; its estimated value nearly £1,050. Professor Cruickshank is the present keeper (appointed by order of 1st November 1822), and receives no salary.

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Order LXIII.

ORDER LXIII.—When was the Library of the said College instituted; by what fund is it maintained; by whom is the application of those funds superintended; and what are the rules and regulations for the custody and management of the Library, and under which it is open to the Professors, Students, or the public?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Library of Marischal College had its origin in a collection of books made at the Reformation by the Magistrates of Aberdeen, partly procured from the various monasteries in the city. These books were retained under their care in one of the churches, and were called the Town's Library and Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica. Mr. Thomas Reid, Latin Secretary to King James VI., bequeathed (19th May 1624) his books to be placed in the College, and 6,000 merks to the town, the interest of which to be applied for the salary of a Librarian. His books were united to those of the Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica, and to these bequeathed to the College by Dr. Liddel and other benefactors, into one collection, which was lodged in the College, and a Librarian appointed. (Catalogue of the Library of 1670, where the books of the original donors are distinguished.)

The Magistrates appointed the Librarian till 1673, when the right of electing him was claimed by the Principal, the four Regents, and the Rector of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, in terms of Mr. Reid's Will, and a decision of the Court of Session confirmed the claim. (21st July 1677—copy of the pleadings and findings in the charter-chest.) This right the abovementioned persons have since exercised.

The salary of the Librarian is £14. 3*s.* 4*d.*, paid by the Magistrates and Town-council of Aberdeen, from the funds mortified in their hands by Mr. Reid.

The number of volumes in the Library is about 11,000.

As to the Funds for maintaining it:—

Each Graduate of A.M., who is an Alumnus, pays to the Library fund 7*s.* 8*d.* (order of Faculty, 24th April 1729;) if not an Alumnus, £5 (order of 28th October 1806.) Each Graduate of Divinity and Laws, £15, being the whole fees of their diplomas, excepting the expense of writing them. Each Graduate of Medicine £5 (orders of 6th May 1796, and 20th November 1794.)

These fees constitute the whole fund of the Library, and (by order of 5th September 1754) part of them has been since always appropriated to the purchase of Philosophical Apparatus; the whole constituting one fund, which is under the management of Professor Cruickshank (see Return to No. 11), and superintended by the Principal and Professors, who annually examine the accounts and vouchers at Whitsunday. Its receipt and expenditure for the last 50 years are given under Returns 9, 10.

The following is a copy of the Rules and Regulations under which the Library is open to Students, and also to the Principal and Professors:—

Regulations for the Librarian and Library.

*Marischal College, 7th October* 1825.

Sederunt—Dr. Brown, Principal; Dr. French, Dr. Glennie, Dr. Davidson, Mr. Cruickshank, Dr. Skene, and Dr. Knight.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order LXIII.

The Faculty having taken into consideration the propriety of altering, in some respects, the regulations under which books are lent from the Library, unanimously resolved to adopt the following Regulations for the Library, and ordered them to be carried into effect in the beginning of November ensuing, after the annual calling in and inspection of the books:—

1. The Library is open every Saturday from one till two o'clock.
2. All students, who have attained the degree of A.M., are allowed the use of books from the Library; and any other student becomes entitled to the same privilege, during his regular attendance at College, on paying to the Library Fund the sum of seven shillings and eightpence.
3. Students, who are not Masters of Arts, can receive books only on presenting to the Librarian lists of those which they want, approved of and signed by the Principal, or their respective Professors.
4. Every student, on receiving any book, is to deposit twenty shillings for each volume; or a larger sum, according to the value of the book, if required by the Librarian.
5. No student is to have more than four volumes from the Library at one time.
6. Any book may be retained for four weeks; and the entry of it, when returned, may be renewed by the borrower, if no other person have applied for it. But if any volume be retained above four weeks, the borrower must pay one shilling for each week during which it is so retained.
7. No student is allowed to lend any book belonging to the Library, or exchange it with any other student; but each is to communicate directly with the Librarian; and any student not conforming to this rule, forfeits his right of receiving books for a period to be determined by the Librarian.
8. Books lost or damaged must be paid for by the borrower.

The Faculty also unanimously agreed in sanctioning the following instructions for the Librarian:—

1. The Librarian is to attend regularly in the Library at the appointed hour of opening; to keep regular lists of the books lent, with the dates of lending and returning them; and to prevent books from being removed from the shelves without his permission.
2. He is to keep an exact account of all entry-monies, fines, or other payments on account of the Library, and settle accounts, at least once a-year, with the Procurator.
3. He is to allow to the Principal, Professors, and Lecturers, an unlimited number of volumes, without requiring deposits, or restricting them to a shorter time than three months.
4. When books of science are added to the Library, the Professor to whose department they belong, is entitled to have the first use of them. When other books are added, the Professors shall have the preference, after the Principal, in the order of their seniority; and no new book is to be lent to any student or other person till all the Professors who choose have had the use of it.
5. The Librarian is to prepare a list of books which are not to be lent excepting to the Principal, and Professors, and to present it to the Faculty for their sanction.
6. He is to keep a separate list of all new books added to the Library by purchase or donation, besides entering them regularly, when they arrive, in the press and alphabetical catalogues; and to keep a list of all applications for books.
7. He is to call in all books lent from the Library, on or before the first Saturday of October, and to give a fortnight's notice by public advertisement.
8. He is to attend to the yearly inspection of all the books in the Library during the first fortnight of October, and to attend to the cleaning, binding, and repairing of such books as require them.

Besides the Library of Marischal College, the Principal and Professors have a right to the use of all the books transmitted to the Library of King's College, under the Stationer's Hall Act of Queen Anne, and the Copyright Act of 1814, the keeping of which books is vested in King's College. (Finding of the Court of Session 1st of July 1738.)

There is a Theological Library kept in the Divinity Hall of Marischal College since 1700; its books and funds are under the management of the students of Divinity of King's and Marischal Colleges, who are proprietors of it, and whose regulations are sanctioned by these Colleges, no alteration of them being valid unless made with the consent of both Colleges. (Last rules sanctioned by Marischal College, 30th March 1820.) There is a printed catalogue of this Library.

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Order LXIII.*

ORDER LXIII.*—A Return of all Books entered in the Receipt-books of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, prior to the date of this Order, as borrowed out by the Professors respectively; specifying the titles of the Books, and the number of Volumes of the same—the year when such borrowing took place—the name of the Borrower—and distinguishing such as may appear in the Receipt-books to have been borrowed by any Professor for the use of other persons—together with a List of the Books which may have been returned to the Library by the Professors respectively, at the date of the Returns thus ordered.—Ordered 17th October 1827.

N.B.—The following Table contains an Abstract of the number of the Books borrowed out and unreturned at the date of the Order, and the number of Volumes returned between that date and the date of the respective Returns;* together with the number of the Volumes borrowed for Literary Gentlemen, Students, and others, made out in a similar manner.

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* The College Returns, containing the titles of the Books returned, are with the Clerk.

*University of Aberdeen.*

*Marischal College Library.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order LXIII.*

Library.

| Name of Borrower. | No. of Books out on 10th Oct. 1827.* | | No. of Vols. returned between 10th and 25th Oct. 1827. | No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Works. | Vols. | | Out on 10 Oct. 1827. | Returned on 25 Oct. 1827. |
| Prin. Brown, 1826 | 2 | 6 | .. | | |
| 27 | 2 | 8 | 2 | | |
| Total | 4 | 14 | 2 | | |
| Prof. Hamilton, 1827—Total | 2 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Prof. Stuart, 1826 | 3 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. |
| (deceased) 27 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Prof. French, 1827—Total | 4 | 10 | 10 | | |
| Prof. Kidd, 1826 | 1 | 1 | .. | | |
| 27 | 2 | 7 | 1 | | |
| Total | 3 | 8 | 1 | | |

| Name of Borrower. | No. of Books out on 10th Oct. 1827. | | No. of Vols. returned between 10th and 25th Oct. 1827. | No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Works. | Vols. | | Out on 10 Oct. 1827. | Returned on 25 Oct. 1827. |
| Prof. Glennie, 1826 | 5 | 11 | 11 | .. | .. |
| 27 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 11 | 19 | 16 | 5 | 5 |
| Prof. Davidson, 1826 | 2 | 6 | .. | | |
| 27 | 8 | 16 | 10 | | |
| Total | 10 | 22 | 11 | | |
| Prof. Cruickshank, 1826 | 3 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 27 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| Total | 8 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 2 |
| Prof. Knight, 1827—Total | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

* The Statement (B.) explains the cause why the 10th, and not the 17th October, was taken as the date.

*Marischal College, 25th October* 1827.

Statement by Professor Cruikshank.

(B.)—Return of all books borrowed out of the Library of Marischal College by the Professors, prior to the 10th October 1827, stating the Years in which they were borrowed and distinguishing those which were borrowed for the Use of other Persons and those which were returned to the Library before the 25th October.

"The Order of the Royal Commissioners for this Return prescribes, not the 10th, but the 17th October, as the first of the two dates. It has, however, been thought better to adapt it to the former date, with a view to render it more consistent with what is believed to be the spirit of the order. Most of the books borrowed from the Library by Professors, were returned about the 12th or 13th October, in preparation for the annual inspection of the books in the Library, appointed this year for the last two weeks of October. If, therefore, the Return had been adapted to the 17th October, it would have contained scarcely any more than the books which are *not* marked as returned in the List now sent; and consequently it would not have exhibited, as it now does, a fair specimen of the numbers of books usually standing as unreturned, in the lists of the several Professors, before the annual inspection of the Library."

(Signed) "JOHN CRUICKSHANK. *Sec*y.

Return respecting the Library of Marischal College to the Order of the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities, &c., dated 12th November 1828, directing the Senatus Academicus to adopt immediate measures for recalling and securing to the Library any of the books borrowed by the Professors before 25th October 1827, which may not yet be returned; and requiring on or before the 25th December, an Abstract of the state of the Library at the date of such Report, in regard to this subject.

All the Books stated in the Return of the 25th October 1827, as having been borrowed from the Library by Professors, for themselves or others, have since been returned.

The following is an Abstract of the state of the Library on the 17th November 1828, in regard to Books borrowed by Professors, for their own use, or that of others:—

| Name of Borrower. | Year when Borrowed. | No. of Books out on 17th November 1827. *For Borrower's Use.* Works. | Vols. | *For Literary Men,* &c.: Works. | Vols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Principal Brown | 1828 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| Professor Kidd | 1828 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Professor Glennie | 1828 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Professor Davidson | 1828 | 7 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Professor Cruickshank | 1828 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Professor Knight | 1828 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Professor Brown | 1828 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 0 |

*Marischal College, 17th November* 1828. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec.*

Order LXIII.** ORDER LXIII.**—A Return of the number of Students who have availed themselves of the use of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland during

session 1826-7, with the number of Volumes taken out by each during that period.—Ordered 27th October 1827.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order LXIII.**

*Return from Marischal College.*

*Marischal College.*—Return of the number of Students who availed themselves of the use of the Library during the Session 1826-7, with the number of volumes taken out by each during that period:—

Number of Students, 14.

Number of volumes taken out by them, 1, 6, 11, 7, 6, 4, 6, 1, 1, 14, 5, 1, 3, 3.

*Marischal College*, 16*th Nov.* 1827. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec^y.*

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ORDER LXIII.***—The Total Number of Books at present amissing from the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, distinguishing the number amissing as at the 1st of January 1826.—Ordered 1827.

Order LXIII.**

*Return from Marischal College.*

*Marischal College.*—This manuscript (*List bound up*) contains a List of all the books which were missing from the Library of Marischal College before the 7th October 1825. No book has been missing from the Library between the 7th October 1825 and the present date.

*Marischal College*, 4*th Feb.* 1828. (Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Sec^y.*

The following is an abstract from said List:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Volumes amissing previous to 1785 . . . . . | 40 |
| Between 1785 and 7th October 1825 . . . . . | 92 |
| No book missing between 7th Oct. 1825 and 4th Feb. 1828, the date of the Return. | 132 |

ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Vols. missing*,—Edinburgh, | | Vols. | King's College . . | 350 | Vols. |
| Glasgow . | 311 | „ | Marischal College . . | 132 | „ |
| St. Andrews | 1342 | „ | | | |

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ORDER LXIV.—Are any Meetings of Graduates held at the said University, and on what occasions, and for what purposes; or do any of the University meetings include the Graduates, and what are their privileges?

Order LXIV.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—No meetings of Graduates are held in this University, nor do any of the University meetings include them, nor have graduates, as such, any privileges in the University, rank excepted. Degrees in Arts, Divinity, Laws, and Medicine, are valuable as Literary Honours, and often qualify for situations which cannot be held but by the Graduates of an University.

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*To the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to visit the Universities in Scotland;*

The Memorial of Alexander Kilgour;

Memorial of A. Kilgour.

*Humbly sheweth,*

That the Memorialist was engaged, as one of a Committee appointed at a Meeting of the Graduates of Marischal College, to investigate the claims of the Graduates to be Members of the University, and, as such, entitled to vote at the Elections of Chancellor and Rector, and to have the use of the Library on the same conditions as the Professors.

That these claims were laid before the Lord Rector; but for want of sufficient acquaintance with the early practices of this and other Scottish Universities, the consideration of them was deferred.

That the Memorialist has not since then gained any new information on the justice of these claims; and he would not now presume to trouble you, did he not consider it his duty, as one of the Committee to whom the Graduates intrusted the investigation of their claims, to take every means of having the subject inquired into, and settled in such a way as to prevent after-discussion.

And that, as the Memorialist knows of no means more likely to effect this end than by laying the matter before you, who have access to documents and charters, and to the opinions of those persons who may be presumed to be best acquainted with the history, spirit, and constitution of our Universities, he humbly requests that, if the subject, from its importance, has not already engaged your attention, you will institute an inquiry into the relation in which Graduates stand with respect to their Alma Mater, so that claims like the present may be set at rest.—And your Memorialist shall, &c.

(Signed) AL. KILGOUR.

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ORDER LXV.—Is a Representative annually returned from the said University to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and of whom is the meeting, in which such Representative is chosen, composed?

Order LXV.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—A Representative is annually returned from this University to the General Assembly: he is chosen by the Senatus Academicus, according to the forms prescribed by the Acts of Assembly.

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*University of Aberdeen.*

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order LXVI.

ORDER LXVI.—Are there any complaints, applications, or petitions now before the Principal and Professors, or other authority of the said University, from the Students, or any of them, praying for the alteration of any Academical rules and regulations, or complaining of any alleged grievances at the said College; and if so, transmit copies of the same, and state the procedure thereon?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

(1.)—It is known that various complaints were made to the last Rector, between the 1st March 1824 and his holding a Court in the College on the 14th November 1825, none of which were communicated by him to the Principal and Professors, so that copies of them cannot be transmitted. There are transmitted copies of one complaint of grievance about the Library Regulations, with procedure thereon; copies of the proceedings of two Rectorial Courts held in the University, 14th November 1825, and 31st July 1826; and copies of all letters received by the principal and professors connected therewith, from graduates of the College. From students there are no complaints, applications, or petitions, &c. before the principal and professors, or, as far as known, before any other authority of the University.

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*Unto the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners, &c. &c.*

Petition from the Medical Students.

(2.)—The Petition of the Medical Students in Aberdeen:

*Humbly Sheweth,*

That whereas, in the Regulations adopted at the different Colleges of Surgeons, in the Universities, for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at the Army and Navy Medical Boards, Candidates are required to give regular attendance on certain Curricula of Lectures, delivered daily during Sessions of Six Months: Now, in Aberdeen, there are two Professors of Medicine, Drs. Skene and Bannerman, neither of whom deliver Courses of Lectures; that Dr. Skene has several times attempted to open a Class, but, from the circumstances of his Lectures being given very irregularly, and his refusing to grant Certificates, the Medical Students are dispirited from attending. They have, likewise, no opportunity of attending Lectures on the Theory of Medicine, as no such Lectures have ever been intimated.

In the other departments of Surgery, Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, Midwifery, Botany, and Chemistry, as Lectures are given only three times a-week for Courses of Five Months, or even shorter, the Students annually run a risk of having their Tickets of attendance in Aberdeen rejected at the above Colleges and Boards; and, in Edinburgh, these Tickets are recognised as merely Half Courses.

Thus, from the present state of the Medical School of Aberdeen, the Students are obliged to complete their studies in London or Edinburgh; in consequence of which they are subjected to much unnecessary inconvenience and expense. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly request, that your Lordships would take these complaints into consideration, and, by regulating the Duration of the Sessions and Number of Lectures, such grievances may be obviated.

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioners shall ever pray,

(*Signed by forty-two Students.*)

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Order LXVII.

ORDER LXVII.—Are the Principal, Professors, Masters, and others bearing office in the said College, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, required to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved and fixed by Act of Parliament, and to swear and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty; and on what occasion, and before whom is such acknowledgment and subscription made, and such oath taken?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The Principal and Professors, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions. were always required to declare their willingness to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved and fixed by Act of Parliament, and to swear and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty (which declaration has been always recorded in the Admission-book of the Principals and Professors;) and, of late years, the Professors admitted have produced attestations of their having done so, the subscription of the formula being made in presence of the Presbytery of Aberdeen, and extract granted from their records, and the oaths of allegiance and abjuration being sworn in presence of a Justice of Peace, and the subscription affixed to the roll of subscriptions to their oaths kept by the Magistrates of Aberdeen, two witnesses subscribing at the same time, and a certificate being given, signed by the Town-clerk.

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Order LXVIII.

ORDER LXVIII.—Is there any Common Table kept in the said College for any Professors, Fellows, Bursars, Poor Scholars, or Students; if so, from what fund is the expense thereof paid, and by whom is such expense regulated and allowed; and are any of the Professors required to preside at the same, and is such duty performed?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There is no Common Table kept in Marischal College.

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ORDER LXIX.—Are any private buildings erected, and on what authority or title, within the precincts belonging to the said College?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—There are no private buildings erected within the precincts of Marischal College.

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ORDER LXX.—Is it the practice in the said College to appoint, during the lifetime of a Professor, an Assistant and Successor to such Professor; how many such appointments have occurred during the last 100 years—and in these cases specify the names of the incumbents, and of the persons appointed assistants and successors, and of the parties, or body, by whom such appointments have been made; and state what allowance and salaries have been given to such Assistants and Successors? Order LXX.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—The only appointments of Assistants and Successors to Professors, made in Marischal College, during the last hundred years, are the following:—

Dr. John Garioch, admitted 11th Sept. 1776, Assistant-professor of Mathematics, and Successor to Dr. W. Trail; appointment made by the Magistrates and Town-council of Aberdeen, Patrons of the Professorship.

James Hay Beattie, admitted 28th Sept. 1789, Assistant-professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, and Successor to his father Dr. Beattie; appointment made by the Crown.

George Glennie, admitted 13th Sept. 1796, Assistant-professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, and Successor to Dr. Beattie; appointment made by the Crown.

John Cruickshank, admitted 9th July 1817, Assistant-professor of Mathematics, and Successor to Dr. Hamilton; appointment made by the Magistrates and Town-council of Aberdeen.

In none of these cases has any allowance been made by the Patrons of the offices, or by the University, to the Assistants and Successors. In all, their allowance has been out of the income of the incumbents, and settled by private agreement between the parties.

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ORDER LXXI.—Are the qualifications required by the Charters, Statutes, or Laws, of the said College, as a condition of the nomination of Professors, invariably observed in practice? Order LXXI.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—All qualifications of Nominees to Professorships in Marischal College, as far as known to be required, are observed.

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ORDER LXXII.—Has any person been appointed Professor in the said College under 21 years of age? Order LXXII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—Two Professors have been appointed in Marischal College, under twenty-one years of age, since the year 1678:—

1. Colin Maclaurin, born Feb. 1698, admitted Professor of Mathematics 30th Sept. 1717, resigned on becoming Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh, 26th Jan. 1727.
2. James Hay Beattie, born 6th Nov. 1768, admitted Assistant-professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic 28th Sept. 1787, died 19th Nov. 1790.

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ORDER LXXIII.—Are any Lands or other Estate and Revenues attached to any Professorship in the said College; is there any house attached to the office of Principal, or any Professorship; and is the same inspected, and its state of repair examined, from time to time; or, if any lands or house were formerly granted and mortified for the use of the Principal or any Professor, when and for what purposes, and by what authority or transaction, have the same been diverted? Order LXXIII.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—No, Lands, Estates, or Revennes are attached to any Professorship in Marischal College, excepting those which have been already specified under Returns to Order VII. No house is attached to the office of Principal or any Professor, nor were ever any lands or houses mortified for their use.

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ORDER LXXIV.—Are the provisions of the Charters, Statutes, or Acts of Visitation, with respect to the Residence and Attendance of the Professors, duly observed; and in what manner is leave of absence granted; or in what manner, and by what authority, is non-attendance noticed and corrected? Order LXXIV.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—All the Professors reside and attend regularly during the Session of College, nor is any instance

*University of Aberdeen.*

known of leave of absence being granted, either for a longer or a shorter time, one excepted. Professor David Fordyce, who obtained a conditional leave from the Faculty 24th June 1750, for one session, and died abroad in the following year.

Appendix, Part II. Marischal College and University. Order LXXIV.

Irregular residence and attendance of the Professors ordered to be noticed and corrected by the Principal (foundation charter "de Primarii authoritate in Regentes") and in the only case on record of a Professor's being absent from teaching without leave (Regent Duff, deprived 20th Jan. 1783, records in the charter-chest and rectorial book), the provisions of the charter of 1593 were observed.

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Order LXXV.

ORDER LXXV.—Are there any Rights of Patronage of parish churches, or other church endowment, vested in and attached to the said University or College, and by whom, and in what manner, are such rights of patronage exercised?

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

*R.*—No rights of patronages of parish churches, or other church endowments, are vested in or attached to this University.

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## VISITATION, 1695.

*Acts and Overtures.*

REPORT of the Committee appoynted for preparing Acts and Overtures anent Universities, Colleges, and Schools.

Acts and Overtures, 1695.

1*st*. It is the opinion of the Committee, that the Professor of the Greek tounge be fixed to the class, their being far fewer eminent in that skill than in Philosophy, and that nothing be taught that year but Greek.

2*d*. That the samen year the Logicks be taught without mixture of what concerns Metaphysicks, and that therewithall the common terms, notiones, and axioms, be taught.

3*d*. That in the third class, the Ethicks Generall and Speciall, the practice of Oratry, and alse the general Physicks, be taught.

4*th*. That in the fourth class ther be taught the Speciall Physicks and the Pneumatologia.

5*th*. It is also the opinion of the Committee, that the Hebdomader be obleidged to ly within the Colledge the tyme of his office, and that he visite the students in their chambers every morning before six of the clock, and every evening at nyne of the clock.

6*th*. That all Masters or Regents, and alse the students in the seaverall Universities and Colledges within this kingdome, be obleidged to wear constantly gownes the tyme of the sitting of the Colledges, and the Regents or Masters shall be obleidged to wear black gownes, and the students red gownes, that thereby the students may be discurraged from vageing or vice.

7*th*. That at the tyme of the Laureatione, the students be strictly and exactly examined by the Principalls and Regents, and that at ther promotion ther be distinctione made by the Masters of some of the pregnant spirits in the class, who are to (be) called by ther name in order before the rest of the class, and that none receave degries but these that are qualified.

8*th*. That in tyme coming, noe persone be admitted ane Professor or Regent in any University or Colledge within this kingdome, to have the governing of students, unless they be of the aige of twenty-one years compleit at least.

9*th*. As also, that the Masters and Regents of all Universities and Colledges within this kingdome, doe begine the teaching of ther course ffor the subsequent year upon the first lawfull day of November, and to continue teaching till the last day of June thereafter, except the Regent of the magistrand class, who is to continow teaching untill the ffirst day of May yearly.

10*th*. As also, that it should be enacted, that noe student shall be heireafter admitted into any Colledge who has bein any former years studieing in any other Colledge, unless he produce sufficient testificats of his good behaveour, signed by his Regent or the Principall of the Colledge where he last studied, and which testificate they shall be obliged to grant when required, unless they can give very pregnant reasones for ther refuiseing: And if the Masters, being required, shall refuse to grant the saids testificats without just cause, then it shall be leisum to any Colledge to which the student applyes to receave him, without obliedging him to produce the said testificate.

11*th*. And also, that in tyme comeing the students shall not spend ther tyme in wryting ther courses of philosophie in ther class, but in place therof, that ther be ane printed course thought upon, and to that end, that tymeouse intimation be given to the Professors and Masters of the haill Universities and Colledges within this kingdome, to send two of their number from every Colledge to Edinburgh, the last Wednesday of July nixt to come, and sufficiently instructed to meitt with these of the Commission of Parliament, appoynted for visitation of Universities, Colledges, and Schools, and to advyse and consult with them what methode should be fallen upon for writing and printing an uniforme course of philosophie to be heirefter taught in all the Colledges.

12*th*. As also, that when the Commissioners from the severall Colledges meit the last Weddinsday of Jully nixt, that they then take to ther consideration how expedient it will be for the haill Colledges to meitt by ther delegates every year and report ther opinion with ther reasons for the same to the generall meitting of the Commission or ther Committee.

13*th*. It is also the opinion of the Committee, that the severall classes in the Colledges, when they first enter and convein, be all publicly examined in the Common Hall, in presence of the Principall and haill Regents of the Colledge, who shall all be obleidged to convein for their saids examinationes.

14*th*. That all bursers be strictly examined every year, and that such as doe not deuly attend and make sufficient proficiencie in ther studies, be turned out of ther burseries.

15*th*. That every year the Regents of the saids severall classes be oblidged to teach to ther students some Rudiements of the Mathematicks, with ther courses, yearly.

16*th*. That it be recommended to the Principall, Professors, and Regents, to receave none into the Colledges but upon strict tryall of their proficiencie in the Latine and Greek tongues respective.

17*th*. The Committee are of opinion, that untill ther be ane printed course of philosophie composed,

that the Regents shall be obleidged yearly to produce and show in the beginning of the year to the Principall or Dean of Faculty of the Culledge, the dictats that he is to teach his students the year following, and that these dictats are and shall be subject and lyable to the amendments and correction of the Principall and Faculty of the Colledge.

That at the yearly Laureations in the respective Colledges, that ther be honourable mention made of their founders and benefactors by public recitall.

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The opinion of the Masters of the King's College of Aberdeen, anent the Overtures sent them by the Clerk to the Commission for Visiting Universities, Colleges, and Schools, &c., 1695.

Opinion of King's College, Aberdeen.

As to the 1st Overture, for fixing a constant Professor of the Greek tongue, &c., it was the practice of our neighbours in Marischalls College some years ago; but because they found it had not the success which at first they projected, they were soon obliged to leave it off; nor do we see any necessity of renewing it, it being more difficult for us to find men eminent in the knowledge of Philosophy than the Greek tongue.

As to the 2d Overture, for teaching the Logicks, without mixture of what concerns the Metaphysicks, and that therewithall the common terms, notions and axioms be taught, &c., the design of it probably is, that those two Sciences be taught in different tractats, and this is our practice, and we approve of it. But if the meaning be, that these two sciences be set wholly asunder, we do not see how it can be well done, seeing the nature of the things they traite of, and the custom of teaching in all Schools, have so knit (and as it were incorporated) them together, that it is hardly possible to set them intirely asunder without mutilating them both; for we think that genuine Metaphysicks have only two parts, viz. the Predicaments and Transcendentalls; and the Predicaments, being a part of, must be common to, both Logicks and Metaphysicks; and the doctrine of Transcendentalls is absolutely necessary to the right understanding of the generall axioms, terms and notions, which the Overture proposes to be taught in and with the Logicks.

As to the 3d and 4th Overtures, which appoint what parts of Philosophy are to be taught the third and fourth years; they are our practice, and we are well pleased with them: Only we are at a loss to find, by the Overtures, what years the Metaphysicks ought to be taught, they being excluded out of the second, and not included in any of the following years' tasks. It is also dubious to us, what is meant by the practice of Oratory, Overture 3d; but if the meaning be Rhetorick, that is the office of the Regent of Humanity; or if it be the declaiming of harrangues, that is done by the Students in all the four Classes here, in our private as well as public Schools.

The 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Overtures are our practice, and we approve of them; only by our statutes and customs, our Bursars are obliged to wear black gowns.

The 9th Overture, anent the time that Students should stay at College, &c., is one of our College laws, yearly intimated to the Scholars, and it has been enjoined by several Acts of Visitations, and the Masters of this College have used their utmost endeavours, and taken all possible pains to make it effectual; but, notwithstanding of all this, our Students, by reason of the poverty of some, and parsimony of others of their parents, could not hitherto be got induced to stay all the time appointed.

As to the 10th Overture, anent the testificats which Students removing from one College ought to have before they be admitted to enter another, &c., we think it both fitt and just, and wish it were observed in all the Colleges of this kingdom; but we are afraid that the second part of it do enervate the first; and in that we judge ourselves bound to inform, that there is a standing contract betwixt our two Colleges at Aberdeen, ratified by former Visitations, by which (for obviating a great many inconveniencies to both Colleges) it is provided, that no Student who once enters the one, can, without permission, pass to the other College.

We are persuaded that the 11th Overture, for printing of Courses of Philosophy, &c., would contribute much to the advancement of learning in the Universities, and might very much facilitate the work both of Masters and Students, and we wish that proper methods could be fallen on to make it effectual. Anent which, and the following Overture, we shall give our opinion and instructions to those whom we are to send to attend the generall meeting in July.

The 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Overtures are already observed amongst us; but some are of opinion, that more than a simple recommendation will be needful to make the 16th Overture be punctually observed.

And, lastly, we approve of the 17th and 18th Overtures, and shall endeavour to observe them and all others the Visitors shall be pleased to appoint.

These are all the alterations which we think needs be made in the Overtures before they be put into Acts; with our opinion anent every one of them in particular, which we, with due deference, offer and submitt to the Right Honourable Visitors; and we are of opinion, that those Overtures in generall, are very well thought on, and may be usefull to promote learning and good order in all the Universities.

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The opinion of the Masters of Marischall College of Aberdeen, concerning the Acts and Overtures prepared by the Committee of the Commission of Parliament for Visiting Colleges, 1695.

Opinion of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

In obedience to the command of the Committee appointed for preparing Acts and Overtures anent Colleges, We humbly offer our following thoughts of the Overtures proposed by the said Committee.

We are abundantly sensible of the small progress generally made in the Greek tongue, and earnestly wish, that effectual methods could be fallen upon to render it more flourishing, and shall be most ready to contribute our endeavours to the advancement of it; but the settling of the Greek Regent in this College formerly had no such good effects, but, after long experience, was observed to be of so little advantage, either for the good of the College or the improvement of the Languages, and attended with so many inconveniencies, that the prudence of the Visitations have found a necessity of altering it after some years continuance.

What is proposed to be taught the 2d, 3d, and 4th years, is exactly agreeable to our practice, only our Students are exercised in Oratory through all the four years; and though we endeavour to free the Logicks as much as we can from Metaphysical questions, yet we shall be willing to follow any further method prescribed to that effect.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Visitation, 1695. Acts and Overtures.

Opinion of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Our constitution and continued practice are exactly agreeable to what is proposed concerning the duty of Hebdomadars, the Habits of Masters and Students, the strictness of examinations, and ranking those of most merit and learning before the rest at the public commencement.

We reckon it very reasonable, that none be admitted to the office of a Master within any College, before he arrive at least at the years prescribed in the Overtures.

By the laws and continued custom of our College, we always begin our lessons the 15th of October, and after having spent some time in repeating what was taught the former year, we begin that year's Course, and the Magistrand Regent continues teaching till the 1st of April, and the other Regents how long they can have any Scholars; but the custom of the country, the humour of some parents, and the poverty of others, have hitherto rendered the continued endeavours of Masters to keep their Classes together till the time appointed, ineffectuall. But any method appointed for prolonging the time of their stay, shall be most cheerfully complied with by us, who are still ready to teach.

What is proposed concerning the removeall of Students from one College to another, is very just; only we presume to represent, that for severall years past, there has been a contract betwixt these two Colleges at Aberdeen, of the same nature with that betwixt the Philosophy Colleges at St. Andrews, confirmed by several Visitations, whereby the Masters of each College, oblige themselves not to receive the scholars formerly in the other College, except in some particular cases specified in the said contract, which hath hitherto very much contributed to the keeping up of authority, and preserving peace betwixt the Colleges, and therefore it is hoped that the Commission of Parliament will do nothing in prejudice of this contract.

For the preventing the inconveniency of the Students spending their time in writing, we have all agreed upon, and teach the same Courses, by which there is such abundance of copies to be had, that few are obliged to write, except some small tractats, which every particular Master dictats at his pleasure. But if the Commission of Parliament shall think ane uniform printed Course expedient and profitable, we shall not be wanting to express our forwardness in this or any other thing that may tend to the advancement of learning.

We shall be ready to attend the Commission of Parliament at the time appointed, and think that a frequent correspondence and yearly meeting of the Colleges by their deligates, may be of very great advantage. But since we have no public stock, and our sallaries and emoluments are but small, and the intrinsick Masters who are solely concerned in this are but few, we humbly think that one of our number, well instructed, may sufficiently represent us.

In the beginning of the year, we set apart a week for our public examinations, which are performed with all possible pains and exactness by the Principall and Regents still present.

What is proposed concerning the Bursars, is most reasonable, and we wish it may be strictly put in execution, and such Acts made as may prevent the misplacing and abusing of those benefices, and conferring them upon, or continuing in them, any uncapable, ill-inclined, or ill-deserving persons.

As we have a public Professor of Mathematicks, and two Professors *inferiorem Mathematicum*, one whereof teaches Arithmetick and another Geometry, so the Regents never omit to teach the scholars some rudiments of the Mathematicks every year.

Examination of those who are to be admitted into the College upon their knowledge of the Latin, is very just; but we wish none could be received into any College or Class except Foreigners, but those who have been in the College the first year when the Greek was taught; for the general decay of the Greek tongue is more to be imputed to the loss of the first year, which is for the most part spent in the country schools, where the Greek cannot be taught to purpose, than to any other cause.

The reviseing and censureing of the Regents their dictats by the Principall or Dean of Faculty, is very reasonable.

The making honourable mention of the Founders and Benefactors of Colleges at the publick graduations, is a duty too much neglected; but we shall be ready to express our gratitude to our benefactors, (whose names and donations are publickly to be seen in our Bibliotheck and the Principalls chamber,) and our obedience to the Commission of Parliament, by the most honourable acknowledgement, we can make of our Benefactors, their merit and charity, in all our publick solemnities.

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By the Act of Visitation, dated 1st August 1695, the Faculties of the two Colleges of Aberdeen, are directed to compare a course of 'Generall and Speciall Physicks' to be taught in all the Colleges and Universities of Scotland.

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## VISITATION, 1702.

*Extract from Minutes of Commission of Visitation, 14th January* 1702.

'A letter from the Masters of the Marischal Colledge of Aberdeen, direct to the Clerk of the Commission, representing that they have elected Mr. Alexander More to be fixed Greick Professor, who is willing to accept thereof, if this Commission continue in their purpose of putting that act to execution, and thereupon ordered, that the said Marischell Colledge doe fix and establish the said Mr. Alexander More, Professor of the Greick Class, the next downsitting of the Colledge.'

University of Aberdeen.

## PROVISIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

Provisional Resolutions.

Elementary Greek Class.

That it is the opinion of the Commission, that it would in a high degree raise the standard of Classical Literature in Scotland, that the Elementary Greek Classes in the different Universities be discontinued, and that no person be received into the first Greek class, who had not been accurately instructed in the Grammar, and had not attained such proficiency in the language as to read with facility the Historical parts of the New Testament, and the three first Books of the Anabasis, or the three first Books of the Cyropædia of Xenophon—That for ascertaining and securing such preparatory knowledge, there shall be, at the commencement of every Session, a strict Examination, by not fewer than three persons properly qualified, not being Professors, appointed for this purpose by the Senatus Academicus of the several Universities, whose Report of such as are duly qualified shall be transmitted to the Professor of Greek, in order to entitle them to be enrolled as Students of his Class—That the appointment of the Examiners, to whom, upon their election an oath *de fideli* shall be administered, shall be for a period not exceeding three years; and that the change of practice now specified, shall not take place till five years after the Report of the Commission, sanctioned by his Majesty, shall be regularly notified to the Universities. [That for accomplishing, in the most effectual manner, the object contemplated, means should be adopted for securing adequate qualifications in Parochial and Burgh Schoolmasters.]

The clause within brackets was omitted in the copies transmitted to the Universities.

It is further the opinion of the Commission, that a similar Examination shall take place, of those intending to enter the first Latin Class, in the Latin Grammar, in the Æneid of Virgil, or in the Odes of Horace, and in Sallust or the first five Books of Livy, and in translating, at the time of Examination, from English into Latin—and that the Examiners shall report to the Professor of Humanity, in the like manner as is prescribed in the case of Greek, in order to entitle such as are qualified to be enrolled as Students in his Class—That the change of practice above recommended, as to the Latin Class, shall not take place till two years after the Report of the Commissioners, sanctioned by his Majesty, shall be regularly notified to the Universities.

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*Curriculum.*

1*st Year*.—It is further the opinion of the Commission, that the Curriculum for the first year shall include the first Latin and first Greek Classes—that the Examination of Students intending to enter these Classes shall begin on the 1st of October annually, and terminate on the 10th of the same month, upon which day, the regular business of these Classes shall commence, and continue till the 1st of May following; and that the only exception to this rule shall be in the case of illness, family misfortune, or such unavoidable cause; when, upon special application being made, a later Examination may be allowed by the Senatus Academicus, to take place on or before the 10th of November.

That the first Latin and first Greek Classes shall be taught two hours each day.

2*d Year*.—That the Curriculum of Study for the second year of attendance at College shall include the *second Latin*, *second Greek*, and first Mathematical Classes.

That there shall be entrance Examinations of Students desirous to enrol themselves for the second Latin and second Greek, to be conducted in the same manner, and by the same class of Examiners as the Examinations for admission to the Classes of the preceding year.

That these Examinations shall apply to the studies of the first year.

That no Students shall be enrolled in these Classes who do not appear to be qualified for the second Classes, in the course of the above-mentioned Examinations.

That the second Greek and second Latin Classes shall be taught two hours each day.

That the Examinations for these Classes shall commence when the regular Examinations for the first classes terminate (*i. e.* on the 10th October), and the regular business of the Class shall commence in the first week of November.

That Students proposing to enter the Mathematical Class must pass an Examination in the first six Books of Euclid.

That the Examiners for this Class shall be chosen in the manner above mentioned.

That the Examinations for this Class shall commence on the 20th of October, and the business of the Class in the first week of November.

3*d Year*.—That the Curriculum for Study during the *third* year of attendance at College shall include a *third* Greek Class, a second Mathematical Class, and a Class for Logic and Rhetoric.

That the *third* Greek shall be taught for one hour each day, and that a small fee shall be exacted from those who have attended the first and second Greek Classes, and a full fee from all others.

That the second Mathematical Class shall be taught for one hour each day.

That the Logic Class shall be taught for two hours each day—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and a second hour in Examinations, Exercises, Themes, Composition, &c.—with such extra Meetings as the reading of Essays, additional Examinations and Exercises, may, in the judgment of the Professor, render advisable.

4*th Year*.—That the Curriculum for Study during the fourth year of attendance at College shall include the Classes of Natural Philosophy and Moral Philosophy, with liberty to attend the third Greek Class without the payment of any fee.

That the Classes of Natural and Moral Philosophy shall each be taught for two hours each day of the week—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and a second in Examinations, Exercises, Themes, &c.

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That the Entrance Examinations above prescribed for the Latin, Greek, and Mathematical Classes, shall apply to all Students, without any distinction, intending to attend these Classes.

That in order to obtain admission to the Mathematical, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy Classes, no previous Examination in Greek or Latin shall be required.

That the Examinations, Exercises, Themes, &c., in the Logic, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy Classes, shall be imperative on all the Students, except on those who have obtained an exemption, on an application to the Principal to that effect; and no Student so exempted shall be present at the Examination hours, or shall be entitled to a Certificate of attendance on the Class, or be admitted as a Competitor for Prizes, or a Candidate for Degrees.

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Provisional Resolutions.

That the Commissioners are strongly of opinion, that the Examinations of all the Students in the several Classes ought to be as general and as frequent as circumstances will admit.

That previously to the end of each Session, there shall be a Public Examination, by the Professor of each Class, in the several Classes forming the Curriculum of Study, of those Students who desire to undergo such Examination, and of those who are selected for the same by the Professor of the Class—to be held in the presence of the Senatus and other Members of the University, and the parents and friends of the Students.

*Class Prizes.*—The Commissioners have formed an opinion in favour of the plan of giving Prizes in all the Classes, as materially promoting emulation and exertion on the part of the Students.

*Fines and Impositions.*—The Commissioners have formed an opinion, that the principle of punishing in several Classes by Fines is very objectionable, and ought to be entirely abolished; and recommend, that, in place of them, impositions by additional Exercises or Examinations shall in future be resorted to by the Professors, as one method of punishing Students for any misconduct.

*Political Economy.*—The Commissioners are of opinion, that Political Economy should be regularly taught by the Professors of Moral Philosophy in all the Universities, as a separate Class, at a separate hour.

That this Class may be attended, during the fourth year of the Curriculum, by the Students of the Class of Moral Philosophy, for a small additional Fee; and that a full Fee shall be exigible from other Students, or when attended in the fifth Session.

*Natural History.*—That the Commissioners propose to recommend the establishment of a Professorship of Natural History in those Universities in which such Class does not now exist.

*Higher Natural Philosophy.*—That the Commissioners propose the institution of a higher or more advanced Class of Natural Philosophy, to be taught at a separate hour.

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Degrees.

*Degree of B.A.*—That Students who have completed the Curriculum of Study above prescribed, for four years, shall be qualified to be Candidates for the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*.

That this Academical Honour shall be conferred only on those Candidates who have had a regular University Education, and after a strict Examination, as after regulated.

That attendance at Oxford and Cambridge shall be allowed in computing the attendance required at a University during four years—under this condition, that, in all cases, attendance during the fourth Session of the Curriculum in the Universities of Scotland shall be required, in order to entitle such Candidates to obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

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*Degree of A.M.*—That previously to the Degree of A.M. being conferred, attendance shall be required in the Classes of Natural History, Chemistry, Political Economy, and higher Natural Philosophy (where there are such Classes), and that the said Degree shall not be conferred until after the lapse of at least one year, subsequent to the four years' Curriculum enjoined for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

That attendance in the additional Classes required for the Degree of A.M. may take place during any of the years of attendance at College, except in regard to the higher Natural Philosophy Class and the Class of Political Economy; neither of which shall be attended before the fourth year.

That the Degree of A.M. shall be conferred only on Bachelors of Arts of the Universities of Scotland, with the under-mentioned exception.

That the Degree of A.M. may be conferred on Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge, and Trinity College of Dublin, who shall attend the additional Classes above prescribed, and shall undergo the requisite Examinations.

That the Degree of A.M. shall only be conferred after Examinations conducted in the same manner as Examinations for the Degrees of B.A.

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*General Prizes.*—That the Commissioners propose to recommend the institution of certain annual Prizes, open to competition among all the regular Students of the Classes included in the Curriculum.

That the Commissioners propose to recommend the institution of certain annual Prizes, open to competition among all the Students at the University.

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Certificates.

Form of Certificate to Students leaving the several Classes.

I certify, that during the Session 18 ,
attended the * Class of
* out of * meetings
performed * out of * exercises prescribed,
in a manner
was regularly examined during the Session,
and gave answers, indicating
that his progress
and that his conduct, so far as it has been known to me,

* Numbers to be inserted in words.

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Examinations for Degrees in Arts.

1. Bachelor of Arts.

Examinations for Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts.

The Commissioners, thinking it highly desirable to raise in public estimation the value of Degrees in Arts, and to establish a uniform system in the requisite Examinations in the several Universities, propose the following plan :—

That in order to obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, the Candidate must undergo an Examination with credit, in the following requisites :—

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Provisional Resolutions.

Examinations for Degrees in Arts.

*Latin.*—That, in Latin, he shall be examined in two Decades of Livy, or in the Orations of Cicero, and in the whole of Virgil, or Horace, or Juvenal—translating the same either *vivâ voce*, or in writing, or both, as the Examiners may prescribe, and shall be called to perform Exercises in Latin Composition.

*Greek.*—That in Greek, he shall be examined in Thucydides or Demosthenes, or Aristotle's Ethics or Rhetoric, in Prose—and in two Tragedies of Sophocles or of Euripides, in Poetry.

That with regard to the Latin and Greek Examinations, the Candidate to have his choice of which of the above mentioned Authors he will be examined on; the Examinations comprehending both Prose and Poetry.

*Mathematics.*—In the 11th and 12th books of Euclid—Spherical Trigonometry—Conic Sections—Algebra, including Equations of the Higher Denominations.

*Logic*, *Natural Philosophy*, *Moral Philosophy*, } That in these branches of study, the Candidates shall be examined in the subjects of the courses of the several Classes.

In Logic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy, Exercises, and written Examinations, to be performed in the presence of one or more of the Examiners.

The Senatus are requested to consider, Whether it would be most eligible to have two classes for Honours, or only one.

That those who take the Degree of Bachelor with Honours, shall be arranged in two Classes—One Class—entitling Candidates to *Honourable Distinction*.

Another Class—to be called the *Highest Class of Honours*.

That with reference to the proficiency or attainments necessary to entitle Candidates either to Honourable Distinction or to *Highest* Honours, it is not expedient to specify, with the exception under-mentioned, any particular subjects of Examination as the test of merit, it being understood that, in general, Candidates cannot be enrolled in either Class for Honours, unless they undergo an Examination in a greater number of works or subjects than those in the Class immediately inferior in the same year, except in some rare instances, where very singular and extraordinary proficiency and attainments in the subjects above specified may entitle the Candidate, in the judgment of the Examiners, to Honourable Distinction.

That for *Honourable Distinction*, excellence in Latin Composition, and in all the written exercises prescribed, shall be particularly required.

That in addition to what entitles to be classed for Honourable Distinction, the *Highest Honours* may be taken by Candidates either in Classical or Scientific attainments.

That if *Highest* Honours are desired in Classical attainments, good Greek, as well as Latin, Composition, in prose, shall be necessary, in addition to the attainments entitling Candidates to Honourable Distinction, and a greater number of Latin and Greek Authors must be professed.

That proofs of Composition must be given while the Candidates are enclosed during the Examinations.

That if *Highest Honours* are desired in Scientific attainments, the Candidate must undergo an Examination in some of the higher and more difficult Branches of Science.

Master of Arts.

For Degree of Master of Arts.

That after attendance on the additional Classes above mentioned as necessary for the Degree of A.M., an Examination shall take place in the subjects of the Courses of these Classes—But

That the principal Examination to entitle to the Degree of A.M. shall take place in any branch of Literature, Philosophy, or Science, which the Candidate may select—the Examination to be conducted in such a manner as to secure very high attainments.

General Rules for Examinations.

*General Rules.*

That there shall be six Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor, and four for the Degree of Master of Arts—of whom four and three respectively must be present at each Examination.

That the Examination for Degrees shall be conducted by sworn Examiners.

That the Examination shall be open to all who may choose to attend.

That the Examinations shall commence and the hours of Examination to be from ten till four.

That not more than six Candidates shall be Examined in one day.

That in order to be entitled to Honourable Distinction, or *Highest* Honours, in taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Candidates shall be taken for Examination on several days, and as often as the Examiners may deem necessary.

That the names of all the Bachelors and Masters of Arts shall be published—distinguishing, in the case of Bachelors of Arts, in separate Lists, those who take *Highest* Honours, and those who take the Degree with Honourable Distinction.

That the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts shall be conferred publicly at a University Meeting.

Table of Hours.

Scheme of Hours for the Attendance of Classes forming the Faculty of Arts.

| | *Hours of first Meeting of Class.* | | | | *Hours of second Meeting of Class.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Junior Humanity Class | *From* 11 | to | 1 | o'clock. | | | | |
| Senior do. | 9 | ,, | 10 | | *from* 2 | *to* | 3 | o'clock. |
| 1st Greek Class | 10 | ,, | 11 | | 1 | ,, | 2 | |
| 2d do. | 8 | ,, | 9 | | 12 | ,, | 1 | |
| 3d do. | 3 | ,, | 4 | | | | | |
| 1st Mathematical Class | 10 | ,, | 11 | | | | | |
| 2d do. | 1 | ,, | 2 | | | | | |
| Logic Class | 9 | ,, | 10 | | 2 | ,, | 3 | |
| Moral Philosophy Class | 9 | ,, | 10 | | 2 | ,, | 3 | |
| 1st Natural Philosophy | 11 | ,, | 1 | | | | | |
| 2d do. | 2 | ,, | 3 | | | | | |

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Provisional Resolutions.

Table of Fees.

Table of Fees proposed to be taken in those Classes forming the Curriculum of Study for a Degree in Arts.

There shall be no distinction of Rank among Students. No Primars, Secondars, or Ternars. No Professor in the Faculty of Arts to be entitled to charge more than £3. 3*s.* from any Student for one Session. Those who attend the First and Second Class not to be required to pay a third year.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Humanity.*—1st Class | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| 2d do. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| *Greek.*—1st Class | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 2d do. | 3 | 3 | 0 |

3d do. Free to such as have previously paid twice. Such as have paid only once before, to pay £3. 3*s.*

Such as have not paid the Fee once, to pay £4. 4*s.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mathematics.*—1st Class | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| 2d do. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| If a 3d do. such as have paid twice before, to pay | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Such as have not paid twice, to pay | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Logic Class | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Moral Philosophy do. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Political Economy, to Students of Moral Philosophy | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| To such as have not attended Moral Philosophy | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Natural Philosophy Class | 3 | 3 | 0 |

These Fees to be exigible in every University from all Students, including Bursars, unless the exaction shall be found to be inconsistent with such foundations of Bursaries as are obligatory upon the respective Universities.

Applications for gratuitous attendance to be made to the Senatus Academicus, who are to judge of the circumstances.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dues for Library | £0 | 7 | 6 |
| All Class dues whatever | 0 | 5 | 0 |

These two sums to be paid at enrolment, and no money to be allowed to be paid or received at any of the Classes for door-keepers, fires, cleaning, or other purposes.

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## THEOLOGICAL COURSE.

*Professor of Systematic Theology.*

This Class proposed to be open to all the Students of the University, who in that case shall pay the full fee.

*First Class.*—Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion—comprehending the genuineness, authenticity, and inspiration of Scripture, and its sufficiency as a Rule of Faith. To meet one hour each day, for five days of the week,—three days for Lecture, and two for Examination. Session to be for six months.

*Second Class.*—Theology strictly so called—embracing the great Doctrines of Revelation, and the ground upon which they rest—View of Systematic Theology—Polity and Government of the Church—and the Qualifications and Duties of the Pastoral Office. Three Lectures each week; and two hours for Examinations upon Lectures, or upon standard Theological Works appointed to be read by the Students. Recommended that the Professor of Divinity complete his proper Theological Course in three Sessions.

*Professor of Oriental Languages.*

*First Class.*—Elements of Hebrew, and translation of the Historical Books of the Old Testament. One hour for five days of the week.

*Second Class.*—Poetical and Prophetical Books of the Old Testament, Chaldee and Syriac—and occasional Lectures on Hebrew Antiquities. One hour, for five days of the week.

*Professor of Ecclesiastical History.*

*First Class.*—Historical View of the Old Testament Dispensation—Introduction of Christianity—Apostolic age, and Historical and Critical Account of the Apostolic Fathers. To meet five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Examination.

*Second Class.*—History of the dissemination and establishment of Christianity—of the opinions which have been entertained as to its Doctrines—its morality, and the various forms under which it has been administered. Five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Exercises and Examination.

*Professor of Biblical Criticism.*

*Two Classes.*—This department to be assigned to the Principal. The first Class to meet five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Examinations and Exercises. The second Class to meet three days a-week. Exercises and Addition delivered by the Students, according to the requisition of the Church, to be heard by this Professor.

The Session for the Theological Classes to last for six months.

*Distribution of the Theological Course.*

The Senatus are requested to take into consideration whether the Class of Ecclesiastical History shall be attended in the first and second—or in the second and third—or in the third and fourth years.

*First Year.*—First Class of Theological Professor—to be open to the Students of the University—all but Theological Students paying the stated Fee of £3. 3*s.*
First Hebrew Class.
First Class of Ecclesiastical History.

*Second Year.*—Second Hebrew Class.
Second Theological Class.
Second Class of Ecclesiastical History.

*Third Year.*—Second Theological Class continued.
Biblical Criticism.

*Fourth Year.*—Second Theological Class continued.
Second Class of Biblical Criticism.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Provisional Resolutions.

The Discourses of the Students required by the Church—after assigning the Exercises and Addition to the Professor of Biblical Criticism—to be heard and criticised by the Professor of Divinity, the Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and the Professor of Hebrew, if a Professor of Theology—in such manner as the Theological Faculty may arrange—the Discourses being delivered separately, before the respective Professors—and the judgment pronounced on them to be reported to the Professor of Divinity.

*Hours for the different Theological Classes.*

Table of Hours.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Theological Class | From 10 to 11 o'clock. |
| First Hebrew Class | „ 11 „ 12 |
| First Ecclesiastical History Class | „ 12 „ 1 |
| Second Hebrew Class | „ 10 „ 11 |
| Second Theology Class | „ 11 „ 12 |
| Second Ecclesiastical History Class | „ 1 „ 2 |
| First Biblical Criticism | „ 2 „ 3 |
| Second Biblical Criticism | „ 1 „ 2 |
| Discourses for three days of the week | „ 9 „ 10 |
| On Saturdays | „ 12 „ 2, if necessary, which will probably not be the case except in Edinburgh and Glasgow. |

*Number of Hours to each Professor.*

Hours to each Professor.

*Professor of Divinity.*—Three hours three days of the week; and two hours on the other three days.

*Professor of Biblical Criticism.*—Three hours three days of the week; and two hours on the other three days.

*Professor of Hebrew.*—Two hours for five days of the week, if not a Professor of Divinity—if he be, and hear Discourses, three hours for three days of the week, and two hours for two.

*Professor of Ecclesiastical History.*—Two hours for six days of the week.

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Degrees in Divinity

*Degrees in Divinity.*—Degree of Bachelor of Divinity to be conferred on distinguished Students who have regularly attended the Theological Course, and who, by submitting to an Examination on the Evidences and Doctrines of the Christian Revelation, on Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History, have evinced that they are worthy of this Academical honour, provided that they have previously taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or, if they have not, that they undergo a strict Examination upon Classical Literature and Moral Philosophy, such as is required from Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; the Examinations in both cases to be conducted by Examiners as already specified. The Degree of Doctor of Divinity to be limited to those who have taken the Bachelor's Degree, and who also are Masters of Arts. That the Examiners for Degrees shall be the Theological Faculty, along with a Committee of the Presbytery of the bounds.

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Fees proposed for Theological Course.

It appears to the majority of the Committee appointed to prepare a Table of Fees, that it is, upon the whole, expedient that Students of Divinity should pay moderate Fees, as under—

Table of Fees.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Theological Class | £1 1 0 | |
| 2nd Theological Class | 1 1 0 | |
| Ditto—Second year | 1 1 0 | —the third year no fee. |
| 1st Ecclesiastical History | 1 1 0 | |
| 2nd Ecclesiastical History | 1 1 0 | |
| 1st Hebrew Class | 2 2 0 | |
| 2d Hebrew Class | 1 1 0 | |
| Biblical Criticism, 1st year | 2 2 0 | |
| 2d year | | No fee. |
| Fees of the Course | £10 10 0 | |

According to the above Table, Students of Divinity will pay for the First Session of the Course, £4. 4*s.*; for the Second Session, £3. 3*s.*; for the Third Session, £3. 3*s.*; for the Fourth, no fees exacted.

The above Fees to be paid by all who are enrolled as students of Theology, whether attending regularly or otherwise.

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## LAW.

That the Curriculum of Study of Law ought to include attendance for three Sessions.

The Senatus of Aberdeen will suggest what Regulations will be most applicable to their particular University.

*Civil Law.*—That in the first year, Civil Law should be taught for two hours each day—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and the second in Examinations, Exercises, &c.

*Scotch Law.*—That the Course of Lectures on Scotch Law ought to extend over two Sessions, the Professor lecturing one hour daily in each Class, with a separate hour two days of the week, for each Class for Examinations.

That the Examinations shall be required from all Students in Law, in order to entitle them to a Certificate of attendance.

That during the first year's attendance on the Law Classes, it is expedient that the Class of Civil Law alone should be attended—and that to secure this object, the Class of Civil Law, and the first Class of the Professor of Scotch Law, ought to meet at the same hour.

That the Session for the Law Classes shall be six months.

*N. B.*—The Senatus of the University of Edinburgh are requested to state, whether attendance on the Class of Conveyancing ought to be required, and, if so, in what year.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Provisional Resolutions.

Medical Course.

## MEDICAL COURSE.

That the general attainments of Candidates for the Degree of M. D. shall embrace a liberal Education in Latin and Greek, with the addition of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and the French Language. That in order to ascertain their proficiency in these respects, an Examination, *previous to the Examination* for the said Degree, shall take place. The Senatus are requested to point out the mode which they think best for conducting both of these Examinations, and to suggest who ought to be the Examiners for each—how they should be chosen,—and how remunerated, without the remuneration varying with the number of Degrees.

*Course of Medical Study.*

1*st Year*, WINTER—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica.

I. SUMMER—Natural History, Practical Chemistry, and Pharmacy. Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy may be taken with a private Lecturer, when not taught in the University.

2*d Year*, WINTER—Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Theory of Medicine, Surgery.

II. SUMMER—Botany, Infirmary, Clinical Surgery.

3*d Year*, WINTER—Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Infirmary, either Clinical Surgery or Clinical Medicine, or attendance on the ordinary Physicians of the Infirmary, when there is no Professor of Clinical Medicine or Surgery giving Lectures in the Infirmary.

III. SUMMER—Infirmary, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Midwifery, Military Surgery, Course of Pathology.

4*th Year*, WINTER—Practice of Medicine, Infirmary, Clinical Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence.

For *regular* Students, attendance on the Lectures and Infirmary, during the Summer of their 4th year, proposed to be gratis.

Attendance on a second Course of Chemistry will be required, but attendance for the second Course, with a Private Lecturer for a Course of six months, will be permitted.

In order to entitle attendance with a Private Lecturer to be taken into account, such Lecturers must adapt the length of their Course to the Regulations of the University—must adopt the form of Certificate prescribed for the Universities, and must report themselves to the Senatus as intending to do so; and when irregularities occur, it shall be in the power of the Medical Faculty to report the same to the Senatus, as a ground on which the latter may hold the attendance on such Private Lecturer not to be adequate.

The Summer Session proposed to be five months, and the Winter Session six months.

Examinations in the Medical Classes to be imperative on all Students attending the several Classes for the first time, and also on those attending the Classes of Anatomy and Practice of Medicine for the second time, but with the exception, in all cases, of persons not enrolling themselves as Medical Students—in which latter case, no Certificate of attendance to be given, and the attendance not to qualify for any Medical Degree.

A Catalogue to be called daily in the Medical Classes, and the same form of Certificate to be used as in the other Classes.

All the Medical Classes to belong to the Medical Faculty.

It is proposed to recommend the institution of a separate Professor of Surgery in the College of Edinburgh, by separating Surgery from Anatomy, as has been done at Glasgow.

It is proposed to recommend the institution of a separate Chair, in the University of Glasgow, for the Theory of Medicine.

It is proposed to recommend the institution of a Professor of Pathology, distinct from the Class of the Theory of Medicine.

It is proposed, that when the Candidate for the Degree of M. D. has taken the Degree of A. M., the Degree to be conferred shall be that of Doctor in Medicine and Philosophy, and the same shall be conferred at a public meeting of the University.

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Scheme of Hours.

Scheme of Hours suggested for Attendance on the Medical Classes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1*st Year*, WINTER— | Anatomy | 9 to 10 | 10 to 11 twice a-week for Examinations. |
| ,, ,, | Chemistry | 11 to 12 | |
| ,, ,, | Materia Medica | 1 to 2 | |
| ,, SUMMER— | Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy | 8 to 10 | 3 to 4 twice a-week or oftener, for Examinations and exhibition of Specimens. |
| ,, ,, | Natural History | 11 to 12 | |
| 2*d Year*, WINTER— | Anatomy | 9 to 10 | 3 to 4 twice a-week for Examinations. |
| ,, ,, | Theory of Medicine | 8 to 9 | |
| ,, ,, | Surgery | 2 to 3 | |
| ,, ,, | Practical Anatomy. | | |
| ,, SUMMER— | Botany | 2 to 4. | |
| ,, ,, | Clinical Surgery or Clinical Medicine. | | |
| 3*d Year*, WINTER— | Practice of Medicine | 9 to 10 | 2 to 3 twice a-week for Examinations. |
| ,, ,, | Midwifery. | 3 to 4 | |
| ,, ,, | Infirmary—Clinical Medicine. | | |
| ,, SUMMER— | Pathology | 9 to 10 | 10 to 11 twice a-week for Examinations. |
| ,, ,, | Military Surgery | 3 to 4 | |
| ,, ,, | Clinical Medicine and Clinical Midwifery. | | |
| 4*th Year*, WINTER— | Practice of Medicine | 9 to 10 | 2 to 3 twice a-week for Examinations. |
| ,, ,, | Medical Jurisprudence | 8 to 9 | |
| ,, ,, | Infirmary—Clinical Medicine. | | |

## PROPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Proposals for Consideration.

That when a Professor is appointed to any particular Class, to which any collection of instruments, philosophical apparatus, models, drawings, or preparations, or any collection intended for the purposes of the Class, is attached, a distinct catalogue, descriptive of the articles of such collection, shall be made out, subscribed by the Professor and Principal, and carefully preserved: that Professors making use of any articles belonging to themselves, and deposited generally in the University, shall annually give in to the Principal of the University a list of the same: that in the event of the death of any Professor, all articles in the Collection belonging to any Class shall be taken to belong to the University, when the same do not appear in the said lists of articles belonging to the individual Professor, unless they can be proved to be acquired or brought to the College by him since the date of the annual list given in during the preceding year.

Right of Property in Apparatus.

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That a Catalogue be called at each hour of meeting in all the Classes of the College, and a note taken of the attendance of the Students, by which the Professor, in granting Certificates, may be regulated.

Catalogue.

That in very numerous Classes the Class be called over by Censors, in Sections of the Class, or in any other manner, calculated to attain the end without loss of time.

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That Divine Worship shall be performed in the University Chapel by the Principal and Divinity Professors, and by such other Professors, hereafter to be appointed, as have been licensed by the Church of Scotland, in rotation, during the Winter Session of the College.

Some of the Professors in rotation always to attend in the chapel.

Chapel Service.

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That the subscription to the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, by Professors before their induction, should be enforced in terms of the Act of Parliament.

Subscription of Confession of Faith.

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That in future no appointments shall be allowed of Joint-Professors, or of Assistants and Successors, except in the case of insanity, as after provided.

That in the event of a Professor becoming unfit for the discharge of his duties, in consequence of infirmities or old age, he shall be entitled, in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, after resignation, to draw a certain proportion of the Fees payable to his Successor; provided always, that such resignation shall be approved of as necessary by the Chancellor and his Court of Assessors.

That in the other Universities it is desirable that some provision should be made for a retiring allowance for a Professor, in the above circumstances, either by drawing a proportion of the Salary and Emoluments, or from some other source.

That it shall be in the power of the Chancellor and his Court, upon proper cause shown, to direct the resignation of any Professor when, from the above causes, he shall be unfit for the duty of Professor, giving him right to the above proportion of the Fees payable to the Successor; or, in the event of insanity, to authorise the appointment of a Joint-Professor on the same footing.

Joint-Professors, Assistants, and Successors, &c.

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That from and after the time when the Regulations of the Commission shall be promulgated, no persons entering the University shall be capable of filling the Chairs of Professors in the Universities, who have not taken the Degrees of Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Arts with First Class honours, and also of Bachelor of Divinity in regard to the Theological Faculty.

Qualification of Professors.

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That the Christmas Vacation shall not be longer than three days.

Christmas Vacation.

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That none of the Professors should hold the situations of Librarian, Factor, or other responsible situations in the University.

Professorial Librarian, Factor, &c.

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That it is expedient that there should in future be two Professors of Latin, and two Professors of Greek, in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow;—such arrangement to take effect on the occasion of any vacancy occurring by the death or resignation of any of the present Professors of the Classes of Humanity or Greek.

*N.B.—Scheme for Edinburgh is here omitted.*

Latin and Greek Chairs, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

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That within years after his appointment, each Professor shall publish a Syllabus or Outline of the General Subjects of his Course of Lectures.

Syllabus.

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That it is desirable, if possible, to establish in the Universities the system of teaching by Tutors, in addition to the public teaching by the Professors, and in subordination thereto.

That for this purpose the Senatus Academicus of each University should name a certain number of persons to act as Tutors, from among those who, having been Students in Arts and Philosophy, had passed through the Curriculum with known credit. It should be understood, that, after the new system shall have been long enough in operation to secure a supply, these Tutors should be selected from such Masters of Arts as should have taken the Degree of Bachelor with distinction.

It is desirable that a Fund should be established, from which per session should be paid to each Tutor, who should have no right to demand any fee, but should have full permission to accept fees from those among his Pupils who might be disposed to offer them.

That the public duty of the Tutors should be to instruct, in the after part of the day and in the evening, the Students of the Language, Mathematical, and Logic Classes, in the books used, and on the subjects treated of by the Professors of those branches—to assist them in their studies—and to examine them, with a view to ascertain their progress and excite them to application and exertion.

That for this purpose the several Classes before mentioned should be divided among the Tutors, in such manner, and according to such proportions, as the varying numbers and circumstances of the Universities may seem to require.

Tutors.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Proposals for Consideration.

In some of the Colleges, a certain number of the Tutors ought perhaps to be appropriated to the Language Classes, while the Students of Logic and Mathematics might be divided among the rest. In others of the Colleges such a division might be uncalled for, the numbers of the Students being small; but in all the Colleges every Tutor should be *capable* of instructing Pupils in all the above-mentioned branches of Literature and Science.

It is conceived that attendance on those Tutors should be imperative, unless the parents or guardians of a Student should, in person or in writing, make it known to the Professors whose classes his son or ward is about to attend, that he is under the care of a Private Tutor, fully qualified to carry him on in the studies he is to prosecute; or, unless from particular circumstances, of which the Professors are to judge, they shall deem it more for the advantage of a Student that he should follow his studies in private only.

It is proposed that the Tutors should be under the immediate control of the Professors to whose classes they are attached, and subject to the superintending authority of the Senatus Academicus.

It is deemed well worthy of consideration, whether the duty of the Tutor should be merely to go on daily with the work of the class, or whether, in the Language department especially, he should not extend the sphere of his usefulness and efficiency, by encouraging his Pupils to profess the whole or considerable parts of the authors they are studying, or even of other authors connected with the branches in the study of which they are engaged; and by examining them in those authors in such manner as not only to ascertain their progress in Classical acquirement, but their improvement in such branches of History, Antiquities, or Philosophy, as may form the subject-matter of the books they are reading.

It is also worthy of consideration, whether it might not be permitted to the Tutors to give such portions of their time as they can spare, after the performance of their regular duties, to the more private tuition of those among their Pupils who, under the sanction of the Professors, may be desirous of profiting by their assistance.

These suggestions are submitted for deliberation—not without a sense of the difficulties that may present themselves to the general application of the proposed plan to the Scottish Universities—and it is felt, of course, that one of the chief impediments will be, the difficulty of finding an adequate fund for the remuneration and fitting maintenance of the Tutors.

It is possible that in some of the Universities the consolidation of Bursaries might, if on other grounds just and reasonable, to a certain extent answer the proposed end; but should *other means* be withheld, it is obvious that no such plan can be proposed as a general and permanent arrangement in all our Colleges. Supposing, however, that the system as suggested were not to be adopted, it remains for consideration whether it would not be desirable to permit the nomination of Tutors by the Senatus, to be paid by fees, for the benefit of such Students as might be desirous of such aid and assistance in the prosecution of their studies—it being enjoined to the Principal and the Professors of the enumerated Classes to encourage, by the sanction of their advice and recommendation, all those Students who manifested any desire to avail themselves of the means thus afforded for their improvement.

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Union of Chairs.

(The Commissioners determined that the discussion, upon the principle contained in the following paper, shall be taken under separate heads:—1st. As to the expediency or not of allowing a union between the Language and Philosophical Chairs, and the Minister of a Parish Church; 2dly. Whether or not such a union should be permitted with the Chairs in the Theological Faculty; and 3dly. As to the incompatibility or not of the Professors of the Language and Philosophical Classes being engaged in an active secular employment.—*Extract from Minutes and Proceedings of the Commissioners.*)

The Commissioners, taking into consideration the nature of the office of a Professor in a University in Scotland, the extent of duty assigned to each Professor by the regulations proposed by the Commissioners, and the great importance of that activity, zeal, and undivided attention, in the discharge of the Professorial duties, which their regulations are intended to encourage,—are of opinion that it is not expedient that any Professorship in the Universities should be held along with a Benefice in the Church, to which a Cure of Souls or stated Pastoral duties are attached: and they do therefore recommend, that a positive law to this effect shall be established in all the Universities, to be enforced by the proper University Authorities.

But the Commissioners, further considering the importance of preserving the connexion which has hitherto subsisted between the Universities and the Church of Scotland, and of effectually securing the purity of the Theological Faculties in the several Universities,—and considering that it is not necessary or expedient for them to form any collective judgment or opinion on any controverted question which may exist, as to the rights or duties of Professors of Theology as Members of the Church Courts, or as to their subjection under the existing laws to the jurisdiction of those Courts,—are of opinion, that without compromising or abridging the powers of the Church to exercise superintendence over all Professors in any of the Universities, under the existing laws of Scotland, it ought to be an indispensable qualification in every Professor of Theology, including the Professor of Hebrew or Oriental Languages, that he shall be an ordained Minister of the Established Church of Scotland (or at least a licensed Preacher therein); and that, in case any such Professor in the Faculty of Theology shall, by any lawful proceeding in the Church Courts, be deposed from the office of the Holy Ministry (or deprived of his licence to preach), or shall be suspended in the exercise thereof, on account of Heretical doctrine, whether taught in the University, or otherwise promulgated, or any other Ecclesiastical cause,—such sentence of the Church Court ought, *ipso facto*, to infer a deprivation of his office, or a suspension of his functions, as a Professor in the University: and they recommend a law to this effect to be established, at the same time with the regulation prohibiting a Professor from holding a Church Benefice.

The Commissioners are further of opinion, that it is not expedient that a Professorship in any of the Language or Philosophy Classes (viz. the Humanity, Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy) should be held by any person who is at the same time engaged in any active secular profession or calling; and they recommend, that a Law to this effect ought to be in like manner established.

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# Report of the Senatus Academicus of King's College, Aberdeen, on the Provisional Resolutions.

*University of Aberdeen.*

Report on Provisional Resolutions by King's College.

I. FACULTY OF ARTS.

*King's College, July* 10, 1829.

The Senatus Academicus of the University and King's College of Aberdeen having resumed consideration of the Provisional Resolutions which had been transmitted to the Principal by the Right Honourable the Earl of Rosebery, Chairman of the University Commission, for the Remarks of the Senatus;—the following Report, regarding the Faculty of Arts, was agreed to, and ordered to be forwarded to his Lordship.

Arts.

The prominent feature of the system provisionally resolved on is a rigorous requisition of certain qualifications, comparatively high on the part of regular students, in order to their admission at College—the time and expense necessary for their preparatory education being hereby considerably increased; and the course of University education being also rendered more expensive by several other arrangements, such as increase of Fees, and prolongation of the Session.

This, if finally adopted and faithfully acted upon, must become more or less *a system of exclusion*, depriving persons of *every rank of life* of the privilege of obtaining for their sons the various advantages of a regular University education, unless they shall have previously acquired a knowledge of the Greek language, reaching to a certain prescribed standard; which standard, necessarily vague in a certain degree, is fixed in such terms as may, according to ideas entertained of it by sworn examinators, render it of no frequent attainment.

This exclusive system deprives, *to a certain extent*, the common people of Scotland of the privilege, hitherto enjoyed by them, of obtaining, for a considerable number of youths out of their class of society, a liberal education, with the various prospects of advantage accompanying it, particularly that of preferment in the Church. The full enjoyment by them of this privilege is productive of much advantage to the community at large. It connects the lower with the higher ranks of society by ties of a more kindly, perhaps of a stronger description, than can readily originate in any other source. Numbers of the common people throughout all the districts of Scotland have connexions who, *by means of an University education*, and that alone, have risen into higher ranks of life than that in which they were born, and whose rise has been attended with beneficial consequences to their relations and early friends; and this cannot but be productive of complacent feelings on the part of the lower orders towards their superiors, and give them a kindly interest in their welfare, which cannot be found in societies whose ranks are more effectually separated from each other.

The advantageous prospects referred to above, as enjoyed by the common people of Scotland under the present system of University education, operate moreover strongly as an incentive to general education throughout the country in the parochial schools: many boys, besides those who are actually sent to College, being kept longer and more steadily at school, with a view to their being possibly sent there, and thus acquiring much more proficiency in reading, writing, casting accounts, &c., and far more capacity of reading their Bible with understanding, than they would otherwise have attained. The parents of others in similar circumstances of life are ashamed of allowing their children to fall behind in these acquirements; and thus the general standard of education throughout the lower classes of society is considerably raised beyond what it would otherwise have now been—beyond what it might perhaps be found possible ever to effect by arrangements for facilitating the progress of education among the lower orders, not embracing any such stimulus. And thus, upon the full enjoyment of the advantages bestowed by the present system, the general character of the people of Scotland, in respect of general information, and of religious and moral habits, may be and is more dependent than can be easily made apparent to those who are not intimately acquainted with their circumstances and feelings.

It ought farther to be considered, that the superabundant supply of aspirants for church preferments, produced under the present system, is attended with this among other consequences,—that it furnishes teachers throughout all parts of the country much better qualified for that duty, by their general knowledge, and still more by their religious and moral education and habits, than could otherwise be had; and that the moderate acquisitions of those who, stopping short in their course of University education, and of those few who, after having completed it, are found to have returned to the ordinary occupations of the class of society from which they sprung, are not altogether lost to the country, but must always have a tendency to diffuse some portion of additional useful information throughout the lowest orders of society.

It should not be forgotten, that the acquisition of Classical learning and of Science is not the only purpose served by an University education. A man who has had such an education, although he may have been very indifferently prepared for entering on it, and may have profited little in respect of literary acquisitions, will find on many occasions, even if his profession in life is not one of those in which a liberal education is usually considered as contributing to success, that he possesses a superiority over his associates which proves both useful and gratifying. The habits of frugality, regularity, and laborious application, which come to be impressed on students of the lower ranks of society, during a course of University study,—with the attention to religion and morals exacted of them (in this University particularly), and enforced by the system of inspection and discipline to which they are subjected,—taken in connexion with their acquirements, moderate as they may be, in literature and science,—constitute them, at their going out into the world, a class of young men possessing peculiar qualifications, which are of no easy production, and which, meeting together, compose a character not less likely to be useful and respectable in the various departments of society and offices of human life, than others formed of more showy materials.

Of the proportion to be cut off by the new system of University education, from the whole number of young men, which under the present method are annually sent out into the world, bearing this character,—with the amount of injurious influence to be exercised by the proposed changes on the education and character of the common people of Scotland, particularly in the country districts,—it is difficult perhaps to form such an estimate as may be depended on. To the Senatus, the injurious consequences which seem reasonably to be apprehended from the system of *exclusion*, which is proposed to be introduced, appear greatly to overbalance the advantages justly to be expected to arise from it.

But supposing the system of exclusion from a regular course of University education, grounded on an intrant examination of qualifications, were found to be not only admissible but expedient, it would

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Report on Provisional Resolutions by King's College.

still remain matter of grave consideration—1st, What is the most *proper standard* of qualifications to be fixed; and 2d, Whether *that* standard ought to be fixed at once, or should be approached by gradual advances. Whether the rate of qualifications required of intrants by the "Provisional Resolutions" is proposed as the most proper, and the permanent standard, does not appear. With whatever view it may have been fixed, it ought to be considered that, if the terms in which the rate of qualifications is laid down are strictly interpreted by the examinators, the regular students in the Universities of Scotland must be reduced to a comparatively small number. Even were the parochial schoolmasters and teachers of other preparatory schools much better qualified than they are at present, the number of pupils annually produced by them, capable of explaining, without committing mistakes, even a couple of pages of Xenophon's Anabasis *ad aperturam libri*, analyzing the same and giving the rules, will be found to be very small indeed; and the number of rejections, even after an additional year or more has been spent at school, will greatly discourage the middling as well as lower ranks from seeking an University education for their sons. Supposing then, an Intrant Examination, involving absolute exclusion on account of insufficient preparation, to be admissible and expedient, the more prudent method of introducing it seems to be, to procure from the Legislature such new arrangements respecting parochial schools as shall, within a reasonable time, provide *all* those schools with teachers capable of teaching the elements of Greek; then, *and* not *till then*, to require from intrants some knowledge of the Greek language. At first no more than a tolerable acquaintance with the grammar, and a capacity of explaining and analyzing a few pages of the Analecta Minora, or historical parts of the New Testament, and afterwards, *if the plan carried thus far shall be found to be unattended with inconveniences*, to raise the standard of qualifications for admission higher. It is almost unnecessary to remark, that even were the Legislature immediately to pass a law, granting to parochial schoolmasters some increase of allowances, and rendering it imperative on every one elected to the office to possess a moderate acquaintance with the Greek tongue (a measure which of itself would by and by supersede any supposed necessity of enforcing by exclusive examinations *some* previous knowledge of that language), a much longer period than that of five years, proposed by the Provisional Resolutions, should be allowed to elapse, before even an inferior degree of acquaintance with Greek is peremptorily required.

With respect to the new arrangements of the Course of Study, embraced by the Provisional Resolutions, some of these may be attended with advantage. Others appear objectionable, as will afterwards be more particularly remarked. But these are matters of small importance, when compared with the general characteristic of the scheme—that of absolute exclusion from a regular course of University education, on the ground of deficiency in certain preliminary qualifications.

While the injurious consequences to be reasonably apprehended from this new system are manifestly considerable, it may well be doubted whether the object for which so great sacrifices are made, be probably attainable. That object clearly is the promotion of Classical Literature *alone* (for it will be difficult to maintain that the new arrangements for the better study of science, *taken together as a whole*, are in any material degree preferable to the present method in use in *some* Universities). That this is an object of importance—that it well deserves the attention of the Commissioners—that more time and attention ought to be devoted to the study of Greek and Latin than is required by the present system in most Universities, &c. &c., is fully admitted. But the measures adopted in the Provisional Resolutions for the promotion of classical literature are of such prominent magnitude, as to leave no room for doubt, that *high advances* in this department of study are contemplated as attainable. But, not to mention that *high* attainments in languages are not to be acquired in public classes, but by private *readings*, for which there is no provision, and cannot *effectually* be in Scotch Universities, the formation of *great* linguists is never reasonably to be hoped for, except where there are proportional inducements and rewards for excellence in a department so laborious, and so little compatible (generally speaking) with the successful prosecution of other studies, or pursuits of ordinary life. Whoever looks, not to what is found in English Universities, but to the constitution and circumstances of society in Scotland, to her University endowments, and in particular to her Ecclesiastical institutions, cannot fail to perceive, that the requisite inducements for raising great Greek and Latin scholars are wholly wanting; and may reasonably therefore entertain great doubts whether, after all the sacrifices made for that purpose, a supply of such scholars will, under any circumstances, be procured here.

In addition to these general views of the bearings and consequences of the proposed scheme of University education, the Senatus desire to subjoin the following remarks on some of the details, viewed particularly in connexion with the circumstances and practice of this University.

1. The Senatus approve of the allotment of two hours a-day for Greek, and the same portion of time for Latin, during the first session of the course; but they conceive that no more than one hour a-day can be allowed to each during the second year, without interfering too much with the time required for the first Mathematical class, which, in their opinion, cannot fall short of two hours a-day, without rendering the Mathematical class less efficient than at present. They are also of opinion, that the study of Latin cannot with propriety be relinquished at the end of the second session.

2. As to the arrangements of the third and fourth years, the Senatus find themseves encumbered with a choice of difficulties; but they desire particularly to remark that the study of both Natural and Moral Philosophy should not form the business of the same session.

3. As to Public Examinations "previously to the end of the session, by the Professor of each class," the Senatus are of opinion that these ought to be conducted principally with a view to ascertain the progress of all the students, and to quicken their diligence, and not for the purpose of exhibiting the attainments of a few.

4. While the Senatus in so far agree in opinion with the Royal Commission, that the imposition of Fines is not a mode of discipline altogether unobjectionable; and while, for many years, fines have been exacted in this University in very few cases, except for absence from morning prayers, and from the private classes, the Masters being able to maintain order, and secure attention, without having recourse to this disagreeable measure—they are satisfied that the system could not be carried on were the students aware that the Masters had no longer the power of imposing fines.

5. Respecting the hours of attendance, both Masters and Students have hitherto enjoyed Saturday as a relaxation from College labour; and with this indulgence they trust that nothing contained in the Provisional Resolutions will interfere. The four Regents have always been in the habit of attending Divine service, along with their pupils, twice every Lord's day, besides either giving or hearing a lecture for religious instruction previous to going to church. Saturday, therefore, is the only day which they have hitherto been able to call their own, and which they think cannot in future, any more than

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in time past, be employed for the usual purposes of lecturing and examination, without greatly affecting the health and comfort both of Masters and Students.

6. While the majority of the Senatus cannot but hesitate as to the propriety of wholly leaving out the study of Natural History and Chemistry, as a qualification for the Degree of A.B., they unanimously agree to make no further objection to any other part of the Provisional Resolutions respecting Degrees in Arts, because they are desirous of bringing up the qualifications for University honours as high as possible; and because they do not consider them essential to the interest or welfare of any members of the community, except in so far as they are necessary to hold certain bursaries or offices.

7. To the Fees stated in the table which has been transmitted, the Senatus can have no objections, so far as they are themselves concerned; because, in all cases, these fees are either equal or superior to those now paid by the students. Thus the amount of fees paid by each student to the Professor of Humanity, during all the four sessions of his course, is at present only £2. 15*s.*, while in the Provisional Resolutions they are raised to £6. 6*s.*;—to the Professor of Greek, during the four sessions of his present course, £4. 13*s.*; by the Provisional Resolutions, £7. 7*s.*;—to the Professors of Mathematics, for their course of two years, £3. 3*s.*; by the Provisional Resolutions, £6. 6*s.*;—to the Professor of Moral Philosophy, Logic, and Political Economy, £3. 3*s.*; by the Provisional Resolutions, £7. 7*s.* But if the total amount of these fees, paid by each student in the various classes above mentioned, be thus more than doubled, and if the session is to be extended to seven, or even to six months, the additional expense thereby incurred by students must be very considerable; and from this circumstance also the Senatus cannot but look forward to a great diminution in their present numbers. Should the expected defalcation take place in this respect, either owing to introductory examinations or increased expense, the Professorships, particularly those of the third and fourth years, will no longer be an object of attainment to men of Literature and Science. As, under the Provisional Resolutions, no examination nor graduation fees are allowed, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, who has hitherto received the former, and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, to whom the latter have been paid, as a compensation for the inferior number of students attending their classes, must suffer considerably in their respective incomes; and as, by the Provisional Resolutions, the Natural Philosophy class is to be transferred from the third to the fourth year of the Curriculum, the Professor of Natural Philosophy can have no duty to perform, and consequently no fees to receive, during the first session of the change, unless the students are ordered to pass a second time through his class. Upon the subject of fees, the Senatus conceive that the point of importance to every Professor is, not so much what each student is to pay, as what can be paid by the whole class; it being beyond a doubt that, by increasing the burthen on the individual student, the total amount paid by the class may be greatly diminished. By the Provisional Resolutions, there is no appearance of a decrease either of labour or of talent required on the part of any of the Professors; it is to be hoped, therefore, that any changes to be introduced into the system will not be made to operate prejudicially to the salary or emoluments of any of the incumbents; for it cannot but be known, by documents already laid before the Commission, that the highest income in the College cannot possibly admit of diminution.

8. The Senatus conclude their remarks by observing, that the advantages to be gained, either by the people of Scotland or the Universities, from the establishment of an absolute uniformity in the system of University education, do not appear such as to counterbalance the multiplied evils arising out of that measure. The present diversities of system, as well as of rights, duties, and usages, observable among the Universities of Scotland, are in general well suited to the circumstances of the societies and districts for whose benefit they were severally intended, and from which their supplies of students are drawn, and which differ widely in respect of the means of procuring preparatory education, and supporting the expense of College attendance.

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II. FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

Theology.

Thereafter, having resumed consideration of the Scheme of Theological Study, proposed for consideration in the Provisional Resolutions, the Senatus remark,—

1. That the distribution of particular branches of Theology among four or more Professors, confining each to a particular department, with a correspondent division of the duty of hearing and criticising discourses delivered by students, seem expedient measures, where circumstances admit of such arrangements.

2. Some branch of Systematic Theology, the Evidences of Religion, or Ecclesiastical History, appear subjects more suitably assigned to the Principal than Biblical Criticism, particularly where extensive courses of lectures are required to be composed on that subject.

3. The duty proposed for some of the Professors, particularly for the Professor of Systematic Theology, to whom the Evidences of Religion are also assigned, is greatly too extensive and laborious; much beyond the strength of most men, even if they should enter upon it in early life, which must rarely happen; and beyond what can be rendered really profitable to students, on subjects not to be thoroughly understood and learned, except by much private study and reflection.

4. The Senatus approve of the proposed arrangement of the classes for Oriental Languages, subject to the qualification expressed in the sixth remark.

5. This University possesses no Theological establishment suitable to the scheme of study, or the extent of duty proposed.

6. The prolongation of the Session to six months, with the exaction of Fees in classes hitherto free, are measures unsuitable to the circumstances of almost the whole of the Theological students attending this University; and calculated accordingly to diminish greatly the general number, and still more the number of students who give regular attendance; thereby, amongst other injurious consequences, depriving the country of many of the best qualified and most respectable teachers of youth.

7. To give a voice in conferring Degrees to persons wholly unconnected with Universities, would be a measure bearing such an aspect towards the character of these bodies, as to require that its necessity and beneficial consequences should be well ascertained.

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REMARKS by Dr. JACK, on that clause in the "Provisional Resolutions," which assigns to the Principal a separate Professorship.

His Majesty's Commissioners have assigned to each Principal or Head of a College in Scotland, the duties of a Professor in a particular department.

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From the known beneficence of intention which regulates their proceedings, the purpose may be inferred. By giving full and suitable employment to the Principal, with correspondent advantages, it is proposed to raise and permanently sustain the Head of the College.

The purpose is excellent, and the method pursued may be justified on the plea of necessity.

Since the Reformation of our National Religion, and the changes consequent thereon, no College in Scotland has possessed the means to support a Head, *i. e.* an office-bearer solely maintained from its own funds, to superintend and manage its proper concerns. Were all the Universities to unite stocks for the purpose, they could not maintain a single Head, as the same is done in the neighbouring countries of England and Ireland.

Yet no College in Scotland has drooped or lowered its head on this account. The spirit and patriotism of individuals have hitherto averted so great a calamity. For ages past, two-thirds and more of the necessary expense of sustaining in his station the Principal of each College, has been defrayed by the actual incumbents; some from their private means, others from the profits of their labour in a separate vocation.

In the Universities of Scotland, if a Principal cannot be maintained on the endowments of his office, it seems a wise measure to provide for him profitable employment within the Seminary, rather than compel him to look abroad for the means of support. It is true, we thus impress the stamp of poverty upon these institutions; but honest poverty is no disgrace.

Supposing this the end in view, Dr. Jack considers it a boon or favour conferred on him and his successors in office, that he is now permitted, nay, authorised, by the Honourable Commissioners, to hold a Professorship and teach a class.

This indulgence was denied to his predecessors, and to him at the time of his election. In vain did he urge the expediency, even the necessity of the measure. Being contrary to the original constitution of the College and to usage, his appeals were resisted.

Unwilling that in his case for the first time, the highest office in the College should be rejected, merely on account of the want of emolument, Dr. Jack resigned the Sub-principal's office, and the Moral Philosophy Chair (his favourite department of study), submitting ever since to a reduced income, and to involuntary silence as a teacher of youth. That Dr. Jack shall both labour hard and pay dearly for the honour of supporting the office of Principal in the King's College, is a proposition too monstrous to be entertained.

It were ruinous for any one to undertake the office of Principal in the King's College, who cannot afford to spend £400 per annum over and above his College income.

Dr. Jack, during the fourteen years of his incumbency, in necessary expenditure, has oftener exceeded than fallen short of that average. Therefore, were nothing more proposed than merely to enable the Principal, by personal exertion, to supply deficiencies, the additional office, presented to his acceptance, in salary and fees, must not on estimate fall considerably short of the sum specified.

As respects the particular Chair contemplated for the Principal, Dr. Jack, in terms the most respectful, and with feelings of regret, must decline the proposal. Biblical Criticism lies far remote from the field of his former pursuits. It may not be attempted without diligent preparation, and a lifetime devoted to similar research. His course of study has been too erratic. His acquaintance with Oriental Languages and Customs is too limited. His reverence for the version of the Holy Scriptures in common use too deep-rooted and habitual. Whatever his wish to fulfil the intentions of the Honourable Commissioners, this is a task he may not undertake.

In almost any other department of Philosophy, Medicine, or Divinity, where an intimate acquaintance with Oriental Languages is not expected, he is willing to do his utmost, and to render to the Honourable Commissioners and to the public every satisfaction in his power.

*King's College, Aberdeen, 10th July* 1829.

Read in presence of a College Meeting. (Initialed) W. J.

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Civil Law.

III. PROFESSORSHIP OF CIVIL LAW.

The Commission having directed the Senatus to "suggest what regulations will be most applicable to their particular University," they beg leave to transmit a copy of the opinion given by them some years ago on that subject to the Chancellor and Rector of the University:—

"The Senatus are of opinion, that a weekly lecture upon Saturday throughout the session (as is "said to have been at a former period given), on the History and Principles of Civil Law, as a branch "of general education, would be of no small advantage to the more advanced classes of students. "They also think that a more extensive course, and more particularly addressed to those who study "Law as a science, should be given at such season (either during session-time or vacation) as may be "judged most eligible."

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Medicine.

IV. MEDICAL FACULTY.

*King's College, 11th July* 1829.

Convened—The Principal, Dr. Mearns, Professors Paul, Tulloch, and Scott—

Said day, the Meeting unanimously adopted the following Report, respecting the Medical Faculty, which was ordered to be transcribed, and transmitted to the Clerk of the Commission, along with the other Reports. (Initialed) W. J. *Pr.*

1. This University possesses no Medical establishment, even were the Medical Lecturers who are jointly appointed by King's and Marischal Colleges to be considered as included, sufficient for carrying on the extended Medical Course of Study recommended in the Provisional Resolutions.

2. The Senatus are of opinion that, after a definite period, the attainment of the Degree of A.M., or, should that part of the Provisional Resolutions which regards the introduction of an inferior Degree in Arts take effect, the Degree of A.B., should precede that of M.D.

3. Should, however, Candidates for the Degree of M.D. be admitted, who have not attained a Degree in Arts, the Senatus are of opinion that the Examination in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c., should be conducted by the Faculty of Arts, and the Medical Examination by the Medical Faculty and other Professors, whose previous studies may entitle them to bear a part in it.

4. The Clinical Lectures in the Infirmary of Aberdeen, the hours of attendance, and the fees paid by students, are under a jurisdiction wholly independent of the University.

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5. For the reason contained above, and for others arising out of the circumstances of the Medical School here, it is extremely desirable that the hours of attendance should be left to the regulation of the Senatus.

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6. The Senatus think it worthy of consideration, whether the Degree of M.B. only should be conferred on young men immediately on their completing the Medical Curriculum, while the highest Degree in Medicine might be reserved for persons of some standing, who have risen to eminence in the profession.

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## Remarks by the Senatus Academicus of the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, on the Provisional Resolutions.

Report on Provisional Resolutions by Marischal College.

His Majesty's Commissioners for visiting the Universities of Scotland having been pleased to transmit to the Senatus Academicus of the Marischal College and University, Provisional Resolutions containing entirely new Schemes of the Curricula of study, and proposing various changes in the mode of admitting Students into the University—of maintaining Discipline therein—and of conferring University Honours; and having requested the Senatus Academicus to give their opinion of these Resolutions, they feel themselves called upon, by a sense of public duty as well as by the request of his Majesty's Commissioners, after mature deliberation, to state that opinion with all due respect, but with perfect freedom.

### I. Curriculum of Arts.

Arts.

After a most attentive consideration of the many important matters embraced in the Provisional Resolutions of his Majesty's Commissioners respecting the Curriculum of Arts, the Senatus Academicus beg leave to submit the following remarks—*first*, on the general features of the proposed plan; and *secondly*, on its details.

The Senatus are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the standard of Literature and Science in the Universities of Scotland, in order that it may be kept high throughout the country; and they are perfectly ready to adopt, and heartily promote, in the system of education pursued in this University, every improvement of which the circumstances of the country may admit. With this view they have already introduced, and have in full operation, an effective system of Entrance Examinations applied to all public students, in every class of the Curriculum of Arts, and have adopted for the last five years a strict mode of examination for the Degree of A. M.

On the scheme proposed by his Majesty's Commissioners, the Senatus Academicus beg leave to remark, in the first place, that it gives an undue preponderance to Classical Literature over Science; for, with the exception of Mathematics, every science is postponed till the latter years of the Course. Now they believe such an arrangement to be not only unphilosophical, but also unsuited to the circumstances of the country. The persons who in Scotland have hitherto taken the benefit of a University education, have not been those who could devote their time exclusively to literature and science, for the purpose of advancing human knowledge, or of elegantly employing their own leisure; but those who meant to render their academical education subservient to the purposes of laborious and honourable professions. Of those who enter the elementary classes here, about one-third content themselves with attending for two sessions; because, while they receive, during these, a certain portion of classical and mathematical instruction, they receive also, according to the present plan of education, a considerable share of useful knowledge of natural science. Of those regular students who remain for a third session to study Natural Philosophy, a considerable portion then leave the University, so that by the time a class completes the Curriculum, its original numbers are reduced by one half. But if the arrangements proposed in the Provisional Resolutions were adopted, there is great reason to fear that such students as those who now attend for three years, would not be induced to remain for such a period, solely for the purpose of studying the Classics, Mathematics, and Logic, the last of which, the Senatus believe, cannot be studied successfully under such an arrangement. At the present day, it is not difficult to foresee the result. Such students will either seek, under irresponsible teachers, in private seminaries varying their systems with the fashion of the day, that general instruction which they might have found more complete in the Universities, which are responsible to the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of the land; or they will choose, as private students, under less perfect academical discipline, and with no honours in view, to attend only those scientific classes which they have hitherto attended as regular students, under regular discipline; and they will thus exercise a disastrous influence on the studies and discipline of the University.

The natural order of the Sciences, as ably stated in an account of the system of education in Marischal College, drawn up by Dr. Alexander Gerard, the author of Essays on Taste and Genius, and of other learned works, is in some measure inverted by the proposed scheme of his Majesty's Commissioners. Bacon, in the 2d book of his work, *De Augmentis Scientiarum*, recommends that the sciences should be divided into History, both Natural and Civil, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, and Metaphysics. Logic he places last in order among the sciences. Locke, in the conclusion of his Essay, and Dr. Adam Smith, in the 1st chapter of the 3d book of his Wealth of Nations, express their approbation of that division of philosophy which places Physics first, Ethics second, and Logic third; and speak in terms of reprobation of the system adopted in the Universities of Europe, by which this order was reversed, and Logic made to precede the other sciences. Principal Campbell, in his Philosophy of Rhetoric, holds similar language; and Mr. Dugald Stewart, in the 2d chapter of his Preliminary Dissertation to the Philosophical Essays, from his own powerful reasoning deduces this conclusion, that in order to prepare the way for a just and comprehensive system of Logic, a previous survey of our nature, considered as one great whole, is indispensably necessary. The scheme proposed by his Majesty's Commissioners would therefore have the effect of introducing the student at once, while utterly ignorant of all natural science, and of the rules of philosophizing, to a study which so many illustrious philosophers have pointed out as the last in the series of human sciences, and for the acquisition of which an accurate knowledge of the philosophy of mind is confessedly requisite. Consequently, according to this arrangement, moral science must be taught imperfectly and superficially, while the student is unprepared for its reception, in the third year,—and afterwards more accurately in the fourth year, but without Logic, which ought naturally to form its concluding branch.

His Majesty's Commissioners have proposed that Natural Philosophy and Moral Philosophy should be taught in the same year. The Senatus Academicus conceive that such an arrangement

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would be attended with very bad effects to the interests of both sciences. For it requires students, totally unaccustomed to the investigation of Nature, to give their attention at once to this investigation and to that of Mind; to have their minds filled with ideas totally opposite to each other; to familiarize themselves at the same time with two totally different kinds of evidence; and, in short, to have in a manner two different habits of mind—one for the Natural Philosophy class-room, one for that of Moral Philosophy. By requiring two most important sciences to be studied in one session, it would impose on students an extent of labour in preparing for examinations, and in composing essays and exercises on subjects so very different, which it is believed they could not possibly undergo. It would produce, as it appears to the Senatus Academicus, a most extraordinary confusion in the minds of students, and probably lead to an almost total neglect of one science, and an ill-directed pursuit of the other. The science of Mind would in general be sacrificed; and the probable result would be, *that* ignorance of the constitution of the human mind, and that disregard of moral science, which tend to materialism, and a scepticism the most hopeless.

His Majesty's Commissioners having proposed an alteration in the length of the Session, the Senatus beg leave to observe, that the Professors of Arts here already teach a greater number of hours in the course of the session than is done in any other University in Scotland; yet they believe that a session of six months might be an improvement, instead of twenty-three weeks, to which it extends at present, without any distinction of terms or interruption from vacations. They have found it of the highest importance to the discipline of this University, to assemble all their students at the commencement of the session, and they hope that none of the arrangements proposed by the Commissioners, with respect to entrance examinations, or different terms for opening different classes, will be allowed to interfere with their present system, by which all the students are present on the first days of teaching, and remain till the last.

His Majesty's Commissioners have proposed, that no student shall be admitted into the classes of the first or second year, without a previous examination to ascertain his qualifications. To the principle of Entrance Examinations the Senatus give their most cordial assent, having already found them productive of very great benefit. But it appears to them, that no one should be excluded from entering any class, as a private student, without previous examination; such students being of course excluded from University honours. It also appears to them, that entrance examinations ought to apply to all public students without exception, and during the whole period of the Curriculum. It is highly important to ascertain the student's diligence during the vacation, and his qualifications for the classes which he intends to enter; and either to prevent him from engaging in studies for which he is not qualified, or to make him in due time sensible of his deficiencies. A student who has neglected his Mathematical studies, cannot be qualified for the study of Natural Philosophy; nor can one who has neglected the studies of the first Mathematical class, be qualified for those of the second.

It is proposed by His Majesty's Commissioners to recommend the institution of additional Classes, viz. Political Economy and Higher Natural Philosophy; and attendance on these, and on the classes of Natural History and Chemistry, they require as qualifications for the Degree of A. M. The Senatus beg leave to observe, that, according to the scheme of his Majesty's Commissioners, a student aspiring to the Degree of A. M. must either attend five years, or he must in the same session attend two classes of Natural Philosophy (for the higher one of which he cannot be qualified), and the classes of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, which would form such an accumulation of studies of different kinds, as would leave little or no possibility of making any proficiency. Natural History and Elementary Chemistry, the Senatus think, should form an essential part of the Curriculum for the second year, as being not only very useful in themselves, but also as forming a necessary introduction to the science of Natural Philosophy.

Greek Class.

*Of the Elementary Greek Class.*

The Senatus are of opinion, that however desirable it may be to raise the standard of Classical Literature in Scotland, by discontinuing the Elementary Greek Classes in the different Universities, the arrangements proposed for this purpose by His Majesty's Commissioners, are at present impracticable, in consequence of the state of education in the parochial schools; and that a knowledge of the Greek Grammar is all that should be required, before students are admitted into the first Greek class.

Examiners.

*Of Sworn Examiners.*

The Senatus feel themselves at a loss how to express any opinion with regard to the Sworn Examiners proposed by His Majesty's Commissioners, as the Provisional Resolutions do not mention what status as to University honours such Examiners are to be required to have, nor to what extent they are to be remunerated for their trouble.

Latin Class.

*Of Admission into the First Latin Class.*

For the entrance examinations connected with the First Latin Class, His Majesty's Commissioners, have, as it appears to the Senatus, prescribed too few authors, and too large portions of them. If too few authors be required, the learner's attention is likely to be too much confined to them during his previous education. The Senatus think it would be preferable, and would give a sufficiently high standard, to prescribe three books of the Æneid, and two books of Horace's Odes, with Sallust, and two books of Livy, leaving no alternative, but requiring preparation in all the portions specified. This would secure in all the candidates an acquaintance with the styles of more Latin authors, and a knowledge of more than one kind of Latin verse.

First Year.

*Curriculum—First Year.*

The period proposed for entrance examinations appears to the Senatus to be by far too long for this University, where the whole might be finished, as far as regards the first Greek and first Latin Classes, in four days at most. The division of the student's time between Greek and Latin is very judicious, and four hours a-day are amply sufficient. Occasional lectures should be given in both classes on the History and Antiquities of Greece and Rome respectively.

Second Year.

*Curriculum—Second Year.*

The present plan of entrance examinations for this year, carried on in Marischal College by the Principal and Professors, corresponds to the plan proposed by His Majesty's Commissioners, except that a knowledge of Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and the Extraction of

Roots, is required here for admission into the first Mathematical class, and that no knowledge of Geometry is required. The Senatus are of opinion that a practical knowledge of Arithmetic is absolutely necessary before admission into that class; but they think, that, instead of the first six books of Euclid, only a very limited extent of knowledge of Elementary Geometry, with Algebra, as far as Simple Equations, should be required; because it will be very difficult to get Pure Mathematics well taught at the parochial schools; and because the want of a proper foundation in mathematics renders it impossible for any teacher to raise a solid superstructure.

For the reasons assigned in the preliminary statement, it is impossible for the Senatus to approve of the proposed plan of study for the second year. They think that in this year a considerable portion of the student's time should be devoted to the study of the facts of Nature, which they consider essential to the prosecution of sound philosophy; that the second Greek and second Latin classes should meet only one hour a-day each; and that in these classes occasional lectures should be given on the history of Greek and Roman literature respectively.

Third Year.

*Curriculum—Third Year.*

The proposed Curriculum of Study for the third year has been partly discussed in the preliminary statement. The Senatus Academicus would urge it upon His Majesty's Commissioners, with all due deference, but with the greatest earnestness, to give to the arguments there brought forward, their most attentive consideration. They cannot, without the greatest alarm for the interests of education in this part of the country, contemplate the effects of the alterations proposed in the course of study for this and the preceding year. They conceive that the arrangement at present adopted with respect to Natural Philosophy, by which it is taught in the third year, and before Moral Science, cannot be altered without very great detriment to the public.

Fourth Year.

*Curriculum—Fourth Year.*

The Senatus Academicus have already expressed their opinion of the course proposed for the fourth year, and they hope that the reasons they have assigned will have some weight with His Majesty's Commissioners. They think that Moral Philosophy and Logic should, as at present in this University, form the principal part of the studies of the fourth year.

The Senatus are of opinion that there may with propriety be a third Greek, and a third Latin class, to meet each three hours a-week; but that it should be left in the option of students to attend them either during the third or the fourth year of the Curriculum. Attendance is now given voluntarily in the third Greek and second Latin classes, by many students of the fourth year; and the Professor of Moral Philosophy has long been in the habit of requiring exercises in translation from the writings of the Greek and Roman Philosophers. Instead of attendance in a class, perhaps occasional examinations, by the Greek and Latin Professors, might be a preferable means of preserving and promoting the classical attainments of the students at this stage of the Curriculum.

His Majesty's Commissioners do not mention a third Mathematical class, though one has existed in this University since 1770. It seems highly desirable that such a class should continue to be taught, and that it should be partly devoted to Practical Astronomy, especially where there is an extensive set of instruments for illustrating and applying this last branch of science.

Entrance Examinations.

*Entrance Examinations.*

His Majesty's Commissioners propose, that Entrance Examinations shall apply to all students entering the classes of the first and second years; but that to obtain admission into the classes of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, and Logic, no previous examination in Greek or Latin shall be required. From this, and a preceding part of the Resolutions, it appears that his Majesty's Commissioners do not intend any entrance examinations for students entering the classes of the third or fourth year. The Senatus have already expressed their opinion, that students should be admitted into any class without entrance examinations, with only a provision, that such as may be so admitted, shall be excluded from University honours; but that entrance examinations should be enforced, at the beginning of each session of the Curriculum, on all who are to be considered admissible to honours.

Class Examinations.

*Class Examinations.*

His Majesty's Commissioners propose to authorise the Principal to grant an exemption from Examinations, Exercises, Themes, &c., in the classes of Natural and Moral Philosophy and Logic, to such students as apply for it; and they further propose, that no student so exempted shall be present at examination hours. In this University, the Professors have been considered at liberty, if they thought fit, to grant an exemption from examinations and exercises, in their respective classes, to private students applying for it, and to them only. Very few of these have sought such exemption, and they have always been discouraged from doing so. No student, however, has been excluded during examination hours; and the Senatus think that it would be a hardship to debar any student who is admitted to the lectures from the opportunity of profiting by hearing others examined, especially as his presence at examinations needs not incommode either the professor or the other students. The Senatus are of opinion, that the power of granting such an exemption, in any class, should belong to the professor of that class; because it is probable that he will know the circumstances of the student applying better than the Principal, on whom the proposed regulation would impose a painful responsibility.

In the opinion expressed by his Majesty's Commissioners, that the examinations in the several classes should be as general and as frequent as possible, the Senatus perfectly concur; and the practice here recommended has been diligently followed in all the classes of the Curriculum in this University.

Public Examinations.

*Public Examinations of Classes.*

His Majesty's Commissioners recommend a Public Examination, by the Professor of each class, before the end of the session, of students desiring it, and of students selected for the same by the Professor. In this University, all public students are required to undergo public examinations in the last month of the session; and a great part of the private students voluntarily submit to them. The Senatus are of opinion, that the principle of allowing students to choose whether they should be publicly examined or not, or the Professor to make a selection from them, would render the daily examinations much less useful, would serve only to make an exhibition of such as have made greatest proficiency, and would withdraw from others that useful stimulus which the prospect of a strict public

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examination supplies. No student who is examined in the classes, should have permission to evade the public examinations; and no student who does evade them, should be admissible as a candidate for University honours.

*Class Prizes.*

Prizes.

The Senatus are happy to find that his Majesty's Commissioners are favourable to the plan of giving Class Prizes; and they think that all such prizes should be given only by comparative trial. In Marischal College, class prizes have produced excellent effects, though, from the want of sufficient funds, they have been given to a less extent than is desirable.

Fines, &c.

*Fines and Impositions.*

His Majesty's Commissioners express their opinion, that the principle of punishing in the classes by Fines is very objectionable, and ought to be entirely abolished; and recommend, instead of them, the imposition of additional exercises or examinations, as one method of punishing students for misconduct. The Senatus beg leave respectfully to state their opinion, that fining, as a punishment, ought not to be abolished. In most of the classes here, it is seldom necessary; in some of them scarcely ever. Even in some of the junior classes, several sessions have sometimes been spent in succession, without the necessity of imposing any fine for misconduct. But students may behave very differently, if they know that fines cannot be imposed. There are various descriptions of faults, which the Senatus think may in most cases be better corrected by fines than in any other way. It is believed that the total abolition of fining would lead students to take various improper liberties in the classes. It is of the utmost importance to maintain decorum and solemnity in all the proceedings of a University, and to retain the means of checking breaches of them in their first beginnings.

To attempt to punish by means of additional exercises or examinations, the Senatus consider very objectionable, as it would aim at converting into a punishment what should be accounted a privilege, and should, if possible, be made a pleasure. In most cases, however, the attempt would be totally ineffectual; because the students who are most likely to offend are those who do not prepare well the ordinary lessons, and are therefore less likely to prepare both ordinary and extraordinary ones together. To employ the exercises in this way, would degrade their character: and it also seems hard to impose upon Professors the additional labour which the additional exercises and examinations here contemplated would occasion.

Nothing is said in the Resolutions about the mode of punishing students who will not, or cannot prepare the additional exercises, or those who are to be exempted altogether from exercises and examinations.

On the subject of fining it may be added, that unless power be left to exact small fines for being late, or absent during a whole meeting, without sufficient excuse, it is believed that there are many students who will not be punctual in attending at the appointed hour, or in attending the meetings at all. There are many students on whom the prospect of a defective certificate at the end of the session will be too remote to produce the necessary effect.

Political Economy.

*Political Economy.*

The Senatus are of opinion, that Political Economy, in its present state, should not be made a part of the University Curriculum.

Natural History.

*Natural History.*

The Senatus have already expressed their opinion, that Natural History should continue to be taught in the second year of the Curriculum, as it has hitherto been in this University.

Philosophy and Mathematics.

*Higher Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.*

The Senatus approve of a Higher Natural Philosophy class; but they think that this class should be attended after the more elementary one, and not at the same time with it, as is permitted by the Provisional Resolutions. They have already recommended also a third Mathematical class, including Practical Astronomy.

Degrees.

*Degree of B.A.*

The Senatus cannot approve of the proposed introduction of the Degree of B.A., which they consider unnecessary. They do not perceive any inconvenience or disadvantage in the plan of granting the Degree of A.M. after four years of regular attendance on the classes of the Curriculum, this Degree being the ancient one of this kingdom, and that which is prescribed in the charter of this University.

*Attendance at Oxford and Cambridge.*

The Senatus are of opinion that it will be very proper to allow attendance at Oxford or Cambridge to be reckoned as part of the Curriculum, provided these Universities make corresponding regulations in favour of the Scotch Universities; but not otherwise.

*Degree of A.M.*

The Senatus have already expressed their opinion, that the Degree of A.M. should be conferred after four years of regular attendance on the classes of the Curriculum.

Prizes.

*General Prizes.*

The Senatus are happy to find that his Majesty's Commissioners purpose to recommend the institution of general annual Prizes, which they think will be very useful.

Certificates.

*Form of Certificates.*

The Senatus are of opinion, that a form of Certificate for all students, such as that of which the outline is proposed by his Majesty's Commissioners, would, in many cases, be inadequate to express all the circumstances connected with the abilities, progress, and general merits of students. They think that every Professor should be left at liberty to express in writing his opinion of a student, as has hitherto been the custom in this University. Different forms of certificates must be used in different classes, according as the subjects of study vary. In the Mathematical classes, in particular, as taught in this University, several exercises, to be performed in writing, being prescribed daily to all the students during a great part of the course, it is impossible for the Professor to ascertain how many of them each student performs. It may be added, that written exercises, unless students be enclosed while performing them, cannot afford so sure a criterion of merit as *vivâ voce* examinations.

*Examinations for Degrees in Arts.*

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Examinations for Degrees.

The Senatus fully agree with his Majesty's Commissioners in thinking it highly desirable to raise in public estimation the value of Degrees in Arts; and they have been endeavouring to contribute to this end, by a system of strict examinations; but for the more effectual attainment of so desirable an object, they think it necessary not only to make the standard of merit in graduates pretty high, but also to annex some important privileges to the possession of Degrees. They think, not only that every candidate for any Degree in Divinity, Laws, or Medicine, should be required to have a previous Degree in Arts, but also that this Degree should be made necessary for all Advocates entitled to plead before the Supreme Courts of Scotland, for all Students in Divinity, and for all parochial schoolmasters; while, in the last case, the regulation should be accompanied by an improvement in the incomes of this most useful class of men.

The Senatus are of opinion, that the scheme of Examinations proposed by his Majesty's Commissioners for the Degree of B.A. should, with some alterations, refer to the Degree of A.M.

Latin.

*Latin.*—The Senatus would recommend more Latin authors, and smaller portions of them. According to the plan proposed by his Majesty's Commissioners, a student's examinations in Latin, both at his first admission and at his promotion to the Degree of B.A., may be confined to Livy and Virgil, or to Livy and Horace. The Senatus recommend, as an improved arrangement, and affording a standard sufficiently high, preparation in all the following portions of authors, without any alternative, viz. one Decade of Livy and six Orations of Cicero, with one half of Virgil and one half of Horace; and they think that Juvenal should be altogether omitted. Exercises in Latin composition they consider very proper, as a part of the trial.

Greek.

*Greek.*—The Senatus think that the whole of Thucydides, or the whole of Demosthenes, is too great an extent of reading to be made imperative in Greek prose. They beg leave to recommend, in Prose—

Two books of Thucydides, or the Olynthic and Philippic Orations of Demosthenes; or Æschines's and Demosthenes's Orations for the Crown, and those on the conduct of Æschines in his embassy; or the Ethics or Rhetoric of Aristotle; or six of Plato's Philosophical Dialogues;—the passages from Aristotle and Plato to form essentially subjects of examination for candidates aspiring to highest honours.

In Poetry, the Senatus recommend, instead of two Plays of Sophocles, or two of Euripides, one play of each, without alternative.

Mathematics.

*Mathematics.*—The Senatus think that the Mathematical examination should include Plane Geometry and Plane Trigonometry, which, otherwise, the candidate may have neglected; and that it should likewise extend to Fluxions, the elements of which may be taught in the second Mathematical class.

Honours.

*Honours.*

The Senatus approve of two Classes for Honours—one for Honourable Distinction, and one for Highest Honours, and of allowing highest honours to be taken, either in Classical or Scientific attainments; but they think, that when highest honours are desired in either of these two departments, the candidate ought to rank above mediocrity in the other department also.

The Senatus are of opinion, that attendance in the third Mathematical and higher Natural Philosophy classes should be required of all candidates for the Degree of A.M., with honourable distinction or highest honours.

Examinations.

*General Rules for Examinations.*

The Senatus think that the Examinations should not be open to all who choose to attend, but only to all students, to parents and guardians of candidates, and to such other persons as may receive tickets of admission from any member of the Senatus.

The Senatus think that in the Examination of Candidates for their Degree in Arts, different days should be devoted to the different subjects of trial. The attention both of Examiners and Candidates would thus be less distracted. Besides, it deserves attention, that, on such occasions, owing to a timidity sometimes found in youths of the most ingenuous minds, a candidate may partially fail on the first day of trial, especially in answering an Examiner to whose mode of questioning he has not been accustomed; but may subsequently recover his self-possession.

Hours.

*Table of Hours.*

The Senatus are of opinion that the proposed scheme, of hours of attendance in the classes of the Faculty of Arts, is very objectionable, as requiring, in some cases, the students to attend for too many hours in immediate succession: for example, in the first year, the proposed hours are four in succession, viz. from ten till two o'clock. In arranging the hours of attendance, some regard should be had to the customs of the place where the University is situated, otherwise they may be very inconvenient for students. In the second year, three successive hours are proposed (viz. from eight to eleven), the middle one of which is the ordinary breakfast hour in Aberdeen. Hours which are convenient in one University may, from local customs, be very inconvenient in another. The Senatus, therefore, think, that it would be much better if his Majesty's Commissioners would merely direct how many hours a-day, and how many days a-week, should be devoted to each subject, enjoining, at the same time, that no Professor shall be required to teach more than one hour at a time, if it can be so arranged; and not more than two hours in succession at most; and that students shall not be required to attend more than two hours in succession, if it can be so arranged; and not more than *three* in succession at most.

Fees.

*Table of Fees.*

The Senatus approve of the proposal, that there shall be no distinction of rank among students; no Primars, Secondars, or Ternars. There does not exist any such distinction here. They also think it very proper, that all bursars pay the same fees as other students; but to enable them to do so in this University, most of the bursaries would require to be increased in value. The Senatus also think, that no class should be attended without paying some fee, however small; but that it is not reasonable to charge as high fees in classes meeting only one hour a-day, as in those that meet two hours. The proposal that a professor shall take a higher fee in the third Greek and third Mathematical classes, from students who have not attended the lower classes in these departments, the Senatus consider objectionable, as tending to discourage merit.

If the sum of five shillings for "all class-dues whatever" is only to be paid by each student annually, it will be far too small to supply fires and attendance of servants, except where the number

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of students is great. If it is to be paid in each class, it will in some cases be more than is necessary. These dues should be left to be regulated by the Senatus, according to the circumstances of each University.

The Senatus are not informed in what manner professors, who have to exhibit in their classes extensive sets of experiments, are to be remunerated for the expense thus incurred.

The Senatus remark, that in the Provisional Resolutions no mention is made of the fees to be paid by graduates at their graduation.

The Senatus beg leave further to remark, that the Table of Fees, proposed by His Majesty's Commissioners for the Curriculum of Arts, amounts, for an attendance of four sessions, to nearly one-third more than the fees which are at present paid by students, not bursars, in this University: and they cannot but consider this circumstance as unfavourable to the interests of education in Scotland.

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Law.

II. CURRICULUM OF LAW.

His Majesty's Commissioners having requested the Senatus Academicus to suggest what regulations respecting the Study of Law will be most applicable to their particular University, the Senatus have laid the Provisional Resolutions respecting this department before the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen, as the persons most interested in the matter, and best qualified to judge of it, and have received an extract from the minutes of the Society, a copy of which they beg leave to transmit for the consideration of His Majesty's Commissioners:—

*Extract from the Minutes of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen, 27th May* 1829.

A Report, of which the following is a copy, was this day laid before a General Meeting of the Society, viz.—

"REPORT of the Committee of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen, appointed to consider the Suggestions relative to the Study of Law, communicated to the Senatus of Marischal College by the Commissioners for Visiting the Scotch Universities.

"*25th May* 1829.

"The Committee having gone over, with much attention, the general plan suggested by the Royal Commissioners for the Study of Law, in the communication made by them to the Senatus of Marischal College, and transmitted by the Senatus for the consideration of the Society, and having anxiously endeavoured to form a correct and unbiased opinion on the fitness of the course there recommended, to impart a knowledge of those principles of the profession, best adapted to that description of employment to which students attending the Law classes in Marischal College have reason to look forward, now beg to report:—

"1. That however indispensable an intimate acquaintance with Civil Law may be to gentlemen whose views are directed to the Bar of the Supreme Courts, such knowledge appears to the Committee to be of minor importance to students pursuing such a course of education as will qualify them to become practitioners before the inferior courts, and to discharge the duties of conveyancers in provincial towns.

"2. That under this impression the Committee are of opinion, that a well grounded knowledge of the Law of Scotland, and of the principles and practice of Conveyancing, will be more generally useful to that description of students who may be expected at Marischal College, than an acquaintance with Civil Law.

"3. That the Law students at Marischal College are and will be principally composed of young men, who are apprentices to Members of the Society of Advocates, and are at the same time acquiring practical knowledge in their masters' chambers, where their regular attendance cannot be dispensed with. That the Curriculum suggested by the Commissioners, of three Sessions of six months each, one of them for two hours each day, would occupy more of the apprentice's time than the master could reasonably be expected to allow, especially as the session at College embraces the whole of the winter session in the sheriff-court of the county, the busiest season of the year.

"4. That the Committee highly approve of a regular system of Examination on the subjects of the lectures, and also of the proposal, that the course of lectures on Scots Law, in which they understand Conveyancing to be included, should be extended over two sessions, because each course will thereby be rendered more full and complete.

"The Committee here take the liberty of remarking, that the Society have always considered a liberal education a preliminary requisite to the admittance of members, and have of themselves not only required the previous attendance, of those who apply to become apprentices, for four years in the study of Latin under some respectable teacher, but also for two years at least at some University, and have likewise, with the sanction of the Senatus of Marischal College, appointed a Lecturer on Scots Law and Conveyancing; but there is no adequate remuneration for the duties which the lecturer discharges, as there is no provision for him but what arises from the fees payable by the students, and these cannot be estimated at more, for both courses, than about fifty guineas, a sum confessedly inadequate for the requisite study and labour.

"In conclusion, the Committee trust they will be forgiven for expressing a hope, that the Royal Commissioners will not only approve of the attempt which the Society has made to commence a respectable Law class connected with Marischal College, but also be disposed to afford such encouragement as they may have it in their power to bestow, by placing the Lectureship on a permanent academical footing, especially as the Society of Advocates have made the attendance on these lectures an indispensable step to admission into their body, and thus secured the attendance of all those students who look forward to practice in the courts of the county."

Which Report, having been considered by the Society, was unanimously approved of, and an extract, subscribed by the President, directed to be transmitted to the Senatus of Marischal College, through the Dean of Faculty.

(Signed) JA. BLAIKIE, *P.*

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Medicine.

III. CURRICULUM OF MEDICAL STUDIES.

His Majesty's Commissioners have proposed, that the general attainments of Candidates for the Degree of M.D. shall embrace a liberal education in Latin and Greek, with the addition of Mathe-

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matics, Natural Philosophy, and the French language. The Senatus are of opinion, that no University ought to confer the Degree of M.D. on any one who has not previously taken a Degree in Arts. They think that no higher Degree ought to be conferred on those who have not taken that which is inferior. They see no hardship whatever in requiring students who aspire to the Degree of M.D. to attend a complete Curriculum of Study in Arts, as those who intend to become students of Divinity are required to do. Such a regulation, enforced in all the Universities, they think would tend greatly to exalt the character, and increase the usefulness of the medical profession. They would therefore most earnestly recommend it to the consideration of his Majesty's Commissioners. If, however, the plan proposed in the Provisional Resolutions be adopted, they think that the examination for ascertaining the general attainments of Candidates for the Degree of M.D. who are not Graduates in Arts, should be conducted by the Faculty of Arts, or by examiners appointed by them: and they think that the medical examination should be conducted, in presence of the Senatus, by the Medical Faculty, assisted by such members of the Senatus as are of the medical profession. It is very desirable that the Medical Faculty in this University should be strengthened by increasing its number, as at present it consists of only two members, the Professors of Medicine and Chemistry; the Medical Lecturers not being members of the Medical Faculty, nor having any seat in the Senatus.

The Senatus beg leave to observe, that the course of Medical Study proposed by his Majesty's Commissioners can be made imperative only on students intending to become candidates for the Degree of M.D. A great part of the Medical Students who study in Aberdeen, attend the lectures with the view of qualifying themselves for examination before the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, and, in conducting their studies, follow the regulations prescribed by those Colleges, as to the requisite courses and years of attendance.

In regard to the proposed regulations respecting the Infirmary and Clinical Lectures, the Senatus beg leave to observe, that they have no control over the Infirmary, which is regulated by managers elected under its charter, who appoint the Clinical Lecturers, and fix the hours for the Lectures.

The Senatus strongly recommend that the hours of attendance in the Medical Classes be left to be fixed by the Teachers, under the direction of the Senatus, as the arrangements for this purpose must be in a great measure regulated by local circumstances, affecting the convenience of all parties. The Senatus can ensure regular and stated hours on taking these circumstances into consideration.

The Senatus highly approve of the proposed regulations respecting Examinations in the Medical Classes, and the regular calling of Catalogues.

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### IV. THEOLOGICAL CURRICULUM.

Theology.

His Majesty's Commissioners are no doubt fully aware that, with respect to the study of Theology, this University is placed in peculiar circumstances. There is a Professor of Divinity in King's College, and another in Marischal College. In each of them there is a Professor of Oriental Languages; but not in either of them a Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The Church judicatories require attendance in the Divinity Halls of both Universities, of young men who study Theology at Aberdeen, as a qualification for being taken upon probationary trials before presbyteries. As the Provisional Resolutions of his Majesty's Commissioners make no reference to this peculiarity, and as the Senatus Academicus are entirely ignorant of the means by which it is intended to carry the proposed changes into effect, they feel it very difficult to give a decided opinion on all these changes. It is, therefore, with great hesitation that they venture on the discussion of the Theological Curriculum.

His Majesty's Commissioners have proposed to extend the Session to six months. It is apprehended that such a length of session would be unsuited to the circumstances of the majority of our Theological Students, who would find it difficult to support themselves at College during half a year. A considerable proportion of them are schoolmasters, who would not be allowed to act by deputy for so long a period. By the proposed scheme, irregularity of attendance, which the present Professor of Divinity has successfully exerted himself to diminish, and which he deems it so desirable to abolish, would become more frequent than ever; and thus, under the appearance of more assiduity, less attendance would be given. The session might indeed be beneficially, if moderately, lengthened. The Senatus are of opinion that it should not extend beyond four months.

His Majesty's Commissioners have proposed that the Professor of Divinity should deliver six Lectures a week during a Session of six months, instead of two Lectures a week during one of fourteen weeks; and that he should devote fifteen hours a week to the public instruction of his students, each meeting being for one hour. Long experience, however, has taught the present Professor of Divinity, that one hour is by no means sufficient for finishing the business of a meeting, whether for lecturing or hearing discourses. Besides these duties, certificates are to be given, enrolments made, and subjects for discourses, Latin and English, to be prescribed. For many sessions past, the Professor has been detained in the Hall about two hours and a half at each meeting. The time requisite for the additional duties above-mentioned must be added to the fifteen hours required of the Professor of Divinity by His Majesty's Commissioners, and thus the time of his attendance would be increased by some hours a week. It must also be considered that the Professor of Divinity, according to the proposed arrangements, must prepare lectures for four sessions; and thus the labour to which he would be subjected in this respect is much greater than that which is required of any other Professor. In the other departments of the University, while it is proposed to lengthen the session, it is intended in several instances to reduce the number of hours of teaching. In the department of Theology it is proposed greatly to lengthen the session, and nearly to treble the labour of the Professor. At present the Professor of Divinity meets three days a-week with his students; the other three days are occupied by the Professor of Divinity in King's College.

By the scheme of his Majesty's Commissioners, the students would be divided into two great classes —the first including all students of the first year, the second all students of the second, third, and fourth years. This classification is obviously imperfect. At present, students frequently hear the Professor's course in an inverted order, because they may happen to be enrolled when he is in the second, third, or fourth year of his course. The new scheme finds a very partial remedy for the evil, which can be completely removed, only, by adding to the number of the Theological Professors, and by assigning to each his own department. Thus, no very grievous weight of labour would be thrown on one individual. Whether frequent examinations be practicable, on the plan proposed by his Majesty's Commissioners, is very doubtful. They might be carried into effect in the first Theological class; but, in the second, the Professor must examine students in three different stages of their progress, yet

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all attending at the same hour. Now, that they may be examined with effect on one portion of his lectures, it is frequently necessary to suppose that they have heard another. But, under the projected arrangement, it is evident that two-thirds of his students cannot have enjoyed this advantage. If the Professor examine on standard Theological works, as stated in the Provisional Resolutions, he must examine on three different classes of works at the same hour, for it is obviously unprofitable for students, in the second, third, and fourth years of their attendance, to read the same works.

His Majesty's Commissioners propose that Fees should be exacted from Theological Students. The Table of Fees is certainly on a moderate scale; but the Senatus think it not desirable that fees should be demanded of students in Divinity. This most important of all sciences has hitherto, in this country, been gratuitously taught; and it is believed that the case is the same under almost all Presbyterian establishments. An innovation of this kind would have a most unpopular aspect, and would exhibit a spirit very unlike that of our forefathers. Theology should rise above other sciences, as by its native dignity, so also by its free and gratuitous communication. This seems to have been the opinion of our ancestors, when they would not permit fees to be exacted by Professors of Divinity. Divines ought to imbibe a strong sense of the disinterestedness of their profession. The less a mercenary spirit is mingled with things spiritual, the more their real dignity and importance are preserved. The Schools of Divinity should be sanctuaries, not to be entered at a stipulated price, but open to all who, by previous attainments and good character, are qualified to enter them. That their salaries are inadequate to the station which Professors of Divinity should occupy in society, seems to be acknowledged by the proposal of allowing them to take fees. The best means of supplying the deficiency would be an increase of salary; which would be in perfect conformity with the spirit of our forefathers, while the object might be accomplished at a very trifling expense to the public.

It would seem that his Majesty's Commissioners contemplate the toleration of irregular attendance. It appears, however, to the Senatus, that it would contribute most effectually to the improvement of Theological learning, if irregular attendance were abolished. The original cause of irregularity, viz. a paucity of candidates for the Ministry, having long ceased, and there being now a great superabundance of such candidates, it ought to be removed. It is in many cases a deplorable mode of studying Theology. A student is enrolled, and attends two or three meetings. He can reap little benefit from the few lectures which he hears; yet after extending his attendance over the prescribed period of years, and delivering with approbation a certain number of discourses, he is considered equally qualified with those who have heard regular courses of lectures, and have enjoyed the benefit of excellent libraries. No other learned profession permits such irregular attendance. It is degrading to Divinity to sanction the belief, that it requires no constant attendance on public instructors. Irregularity of attendance, as it appears to the Senatus, tends to keep down the Theological learning of the Church: for it is at present obviously necessary to try candidates for licence by no higher standard than that to which irregular students can attain; and those who have been irregular students themselves, very naturally make large allowances for students placed in similar circumstances. The effect of the proposed regulations, if united with the toleration of irregular attendance, would evidently be to increase that irregularity still more, and thus render those very regulations in some measure ineffective. It must be added, however, that the Senatus are far from being unanimous in the opinion that irregular attendance ought to be abolished.

First Year.

*Curriculum—First Year.*

With respect to the subjects of Lecture proposed by his Majesty's Commissioners for the first Class of the Theological Professor, the Senatus would beg leave to observe, that not only should the truth of Natural Religion be established, but those rules of human duty, which can be discovered by human reason, should be detailed and illustrated; because the defects of Reason, in this respect, establish powerfully the necessity of Revelation. This class it is proposed to open to all the students of the University, on payment of a fee of three guineas. On the subject of fees, the Senatus have already explained themselves. By the laws of the Church, it seems wisely appointed that none are to be admitted to the study of Divinity, who have not received a regular University education. The Professor of Divinity conceives, that he could not preserve decorum in his class, if, in addition to his own numerous students, he were obliged to receive many young men from the other classes of the University. It has been usual for the Professor of Divinity to grant a gratuitous permission to students in the last year of the Curriculum of Arts, to attend his lectures, on their being certified, by their own Professor, as young men of a correct deportment. Neither has this permission been withheld from any Medical student, or other respectable individual not being a student, who wished to hear a course of Divinity Lectures. This appears to be a preferable method.

*First Hebrew Class.*—The arrangement with respect to the Professor of Hebrew appears to the Senatus to be very judicious and desirable. No great improvement in Theological education can take place, without an increased attention to the highly important study of those Oriental tongues, a knowledge of which is necessary for the understanding and right interpretation of Scripture.

*First Ecclesiastical History.*—The addition of a Professor of Ecclesiastical History appears to the Senatus to be very desirable. His Majesty's Commissioners having requested the opinion of the Senatus, whether the Class of Ecclesiastical History ought to be attended in the first and second, or second and third, or third and fourth years of the Course, the Senatus would recommend that it should be attended during the second and third years. They think the attendance should not be deferred so long as till the third year; but that it should be deferred till the second, to prevent students from being at once introduced to three new subjects.

Second Year.

*Curriculum—Second Year.*

The Senatus having already stated their opinion, that the classification of students proposed by his Majesty's Commissioners is imperfect, think it unnecessary to repeat their objections in this place. But they beg leave to remark, that the arrangement of the subjects to be treated appears to be in some respects inaccurate. The subject of the polity and government of the Church belongs rather to Ecclesiastical History than to Theology, properly so called. Controversial Theology appears to be partly transferred to Ecclesiastical History; for among the subjects to be discussed in the second class of this department, is mentioned the history of the opinions entertained of the doctrines of Christianity, and its morality. It belongs unquestionably to Ecclesiastical History to record controversies, and the effects they have produced in the Christian world; but the full discussion of those opinions seems rather to be within the province of Controversial Theology. The subject of Christian Ethics is not mentioned in the Provisional Resolutions.

*Curriculum—Third Year.*

Third Year.

In the third year, his Majesty's Commissioners have proposed, that students should attend the higher Theological class, and the first class of Biblical Criticism. A Professorship of Biblical Criticism would certainly be a very important addition to the Theological Faculty. This department is, in the proposed scheme, assigned to the Principal. The Principal of Marischal College fills, as did his predecessor Dr. Campbell, the office of Professor of Divinity. It deserves attention also, that the Principal of Marischal College may, according to the charter, be a layman. According to the arrangement which the Senatus have already recommended with respect to Ecclesiastical History, it would form part of the courses for this and the preceding year.

*Curriculum—Fourth Year.*

Fourth Year.

The Senatus think that a second class of Biblical Criticism would be highly advantageous. Perhaps occasional Examinations, during this year, by the Professors of Ecclesiastical History and Oriental Languages, might be attended with very beneficial effects.

*Discourses.*

Discourses.

The alteration with respect to the manner of hearing Discourses, proposed by his Majesty's Commissioners, appears to the Senatus to be very judicious.

*Hours of Attendance.*

Hours.

It does not appear to the Senatus that any advantage can be secured by enforcing uniformity as to hours. They would beg leave to suggest, that the arrangement of the hours might be left to the Senatus Academicus of each University, who are acquainted with such local circumstances as render certain hours of attendance preferable to others. Without an accurate knowledge of local circumstances, a positive enactment of this kind may prevent good, while it produces evil. Every teacher will naturally consult the convenience of his pupils, and the advantage of the seminary to which he belongs. The hour, fixed for hearing discourses, is the common hour for breakfasting in Aberdeen.

*Honours.*

Honours.

It appears to be very useful to stimulate the diligence and assiduity of Theological students, by holding out to them the prospect of Academical Honours. That of B. D. would certainly be an object of ambition, if such Degree had hitherto been known in Scotland. It is an English Degree, and is of consequence in the Church of England; but in our Church it is not recognised. Nay, the Degree of D. D. confers no ecclesiastical precedence. As mere academical honours, such Degrees may stimulate exertion, but they possess not in this country the same consequence as in the sister kingdom.

His Majesty's Commissioners propose that the Degree of B. D. shall be conferred on persons not having a Degree in Arts, if they undergo an examination in Classical Literature and Moral Philosophy. In the remarks upon the proposed Curriculum of Arts, the Senatus have already expressed their opinion, that none who are not Graduates in Arts should be received as students in Divinity. If a regulation to this effect be not adopted, they would earnestly recommend, that a Theological Degree should be conferred only on those who have taken a Degree in Arts. They think that no higher Degree ought to be conferred on those who have not taken that which is inferior; and that a regulation to this effect would secure much greater diligence throughout the whole academical course. If the plan proposed by his Majesty's Commissioners *be* adopted, the Senatus think that, at least, the preliminary Examination of Candidates for Degrees in Divinity who are not Graduates in Arts, should not be confined to Classical Literature and Moral Philosophy, but should extend to every branch of Science and Literature, on which Candidates for Degrees in Arts are usually examined. In the Provisional Resolutions it is stated, that the Examinations in both cases are to be conducted "by Examiners as already specified." The Senatus presume that the Examiners are to be persons chosen by them, and sworn, as in the case of Examinations for Degrees in Arts. The subjects of examination for the Degree of B. D. are specified, viz. the Evidences and Doctrines of the Christian Religion, Biblical Criticism, and Ecclesiastical History. A most important part of the Course, viz. Hebrew, is entirely omitted. The Senatus would beg leave to press on the consideration of His Majesty's Commissioners, the necessity of including Hebrew as a subject of examination. When attendance for two years in the Hebrew class is expressly required, that necessity becomes the more obvious. If Hebrew be left out, its value in the eyes of the student will be greatly depreciated.

The subjects of Examination for the Degree of D. D. are not mentioned. The proposal of his Majesty's Commissioners, to associate with the Theological Faculty, as Examiners for Degrees in Divinity, a Committee of the Presbytery of the bounds, the Senatus, with all due deference, think very objectionable. They conceive that such a regulation would be an encroachment upon University privileges. Presbyteries are bodies over whom they have no control, and may be composed of individuals who are themselves aspiring to the honour of Degrees in Divinity. They can see no reason whatever why this innovation should be introduced as to Theological Degrees, while it would appear extraordinary to propose it as to any other. The Church has always exercised a certain degree of control over Theological Professors, in order to prevent their teaching anything inconsistent with its standards: but with the conferring of honours strictly Academical (for they are not, and never were, recognised as Ecclesiastical honours), the Church courts cannot, as it appears to the Senatus, have any concern whatever. The Senatus apprehend that such a measure would be productive of no good, and could only tend to excite unpleasant feelings.

The Senatus cannot conclude these observations, without respectfully urging the propriety of allowing a considerable period to elapse, before the alterations which his Majesty's Commissioners may finally recommend be carried into effect. They are aware of the propriety and necessity of improving the system of Theological Education in the Universities of Scotland; but they are also aware of the extent and importance of those changes which would be introduced into that system, even by carrying into effect several of the innovations, with respect to which they can conscientiously adopt the views of his Majesty's Commissioners. The interests of many young men who have commenced, and partly prosecuted their studies, under a system undisturbed for above one hundred and thirty years, the interests of education among the lower and middling classes of Scotland, and the religious interests of the Scottish Nation, are deeply involved in any great alteration of that system; and the matter ought to be maturely considered in all its bearings, before measures of so great importance are adopted. It is hoped that his Majesty's Commissioners will feel the propriety, the Senatus may add

*University of Aberdeen.*

Report on Provisional Resolutions by Marischal College.

the necessity, of allowing such a period of time for bringing the new system into operation, that no serious hardship shall be inflicted, either on those Professors, who have long, and faithfully, and successfully, with limited means, and a remuneration very inadequate to the nature and value of their services, discharged duties, to the importance of which the public has not been sufficiently alive; or on those numerous students who frequently struggle with great difficulties to obtain the best instruction of which circumstances admit, in order to qualify themselves for the Sacred Office, the object of their fair ambition, and of their most anxious hopes.

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General Remarks.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The Senatus Academicus trust that no part of the preceding Remarks will be understood by his Majesty's Commissioners as implying that the Senatus approve of a Union of King's and Marischal Colleges into one College; because they are unanimously of opinion, that such an arrangement would be very prejudicial to the interests of education in this part of Scotland. To a union of the two Universities into one, with a Faculty of Arts belonging to each College, the Senatus would not object; as they think that such a union, under proper arrangements, might be beneficial.

The Senatus feel it to be their duty to bring under the consideration of his Majesty's Commissioners a very great hardship, to which the regular students in the Universities of Scotland have hitherto been subjected. While the students of the English Universities are entirely exempted from the operation of the Militia Acts, those of the Scotch Universities enjoy no such privilege. The Senatus trust that his Majesty's Commissioners will see the necessity of recommending it to Government to have the exemption extended to Scotland.

In conclusion, the Senatus beg leave to remark, that in giving their opinion as above, on the various matters embraced in the Provisional Resolutions of his Majesty's Commissioners, they are aware that many even of those proposed measures, of which they have expressed their approbation, are of such a nature, that the experience of several years can alone determine as to their practical usefulness. In an affair comprehending so many particulars, it is not improbable that some errors may be committed even after the most mature consideration; or, however proper the regulations finally adopted may be at the time, a change of circumstances may render an alteration of some of them expedient. The Senatus, therefore, beg leave to suggest to his Majesty's Commissioners, that it would be desirable that some power should be lodged, either within or without the University, by which such alterations as the interests of education may demand, may be carried into effect with the best prospect of practical benefit, and which may be vested in such a manner as to give security against rash innovation.

The Remarks contained in these pages, on the Provisional Resolutions submitted to the consideration of the Senatus Academicus of the Marischal College and University, are ordered by the Senatus to be transmitted to his Majesty's Commissioners for Visiting the Universities of Scotland. (Signed) W. L. Brown, *Principal.*

*Marischal College, 1st July* 1829.

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Dissent.

Remarks on some Parts of the Provisional Resolutions of his Majesty's Commissioners, by Members of the Senatus who dissent, in some particulars, from the Remarks transmitted by the Senatus as a Body.

The undersigned Members of Marischal College and University, not coinciding in opinion with the other members of the Senatus, respecting some parts of the Provisional Resolutions of his Majesty's Commissioners for visiting the Universities, and therefore dissenting from some parts of the remarks drawn up by the Senatus on those Resolutions, feel it their duty to state to his Majesty's Commissioners their sentiments respecting those points on which the difference of opinion exists.

*First Greek Class.*—The undersigned are of opinion that candidates for admission into the first Greek class, as public students, should be required to possess an accurate knowledge of the Greek Grammar, and to be able to read with facility one Historical book of the Greek Testament, one book of Xenophon's Anabasis or Cyropædia, and a little of the easier Greek Poetry; *e. g.* a few of Anacreon's Odes. They think that the preparation should amount to this, but not exceed it.

*First Mathematical Class.*—The undersigned think that candidates for admission into the First Mathematical class, as public students, should be required to pass an examination in practical Arithmetic, in Algebra as far as Simple Equations, and in two books of Euclid, or in three at most; but that several years should be allowed to elapse before so much preparation in Pure Mathematics be made imperative.

*Rhetoric Class.*—The undersigned think that a class for Rhetoric might be taught beneficially, for one hour a-day, during the third Session of the Curriculum, provided the subject were treated in a practical manner, so as to teach the Elements of Criticism, and to lay down and apply the rules of Composition; and this class they think might be taught by the Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic. It may indeed be asserted, that a correct knowledge of the various kinds of Composition cannot be acquired without a previous knowledge of Moral Philosophy and Logic; but the objection is more specious than real; and similar objections may be made to every conceivable arrangement. If students, at an earlier period, can perceive the beauties of the Greek and Roman Classics, they may be equally capable of relishing the beauties of English Composition. Occasional Lectures on Greek and Roman Literature, during the second year, would be a useful preparation for a class of Rhetoric, on the above plan, in the third year; and this class would prepare students for the more successful writing of Essays in Moral Philosophy and Logic, in the fourth year.

*Degrees.*—The undersigned, while they are aware that the Degree mentioned in the charter, to be conferred after four years' attendance, is that of A.M., see no objection to the proposed plan of granting the degree of B.A. after four years' attendance, and that of A.M. after the lapse of another year; and they think that attendance on the Third Mathematical and Higher Natural Philosophy classes should be required of candidates for the Degree of A.M.

The undersigned are of opinion that the subjects of examination recommended for candidates for the Degree of A.M., in the remarks transmitted by the Senatus, may very properly be made the subjects of examination for the Degree of B.A.; and they are further of opinion, that the Degree of B.A. should be made necessary for all Students in Divinity, for all Parochial Schoolmasters, and for all Advocates entitled to plead before the Supreme Courts of Scotland;—that the same Degree of B.A.

should necessarily precede the Degree of Bachelor in any of the other Faculties;—and that the Degree of A.M. should, in like manner, precede the degree of Doctor in any of the other Faculties.

Report on Provisional Resolutions by Marischal College.

*Curriculum.*—In conformity to the above remarks, the undersigned would recommend the following as a proper Curriculum of Arts:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *First Year* . . . | First Greek . . . . . | 2 hours a-day. |
| | First Latin . . . . . | 2 hours. |
| *Second Year* . . | Second Greek . . . . . | 1 hour. |
| | Second Latin . . . . . | 1 hour. |
| | First Mathematics . . . . . | 1 hour. |
| | Natural History and Elementary Chemistry . . . | 1 hour. |
| *Third Year* . . . | Second Mathematics . . . . . | 1 hour. |
| | Natural Philosophy . . . . . | 2 hours. |
| | Rhetoric . . . . . | 1 hour. |
| *Fourth Year* . . . | Moral Philosophy and Logic . . . . . | 2 hours. |
| | Third Greek . . . . . | 3 hours a-week. |
| | Third Latin . . . . . | 3 hours a-week. |

The third Greek and third Latin classes to be attended either during the third or the fourth year, as the student may prefer.

The third Mathematical and second Natural Philosophy classes to be attended either during the fourth or a subsequent year, as the student may prefer; and the hours to be so arranged that it may be possible to attend the two classes last mentioned, along with those of the first year of the Theological or Medical Curriculum.

(Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, *Professor of Mathematics.*
R. J. BROWN, *Professor of Greek.*

*Marischal College, 6th July* 1829.

I concur in the opinion expressed by Professors Cruickshank and Brown, with respect to the preparation which ought to be required of students who are to enter the first Greek class.

(Signed) W. L. Brown, *Principal.*

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Representation from Professor of Chemistry

### Representation from Professor of Chemistry in Marischal College.

The Professor of Chemistry in Marischal College begs leave to represent to his Majesty's Commissioners, that in the original foundation of that class, he is supposed to be a practitioner of Medicine and Surgery (two branches not separated in Aberdeen), and that special provision is mentioned, in that foundation, of his having permission to carry on these branches of business, till, by donations arising from some other quarter, the emoluments arising from the Chemical class become better.

That in conforming to the Regulations of the Chemical class, now proposed by his Majesty's Commissioners, it will become impracticable for him to carry on these branches of business.

That the emoluments arising from the Chemical class are very small, in consequence of the class having never been received into the Curriculum in Marischal College, the want of a good Apparatus, and from Bursars having the privilege, by the Founder's will, of attending without paying a fee to the Professor.

*Aberdeen, 4th July* 1829. (Signed) GEORGE FRENCH.

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*Inventory of Unprinted Returns lying on the Table of the University Commission relating to the University of Aberdeen.*

Copies of Papers obtained from the Register-office.

Warrant for citing the Keepers of the Libraries of the Universities and Colleges of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, 1690.

Report of the Commission for Visitation of the Colleges of Old and New Aberdeen, 15th October 1690.

Report of the Committee appointed for visiting the two Colleges of Old and New Aberdeen, 1699.

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*Inventory of Unprinted Returns*—(continued).

Petition of Sir Robert Burnett, of Leys, Bart., in regard to certain Bursaries, founded in King's College, Aberdeen.

Volume, containing the Receipt and Expenditure of that part of the Salaries of the Principal and four Regents, termed the Localities; and also Sir Thomas Crombie's Mortification for the years 1775–1824 inclusive,—and of the Rents of the lands of Pulmuir, from their first receipt in 1799 to 1824—returned in Answer to Nos. 9 and 10.

(The nature of these payments, and the authority under which they are received, are stated at length in Return to No. 7.)

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Extract of Faculty Minute respecting the Course of Study, 11th January 1753; and a printed plan of Education, with the Reasons of it, drawn up by order of the Faculty, 28th August 1755.

Extracts from this Plan printed—*Vide* Answer 17.

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